The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

May Festival.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Ready-Trimmed Hats!

AT THE

BEE-HIVE.

Choice of 75 Parisian Pattern Hats and Bonnets, none of which cost less than $25.00 to import, choice at.....$15.00 each

White Chip Hats, elegantly trimmed with Lace and White Plumes, at.....$8.75 each

White Chip Hats less elaborately trimmed, at.....$6.75 each

Black Beaded Bonnets, latest style, trimmed with fine French Flowers, at.....$5.75 each

Black Chip Hats, handsomely trimmed, at.....$5.00 each

REMEMBER, PLEASE, THIS IS

OPENING WEEK

CONTINUATION OF OUR

95c HAT SALE.

Fine Milan Hats, Satin Braid, etc., etc., worth from $2.00 to $3.00, are sold at the uniform price of

95c each, AT THE

BEE-HIVE,

174 & 176 State-st., (Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING Millinery Establishment OF THE NORTHWEST.

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery, Handkfs., Neckwear, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

The stock of Men's Furnishings shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Embraces not only all the most reliable Staple Styles, but an unequaled variety of the choicest Novelties.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WEDDING CARDS!

ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.

Best Styles. Moderate Prices.

SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

A. A. MAXWELL & CO., Booksellers & Stationers, 234 & 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.

F. H. TOWN, Secretary.

During the Evenings and Matinees of the "May Festival," if you drive down, leave your horse at the Transfer Co.'s Stables, 145 to 147 Michigan-av. A specialty made of caring for Day-Boarders.

WAUKESHA

WATER (Crescent Spring). CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. DELIVERED.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

AGENCY.....175 Wabash-av

Telephone 5258.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM

"JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE,

The Finest, the Latest Improved, and the Very Best. Buy no other.

JUNE MFG. CO., Corner LaSalle-av. and Ontario-st.

Mr. Joshua Kendall's

Day and Family School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer at Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Address, 125 Inman-st., Cambridgeport

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Cloak and Suit DEPARTMENT.

TREMENDOUS MARK DOWN IN WRAPS & MANTLES

SILK MANTLES $6.00. Reduced from.....$10.00.

SILK MANTLES $9.00. Reduced from.....$15.00.

SILK MANTLES $13.50. Reduced from.....$20.00.

SILK MANTLES $20.00. Reduced from.....$30.00.

SPECIAL. 500 ASSORTED Raglans, Ulsters, Jackets, Mantles, And Dolmans, $3.50 to $10.

One-Half Their Actual Value.

STORAGE.

The New Union Warehouse, 222 to 228 Market-st.,

Under the management of the Trust Department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, is now ready to receive on store General Merchandise and Household Goods at lowest current rates.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 342 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

For Rent,

At the Lakes in Lake County, cottages, furnished or unfurnished, at Cedar, Deep, Crooked, or Sand Lakes. Apply by mail to WM. STANHOPE, Gurnee, Lake Co., Ill.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

STUDEBAKER BROS., CARRIAGES, Cor. State & Jackson-sts.

CEDAR POSTS,

All Sizes and Lengths. For Sale at WATSON & PERKINS' YARD, Corner Larrabee and Chicago-av.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low. BARNES & CO., Furriers, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).



WILDE'S Tailor-Made Clothing

Suits the merchant, suits the banker, suits the artist, suits the fashionable young man, suits any gentlemon who wants a handsome, fine-fitting suit.

What good is a suit, no matter how cheap you buy it, unless it fits nicely? Who wants it?

Wouldn't you prefer a suit that you could take pride in showing to your friends, and having them say it is the most becoming and best-fitting suit you ever had on?

Our pride would be, after hearing their exclamations, in having you roll or turn back the collar and show to them the name of JAMES WILDE JR. & CO., woven in the silk label, that they may know who is the maker and seller of such first-class Tailor-made Clothing at retail.

We have just received a line of fine Serge and Cheviot Suits. They are very handsome, and the prices are $20, $22, $25.

Our English Cassimere, French Cassimere, and French Worsted Suits, of the most select patterns, a quality and class of goods not obtainable outside of our house (many being confined styles), we are now offering at the very low figure (quality considered) of $25, $28, $30, $33, $35 per suit.

Our salesmen are at your service to show you what is called and proven to be perfection in Wilde's Fine Tailor-Made Clothing, made and sold only by

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO., Cor. State & Madison.

FRANK REED, Manager.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A Thermo-Electric Generator Expected to Work a Revolution in Telegraphy and Mechanics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—For about nine days now a thermo-electric generator has been supplying a current of electricity sufficient to operate four wires, two to Louisville, one to Mattoon, Ill., and one to Union City, in this State—the total length of the wire in operation exceeding 600 miles. As to the machine itself, all that the observer sees is a copper boiler, of perhaps two-gallon capacity, mounted on the frame of a sewing-machine. Underneath the bouer is a coal-oil lamp which is burning with about the flame used to partially illuminate a sick room. It has been burning continuously for eight days and nights, except when being replenished, and had consumed less than 20 cents' worth of oil. In front of the boiler is a gage which marked 100 degrees of heat. Inside of the boiler were scraps of metal protruding from a white substance that might be flour or plaster of paris. Attached to the boiler is an automatic regulator.

In response to questions as to the nature of his discovery the inventor said that it had long been known to scientists that the juxtaposition of certain metals would generate electricity, and that the process of generation would be accelerated by the application of heat. This knowledge had, however, remained inapplicable to practical purposes from three causes—first, the amount of heat required was so great as to cause rapid fracture of the combined metals, and this rendered any machine previously invented short-lived, and consequently expensive; second, the current of electricity generated was uneven and unsteady; third, the high degree of heat involved a great expenditure for fuel. That he had overcome the third difficulty was apparent. That he had overcome the second he held to be proved, for telegraphic service requires a perfectly uniform and steady current of electricity, and this he had maintained for nine days. Whether the other obstacle had been overcome was now being tested, and the test would be continued for thirty days. If at the end of that time all is well with the little machine he will give a demonstration with one big enough to create something like a revolution in the use of electricity. At present he declines to expose the combination of metals by which he has secured these results. Telegraphing is one of only a few uses to which the thermo-generator can be applied. The small apparatus now in use was made in the shop of your correspondent to operate an engine which would run a swift sewing-machine, or keep the press of a country paper going, and furnish light for a half a dozen electric lamps in the bargain, all at a cost of 15 cents a week. A larger machine, it is said, would run the elevator of a first-class hotel and light every room in the house for a quarter of a dollar. It could also be used for propelling and lighting street-cars. In fact, its uses were boundless. There is now only one question to be solved before the success of the invention is determined. It is the one of durability.

A CRAZY GIRL'S MAD FREAK.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 27.—[Special.]—For several years Miss Lucy Hill, aged 18, has been at times more or less demented and required constant watching. Last night she managed to elude her watchers, entered the house, and procured a shovelful of live coals. She emptied the burning embers into her lap. In a flash her garments burst into flames, and a sheet of fire enveloped her body. She shrieked with joy, and, laughing defiance at the lurid flames, ran down the streets with unearthly screams, leaving a train of fire in her wake. When the flames reached her flesh her danger dawned upon her, and her joyful shouts changed to piercing shrieks of pain. She raved, screamed, beat her head in unutterable horror, and at last succeeded in tearing off her clothes; but her body was blackened, scarred, and baked. The poor creature was given surgical attention, but her death is only a question of a few hours.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

What the Advance Guard of Convention Politicians Are Doing —The Local Campaign.

Henry Ward Beecher's Arraignment of Arthur After Folger's Nomination.

New York Irishmen Will Rally to the Support of Blaine—Wisconsin Democrats.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

CONVENTION PRELIMINARIES.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

The influx of politicians who will be on hand to attend the Republican Convention was not as large as was looked for yesterday. None of the New York and Pennsylvania men got in, and the arrivals from other sections of the country were few and far between. Those who were on hand busied themselves in swapping opinions and booming their respective candidates. "Long" Jones' net was spread for everybody who could be induced to listen to Logan talk, and perhaps on that account the lack of headquarters for the other candidates was not so noticeable as the first day of the week. Today's and tomorrow morning's arrivals will bring in the advance guards and tomorrow the rival booms will be in full blast.

COLLECTOR STONE, OF DETROIT.

One of the earliest arrivals yesterday was Mr. Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue at Detroit and member of the National Republican Committee from Michigan. Mr. Stone was the first accredited Arthur manager to reach the city from abroad. It was whispered about that he was "own cousin" to the President, but it appeared on inquiry that the relationship between them was merely the tie that binds an officeholder to the fount of Federal patronage. Mr. Stone was engaged during the day in interviews with local Administration men. The Arthur men explained that he was the individual who is to wheel the Michigan delegates from the Blaine to the Arthur column. Congressman Breitung happened to be passing through the city and he added his testimony that such a movement was on foot. However, the delegates themselves are yet to be heard from.

ILLINOIS A PIVOTAL STATE.

Interest continued to centre yesterday on Illinois and its position in the convention. The Logan men were kept busy all day denying the rumors which they declared were set afloat by the enemy. One was that Logan's name would not be presented to the convention at all, as his friends could not afford to risk his chances in the Senatorial fight by bringing him out as a National candidate to suffer a crushing defeat. The story ran that the Senator was coming out to Southern Illinois the latter part of the week, and if his chances appeared hopeless would run up to Chicago before the convention met and take his place on the National Committee to be on the ground and have a hand in the trading. It is not unlikely that Logan will be at Carbondale or some other convenient point while the convention is in session, but the rest of the story was denounced by his friends as a baseless fabrication of the local Arthur people. To show how absurd it was they went into the business of figuring and footed up seventy votes for Logan on the first ballot. Tales of defections were also circulated and were promptly denied. One was to the effect that Delegate Truitt, of Hillsboro, had written a letter declaring that he did not intend to be hampered by instructions to vote for Logan. As a matter of fact, Truitt has made a positive declaration that he is for Logan and has not even a second choice. Gen. Rinaker, Truitt's colleague, is, however, looked upon with suspicion by the Logan managers, and it was suggested that some such letter may have been written by him. Rinaker is for Arthur as second choice, but persons familiar with the sentiment in Macoupin County declared he would not dare to so flatly antagonize the Republicans who chose him.

GRESHAM'S CHANCES.

In the talk of dark-horse candidates there was an evident crystallizing of the sentiment that Gresham was likely to be in at the first heat and might develop into dangerous prominence. It was said that some people in Indiana wanted to have Harrison get whatever there might be of convention honors in order that the road to the United States Senate could be made clear, and for this reason would backcap Gresham. Nevertheless it was predicted that when the Indiana delegation got on the ground a different story would be told and Gresham would have an equal show of strength. A party of Iowa politicians who drifted in declared that Senator Allison's friends were bidding high for him. Telegraphic inquiries from Ohio were made during the day to learn whether Sherman had any bureau at work for him, but a forty-horse power microscope would not have discovered any local sentiment leaning up to his nomination, and this news was sent back over the wires. The Arthur people received word that an Ohio delegate who is a bitter opponent of Sherman would be in the city this morning to forestall the attempt to work up a Sherman boom. Whenever an outsider brought up Lincoln's name as a possible dark horse some one was on hand to declare that forty out of the forty-four Illinois delegates would be against him.

TROUBLES OF THE ARTHUR MEN.

The Arthur men in the city are not having smooth sailing with the incoming Administration men. The trouble is that they all want to run the campaign. Though Powell Clayton has been considered an Administration tower in the South, the story was out yesterday that he was coquetting with the Logan people, and several enterprising attempts were made to learn his real views. Suspicion also attached to Webster Flanagan, who came to Chicago with wavering views, but became an Arthur convert. Flanagan has assumed to focus the Southern sentiment, and he, too, is suspected of Logan leanings. When, therefore, he went over to the Palmer yesterday afternoon to call on Clayton an incipient panic broke out among the local Administration people. The reports last night were that there would be no defection. The Arthur men, however, declare that Flanagan is acting without authority in assuming to direct the Southern delegates, and they want them all warned against him. On the other hand, Flanagan has documents bearing recent Washington postmarks which would appear to establish his full right to voice the claims of the President to the support of Southern Republicans.

SOUTHERN UPHEAVALS.

The uncertainty shown by the Arthur managers regarding Clayton and Flanagan was quoted yesterday as an illustration of the little trust they placed in the South. Trouble was reported in the Louisiana delegation, while something wrong among the Arthur forces in Kentucky made it necessary to summon Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Chicago at once. He is expected to reach the city tonight, while the early appearance of Gov. Ed H. Murray, who comes as a delegate from Utah, but who has lost none of his interest in Kentucky politics, is supposed to be for a purpose.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Among those who came in yesterday were Alphonso Barto and a party of Minnesotans and Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg. Messrs. Barto and Weeks are Blaine delegates from districts where there are or have been contests. It was stated, however, that the contest against Barto and his colleague in the Minnesota district would be abandoned before the convention meets, while Mr. Weeks gave an emphatic denial to the story that Chris Magee would have things his own way in the Pittsburg fight. Representatives of the contesting Virginia delegations are expected tomorrow.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota people said their delegation would stand eight for Blaine and six for Edmunds, with no show for either Arthur or Logan. They knew nothing of Senator Sabin's intentions, except that it was generally understood he would resign his Chairmanship of the National Committee after the convention. The half-dozen members of the National Committee who are now in the city are not agreed among themselves as to who will be Sabin's successor.

SPECULATING ON ORATORY.

The matter of the nominating speeches continues to bother the Arthur and Logan managers. The local Administration men are not yet settled as to who among the Western delegates shall second the President's nomination. Emery Storrs is taking Arthur from a business-men's standpoint, and if he could be got in under the canvas as a proxy the delegates might have the pleasure of listening to his rounded periods. But the Administration interests will not be left to chance, and some one else will be picked out. It is far from certain that Senator Cullom will place Logan before the convention. Some of his friends still have a faint hope that he may be made Chairman, while some of the most active Logan men think that the speech nominating their candidate should be made by some one who can rouse the soldier sentiment and bring down the galleries. In some quarters Clark E. Carr has been named for this task. The lone representative of the New York Independents who came out to look over the field says Edmunds will be nominated by George William Curtis, and the nomination will be seconded by some one from Massachusetts.

MINNESOTA HEARD FROM.

A. Barto, one of the delegates from the Fifth District of Minnesota, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that the Minnesota delegation would be largely for Blaine, and that he thought all the Blaine men would stick to their candidate. The contest in his district was settled, the Kindred faction having consented to withdraw on condition that Kindred should be put on the Electoral ticket, which had been agreed to.

POSSIBLY A READING-CLERK.

Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, the veteran Reading Clerk of the House, was one of the arrivals yesterday. Mr. Clisbee performed this duty at the convention four years ago and it is understood he is ready to act in the same capacity next week.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

MAKING THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEATS.

Chairman New, Secretary Martin, and Powell Clayton, of the National Sub-Committee, visited the Convention Building yesterday morning, together with James H. Stone, the member of the National Committee from Michigan, and held a long consultation with John M. Clark and Mr. Adler, the architect. The principal subject of the conference was the changes which would be necessary in the Musical Festival plans in order to accommodate the newspapers of the country which will be represented at the convention. It was finally decided to provide seats for 350 newspaper-men at tables placed at right angles to the stage, and separated from the latter by an aisle all the way around for the use of messengers. The tables will be placed on a platform nine inches high, bringing the newspaper workers a little below the stage, but not so much so as to interfere with their work. The projection of the press tables towards the south necessitated the removal of several rows of the present seats and the destruction of the convention tickets therefor. The first 1,640 seats will be for the use of the delegates and alternates. In order to provide for them it was found necessary to include the first five rows in the inclined plane, hitherto set apart for spectators. Two more rows will be taken out in order to secure the necessary space for an aisle and a railing between the delegates and alternates and the same between the latter and the public. According to Mr. Adler's figures these several changes will result in decreasing the capacity of the hall about 2,200 seats, leaving it about 7,000, including the two galleries, which will hold about 800 people each. As the convention is primarily for the delegates and alternates, who are necessarily sure of their seats, the decrease of course will fall upon the general public, and tickets hereafter will accordingly be fewer and harder to get.

A discovery made by one of the sub-committeemen was cited as an evidence of Chicago "enterprise." It was found that the Directors of the building, who applied for 824 seats on behalf of the stockholders and failed to get them, had put up platforms for something more than a hundred seats in the west fly of the building. A stairway leading from the Treasurer's office outside the hall proper affords access, so that the convention managers have practically no authority over the entertaining Directors. They will not interfere with the arrangements made by the architects and they will be allowed to remain.

Persons who were present at the convention four years ago and who have listened to the music-festival rehearsals say the acoustic properties of the hall have greatly improved. There is no particular echo and a speaker can be heard at the farthest point from the platform. A measurement of the hall showed that it is just thirty feet shorter than was the one in 1880. However, the chairs are a little smaller than those used four years ago, and they are placed closer together. It is possible that on this account the seats will not be too comfortable, and there will be a great deal of crowding.

Outside of the hall arrangements the sub-committee did practically nothing yesterday. It is true that a quorum is not present, but considerable ground can be gone over subject to the approval of the committee, and the members who are on hand are beginning to appreciate the fact that unless certain work is done they may be swamped. So far all they have been able to accomplish has been a "hopeless stagger" at the ticket question. The members of the local committee don't know whether their work is over or not, but they will stick to the sub-committee closer than brothers until the tickets are distributed.

DELEGATE NOMENCLATURE.

THE SMITHS, BROWNS, DAVIESS, LEES, JOHNSONS, AND THOMPSONS.

In glancing over the list of delegates to the National Republican Convention one cannot help noticing the frequent recurrence of the same name. As usual the Smith family is in the majority. Illinois gives us D. O. Smith; Indiana, W. C. Smith; New York, C. E., W. L., and F. S. Smith; Ohio, A. and W. B. Smith; South Carolina, S. E. Smith; Tennessee, J. H. and Vermont J. G. Smith. Next comes Brown. There are W. W. Brown, of Georgia; L. L. of Massachusetts; J. M., of Kentucky; J. C., of Pennsylvania; J. W. and F. V., of Tennessee; and W. Brown, of New Hampshire—in all seven. There are with the surname Davis—Horace Davis, of California; Madison Davis, of Georgia; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; George R. Davis, of Illinois; C. Davis, of Colorado; and A. Davis, of Texas.

There are five Scotts—one each from Maryland, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and two from Virginia.

Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia furnish each a Green.

The Lees are not left behind. Florida, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas send each one.

There are three Longs—J. G., of Florida; John D., of Massachusetts; and William H., of New Jersey.

The Johnsons will be six in number—from Arkansas, California, Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota.

Indiana sends R. W. and S. P. Thompson; Maine, E. A. Thompson; Pennsylvania, J. I. Thompson; South Carolina, W. H. Thompson; Virginia, J. Thompson; and West Virginia, C. D. Thompson.

Five States are represented by a Thomas, and any number of delegates have one or two namesakes.

THE DELEGATIONS.

WHERE THEY WILL BE QUARTERED DURING THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE SOUTHERNERS.

Up to date quarters have been secured for the different delegations as follows:

Alabama, Sherman.	New Jersey, Pacific.
Arkansas, Palmer.	New York, Pacific and Leland.
California, Palmer.	North Carolina, Sherman.
Colorado, Pacific.	Ohio, Pacific.
Connecticut, Pacific.	Oregon, Pacific.
Delaware, Leland.	Pennsylvania, Pacific.
Florida, Palmer.	Rhode Island, Palmer.
Georgia, Palmer.	South Carolina, Sherman.
Illinois, Pacific.	Tennessee, Sherman.
Indiana, Pacific.	Texas, Sherman.
Iowa, Sherman.	Vermont, Palmer.
Kansas, Palmer.	Virginia, Palmer, both
Kentucky, Palmer.	and Deaendorf
Louisiana, Pacific.	delegates.
Maine, Pacific and Leland.	West Virginia, Crawford.
Maryland, Palmer.	Wisconsin, Pacific.
Massachusetts, Leland.	Arizona, ——.
Michigan, Pacific and Fremont.	New Mexico, —— Dakota, Pacific.
Minnesota, Pacific.	Utah, Pacific.
Mississippi, Palmer.	Montana, Leland.
Missouri, Palmer.	Idaho, ——
Nebraska, Palmer.	Wyoming, Palmer.
Nevada, Leland.	District of Columbia, Pacific.
New Hampshire, Pacific.	

The Sherman House will be the headquarters of six delegations—Iowa, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Texas. It will not only be the headquarters for those States, but all the delegates will stop there, Texas alone sending twenty-six, six of whom are colored men. Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, is the only delegate now in the city from any of the above-mentioned States, but he thinks many of those from the South will come in tomorrow, while others will not reach here before Sunday. Marshal Strobach, of Alabama, will be here tomorrow to complete arrangements for housing the men from that State. The entire Tennessee delegation is expected tomorrow. The Iowa delegates, twenty-two in number, will come in Sunday, and will be accompanied by nearly fifty friends, rooms having been engaged for that number. The Alabama, and North Carolina, and South Carolina delegations will arrive Saturday and Sunday.

SENATOR LOGAN.

HIS CHICAGO FRIENDS ORGANIZING FOR WORK.

The Central Logan Club met last night in the Methodist Church Block to make the preliminary arrangements for their work during the convention. About 150 were present from all sections of the city and from Evanston. Gen. H. H. Thomas presided. The Reception Committee was made up of a Chairman for each State and Territory, who will be assisted by from ten to twenty volunteers acquainted with delegates. The members, divided in this manner, it was thought could do more effective canvassing and bring stronger influence on the delegates individually to counteract the reports industriously spread by Gen. Logan's opponents that he was not the choice of his own city than in any other way.

A proposition was made for members to wear badges, but it was dropped on the statement of the Chairman that he understood Gen. Logan was opposed to any such demonstration. The colored men of the city, it was stated, had formed a central club of their own, preferring to act independently among the colored delegates. They will have their own headquarters, but where has not as yet been decided. The headquarters of the Central Club will be at the Yacht Club, near the Leland House, with possibly rooms at the Pacific. A good portion of the $3,000 decided upon as the amount required to carry the club over convention week has been subscribed. Several speeches of a hopeful nature were made during the evening, the members seeming to be in the best of spirits over the prospects.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A CONTESTING DELEGATE FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, one of the contesting delegates from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific to attend the Convention of Mining Engineers. In conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who asked him about the status of the contest, he said:

"Mr. Slagle and I will present our claims to the National Convention, and we think we can make good our claim to the seats. The facts, in a nutshell, are as follows: The primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention from Allegheny County were called by Senatorial and Legislative districts. The object was to defeat Blaine if possible. Each Legislative and Senatorial district was to have a separate convention and select delegates to the State Convention, and the delegates so selected were also to divide into two Congressional district conventions and choose each two delegates to Chicago. Well, the primaries demonstrated beyond a doubt that the county was overwhelmingly for Blaine, the Twenty-third District was all one way, and Congressman Bayne and R. M. Byers were elected. But in the Twenty-second District the result was found to hinge upon the result in the Fourth Legislative District, which was entitled to four delegates. It was very close, but out of ninety-six delegates we elected, fair and square, forty-one and a half. In addition, in one precinct, a number of negroes were voted who were non-residents, thereby defrauding us of two delegates. Still we had elected forty-six and a half, but when the convention assembled we found that the other side had captured two of our men, thus reversing the position of affairs and leaving us with only forty-four and a half votes. With the aid of these traitors the machine organized the convention, seating one of the fraudulent delegates whose seat was contested, Chairman, and thereby controlled the Committee on Credentials. We then withdrew and laid our claims before the Congressional District Convention. This consisted of ten delegates, but our secession gave the other side the control, and finding that we could not obtain justice we withdrew, and two delegates about whom there was no dispute left with us, and together we held a convention, and Mr. Slagle and myself were only elected. We were six, and therefore a regular majority of the District Convention. The other two delegates, whose election was undisputed, acted with our opponents and elected Messrs. McGee and Flynn.

"Now, in regard to the claim that our adversaries are regular, because they were admitted over us when they went to the State Convention I will say this much: It was there agreed to leave the matter to a committee of nine, four to be chosen by Congressman Bayne, as the leader of the Blaine forces, four by Col. Quay as the leader of the Administration forces, and the ninth man to be a man suitable to both. After the case had been submitted Col. Quay suddenly changed three of his four appointees and substituted three others. The committee, as newly constituted, reported five to four in our favor, but the minority report was adopted, and one feature was that the three men taken off by Quay voted for us. So that the first committee appointed stood eight to one for us and the second committee stood five to four in our favor. And these were the only men who have ever investigated the case in all its phases. The issue was squarely defined at the primaries, and the people understood that they were voting for or against Blaine, and under such circumstances it does not seem right that two men so elected should, by betraying their trust, defeat the expressed will of the people."

In conclusion Mr. Weeks said that the Blaine men figured on 48 or 47 votes from Pennsylvania, but in this estimate they included the delegates-at-large, who were instructed for Blaine. He did not believe Arthur could carry Pennsylvania because of his having recommended a reduction of duties and his retention of Secretary Folger, who had made so many decisions adverse to the fron interests of Pennsylvania manufacturers.

THE CONVENTION SEASON.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HIS WITHERING DENUNCIATION OF THE METHODS BY WHICH ARTHUR SECURED FOLGER'S NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The evening of Sunday, Oct. 1, 1882, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (who is now an advocate of President Arthur's nomination) preached a strong sermon in Plymouth Church, in which, after outlining the relation of politics to religion, and insisting upon purity in the one as well as in the other, he took up the political situation in this State and dealt blow after blow upon the methods of selecting a candidate at the then recent Saratoga Convention—the nomination of Judge Folger through the instrumentality of a forged telegram sent from New York City for the purpose of misrepresenting the wishes of the party in order to secure what could not be accomplished by honest, open means. How the defeat of Judge Folger would contribute toward the purification of the Republican party in this State was indicated by Mr. Beecher in vigorous language. A scornful rebuke was administered to the President, his bosom friend Police-Commissioner French, and the friends of each who contributed to the defeat of Gov. Cornell's renomination. Mr. Beecher said that revenge and avarice had joined hands to set aside the then present Governor and nominate Judge Folger, and he would let his right arm wither before he would vote for a candidate so nominated through bribery, forgery, and unlawful Federal interferences with local State government. Politics in the true meaning of the word was the noblest business a man could engage in. Politics was degraded among us only by association with meanness and fraud. It was the duty of the pulpit to rectify this state of affairs by being more outspoken in regard to political affairs than any others. Beyond legitimate expenses the outlay of money to corrupt voters or to do anything that would lower the morals of individual voters or of the party was wicked and should be condemned.

"Judge Folger's nomination," said Mr. Beecher, "was achieved by bribery and forgery, and the convention, which assumed to represent the Republicans of the State, and which deliberately lied, in my mind and in the mind of every honest Republican, when it made its nominations, should be rebuked in a manner which it cannot fail to understand."

Another reason why Mr. Folger should be defeated was that a protest should thus be made against the intervention of the Federal Administration in matters pertaining to local self-government. There was serious danger to our institutions in Federal interferences. That President Arthur had so interfered in this case was evident, because he had selected one of his own body-guard, a member of his Cabinet, and set him up as candidate for Governor of this State, and had set all the Federal machinery at work to bring about his nomination and election. Upon this point Mr. Beecher said:

There is another matter against which I desire to add my protest. I am opposed to the meddling in our State matters by the General Government. I will not lend myself to it by my voice or by my vote. It is something which we have reason to fear, and which we should contend against. The Federal Government should stand aloof when a State is engaged in settling its own affairs. It is not for a member of the President's body-guard to be dispatched to New York to say: make this man or that the candidate. Ought there to sit on yonder Police Board, which is notoriously bad, a man who has participated in recent party proceedings of such a doubtful nature? *Is it not an outrage and a scandal that the President make such a man his bosom friend?* Is it not an iniquitous thing that instead of conciliating the mass of outraged voters, a man has been picked up and made Chairman of the State Committee who is simply notorious for want of reputation? Is it as if these men having got the convention are now asking: "What are you going to do about it?" They should know that the sentence is even now being written on thousands of votes which will descend noiseless as snow flakes but with all the force of an avalanche. To the young men of the party I would say there never was a time when a party could be rebuked with so little damage to public affairs as there is this year. You can administer a rebuke that will be felt for years to come. For the sake of right governments rebuke this corruption in politics. Be true to the Republican party by being true to yourselves and to your morality. Rebuke those who have insulted you and have tried to carry the party over the falls of corruption.

WISCONSIN BOURBON CONVENTION.

A DECLINE IN THE FLOWER MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee and most of the other lake-shore delegates to the Democratic State Convention, started for Madison this afternoon. The prevailing sentiment among them is in favor of Flower, but before starting for Madison the whole situation was canvassed by the leading Flower men here, and it was found that the sentiment was not so strong for Flower throughout the State as had been reported. The policy of the Milwaukee delegation at Madison will be to create and encourage all the Flower sentiment possible, but to risk nothing by attempting to send a pledged or instructed delegation to Chicago.

MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL'S VIEWS.

In a chat this evening with THE TRIBUNE correspondent Alexander Mitchell, in speaking of the probable action of the Democrats, said: "There appears to be a little enthusiasm for Mr. Flower here, but, I suspect it will go no further. I know Flower well. He's a man of ability, he's a good fellow; but there are a great many good fellows in the country, and down in New York where they know Flower best they have no idea that he'll be nominated."

"Who will be nominated?"

"Well, of course I can't say as to that, but there is a widespread sentiment in favor of nominating Tilden, and a ticket with his name at the head would make a strong run."

"Will he run? Is his health sufficiently good to permit it or make it advisable?"

"I haven't called on Sammy for some time, and can't say from personal knowledge exactly what his physical health is. I am told that he is somewhat decrepid, but there's one thing about him, his mind is all right. His health may not be first-rate, but his mind is as clear and strong as ever. If Tilden should be nominated, with the idea made prominent that such action was in the line of vindication, the ticket would be exceptionally strong. It wouldn't do to nominate the old ticket entire. Such a man as McDonald would not only give additional strength to a ticket headed by Tilden, but would furnish a fit candidate for the Presidency itself should he be called by any emergency to go a step higher."

"What sort of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency would Col. Vilas make?"

"Oh, an excellent man, well fitted for almost anything. But he's young yet, and I fancy has the sterling good sense to keep out of politics till he is rich enough to afford to go into it. He is doing a good business, and when he feels that his time has come to enter political work he will be a power. Very likely the nomination of Col. Vilas might have a tendency to enable the Democrats to carry Wisconsin. But Wisconsin is not to be the fighting ground of special interest in the coming campaign. The Democrats want New York and Indiana. With Tilden at the head of the ticket to carry New York and Morton for second place to carry Indiana, the Democrats would present a powerful combination."

THE BLAINE BOOM.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH IN NEW YORK.

UTICA, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE'S observations touching the sentiments of the Irish toward James G. Blaine were illustrated in a brief interview held by its correspondent with a prominent Irish Democrat of this city today. Democratic candidates were under discussion, and the correspondent expressed the opinion that Grover Cleveland is the one probable candidate who can carry New York against Blaine. The response was: "Cleveland is a strong man, but I am afraid we have no man who would be sure of New York against Blaine. Your Independents make a mistake if they think that while they refrain from voting for Blaine, or even vote against him, there will be nobody to make good their defection."

"Is it true, then, do you think, that the Irish will vote for Blaine if the opportunity is offered?" was asked.

"There is no doubt about it," was the reply. "I fear it would be a stampede. I have heard enough to convince me that there would be no holding them back. They believe Blaine is not afraid of England, and that is sufficient virtue. Managers of the campaign will know how to make the best possible use of such a feeling. When the votes of New York City are counted, supposing Blaine to be the Republican candidate, the 'Independents' will have to procure a search-warrant to get track of their anti-Blaine votes. The Democrats have no reason to fear any other of the candidates mentioned. No other of them, and no possible dark horse of whom I can think, can take anything like the vote from the Democratic party that the Man from Maine can. If nominated, I have hardly a doubt that he will be elected." The speaker has excellent opportunities for learning the views of his countrymen.

WHO WILL WIN?

CHICAGO, May 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The arguments which the friends of the several candidates for President put forth on behalf of their favorite rank from the most rational to the most foolish. Thus, one class who happily combine intelligence and independence advocate the selection of the Maine statesman, he being, as they pertinently assert, the choice of the people, and consequently more certain to carry the election than any other of the many eminent men named in connection with the high office; while there are those who, for reasons only known to themselves, are ever asserting that Mr. Blaine could not be elected; cannot carry such or such a State, and so on. They inform the public of this alleged fact, seemingly forgetting or pretending not to know that Mr. Blaine, without personal effort or organization, without the prestige of office or the power of patronage, without machine influences, has a majority of the delegates in seventeen Northern States. The Republican voters of Republican States have decreed James G. Blaine their choice for President, and have spoken this in terms that admit no scope for doubt that they are determined to make their voice for once respected. And here let it be said by way of advice, be the delegate otherwise ever so exalted in position, do not trifle with your constituency, for there is always a hereafter. Now, in the face of such unmistakable demonstrations in his favor, if Mr. Blaine cannot who in the name of wonder is the Republican that could be elected? OTTO STUDERS.

AN ELECTED BUCKEYE.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—[Editor of The

Tribune.]—As every news reader knows, and as every person except knavish politicians will admit, the wish among the people that James G. Blaine be honored with the office of the Presidency of the United States has been growing stronger and more widely extended since 1876. It is trite but true that the strength and the very existence of the Republican party—the people—have been already twice tricked out of their choice by men scheming for the advancement of their own personal ends, and forced to vote and hurrah with dogged adherence to party customs and party rules for nominees who were not the selection of their judgments nor of their hearts. As one of the mass I confess to a feeling of disgust at the thought that that political outrage may be again enacted at the approaching convention. These tricksters who have relied upon the party lash, stump-eloquence, and flattery to drive or soothe the great body of voters into submission must not venture upon this treacherous course once more. Delegates must not prepare to say insolently to their creators, upon returning home from Chicago: "See here, now, my good fellows, the man you want it was impolitic to select. He could not have carried New York." I ask, Who are these political clairvoyants? Were they elected delegates for the purpose of informing us who could or could not carry New York, or to vote for the nomination of the man whom the people of their district desired to be nominated? This question will be propounded to the delegate who may arrogate to himself undelegated powers—and propounded in such a manner that he will not be left in doubt as to the meaning and temper of his "fellow-citizens." We want no more trifling, no more betrayals. Every traitorous delegate deserves to be knifed without mercy or delay.

If the politicians do not yet understand that they depend wholly upon the people for their existence as politicians, and that unless they wish to annul such existence they must voice the people's sentiments and not their own selfish and insincere thoughts, it is quite time they were pushed roughly aside so that honest and patriotic men may take their places.

If three-fourths of the Republican voters in Republican States are to be for the third time defeated of their choice by conspiracy of envy and personal interests, I believe and hope that an army of young voters in the virtuous ardor and indignation of youth will take quick and telling revenge on their betrayers, and if calm declarations of purpose go for anything there certainly will be a vast number of completely disgusted veterans stay away from the polls November next. Had not the infallible few, comprising with others George W. Curtis, while not asked to quit clinging passionately to their exclusive, God-given, indisputable knowledge as to who can and who cannot be elected, better conclude to appease the blind and foolish many just at this particular time? It would be understood by everybody as a pure concession, of course, and we would never point to it afterward as a precedent. We do not presume to demand anything of the great keepers of earthly omniscience. Republican delegates from Democratic States should not oppose the will of the Republican districts, and as three-fourths of the Republicans whose votes have any real effect are for James G. Blaine, I want to ask, Ought any man consider himself bound to abide by the decision of a convention false to the principles and the people that created it? It will be a hard strain on party allegiance, and one to which it should not be subjected. J. P.

THE OHIO ASPIRANT.

SHERMAN'S BUZZING BUMBLE-BEE.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What man is there who can say of James G. Blaine that he is an active seeker after his nomination at Chicago; or that, if nominated, the choice of the convention will not have come to him unsought and unsolicited? And yet, if the ex-Secretary should now, on the eve of the convention, write a letter such as that below, who so blind as not at once to see that it would be a baldfaced, open bid for the position he disclaims to seek, and an effort by him to influence a result from which he has so steadfastly refrained:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note of the 20th is received. I am gratified that old friends like yourself still have confidence in me. This is more pleasing than success. . . . If the nomination comes it will be more grateful if unsought, and I will then try to meet its responsibilities. . . . It is hardly to be expected that the Republicans of a State as large as Ohio should all have the same choice for President, especially of one who has been compelled to take so active a part in politics as myself. Still, the general good will of the delegation seems to be assured, and there is no one on it who could fairly be considered as an enemy. If they were entirely united and cordial they could easily nominate me. With many thanks, I am very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The Presidential bee is buzzing loudly in John's bonnet; he is dying to be nominated, but what good would it do him if he got it? His hostile record on the Chinese bill would cost him all the Pacific States and Colorado, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He could not begin to carry Indiana, and his chances in New York against Cleveland or Tilden would be simply desperate. BUCKEYE.

THE WORKINGMEN FOR BLAINE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC INDORSEMENT.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—[Special.]—The miners and workingmen of the Hocking Valley have laid down their picks and shovels to discuss the political situation. After the merits of each candidate had been thoroughly discussed the above-mentioned class of voters came to the conclusion that James G. Blaine, of Maine, should be the nominee of the Republican Convention at Chicago. In order to have their views expressed as well as to inform the delegates to Chicago representing this (the Thirteenth Congressional) district that they had a choice, the following letter has been received and will explain itself:

CARBON HILL, O., May 27.—*Messrs. C. D. Firestone and C. E. Groce, Delegates Thirteenth Ohio District Republican National Convention*—GENTLEMEN: In view of the near approach of our National Convention which will nominate the candidate for President we deem it appropriate to inform you that we, the undersigned Republicans, mostly miners and workingmen, have a decided preference for the man who, by his great intellect and statesmanship exerted in behalf of our country and party, has won our esteem, admiration, and confidence. His actions are known throughout the Nation; the mere mention of his name fires the patriotism in the hearts of the masses. We believe his administration would be positive: he would advance this Nation from its present position among other nations to the foremost rank.

We earnestly desire that this intellectual giant be nominated. The Republican party should nominate its foremost leader and ignore the unknown in party service. The party can then dispense with brass bands during the campaign. His very name will answer as a substitute and create such an enthusiasm and outpouring of the masses as have never before been witnessed. We sincerely believe that the Hon. James G. Blaine is the embodiment of the qualifications that a Presidential candidate should possess.

We believe it would be unwise to nominate the present incumbent. He would encourage assassins and offer certain success to their mode of making Presidents, and we will not encourage it by our votes.

The Hon. James G. Blaine would carry Ohio, and his chances for carrying New York are as good as, if not better than, those of other candidates. We believe it extremely doubtful whether any one outside of James G. Blaine could succeed in this State, and earnestly hope that you will impartially do the best for our party's success and National triumph.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

A LARGE GATHERING OF DELEGATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—The attendance on the Greenback National Convention which meets here tomorrow is unexpectedly large. There are now about 500 delegates in the city, and the managers expect 200 more. The convention meets tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and all the indications point to the nomination of ex-Gov. Butler for President. There is a good deal of opposition to Butler, which is led by Solon Chase, of Maine, and George O. Jones, of New York, but there is no probability that it will develop enough strength to defeat the Massachusetts man. An attempt has been made to work up a boom for Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and the Maryland delegation will vote for him, but the movement seems to have little strength elsewhere. Gen. West, of Mississippi, appears to be the unanimous choice for Vice-President. Gen. Tyler, of Florida, will be made Temporary Chairman, and Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, permanent presiding officer.

THE PATRONAGE CANDIDATE.

ARTHUR WORKING THE FEDERAL OFFICERS FOR ALL THEY ARE WORTH.

Arthur, of course, will have the support of the Government officials of high and low degree.

In this connection the following list of Southern delegates, all of whom are for Arthur, will be found interesting. The positions they also hold indicate how the Federal machinery is being used by the President:

ALABAMA.

C. C. Sheets, Deputy-Collector Internal Revenue, Decatur.
F. H. Threat, Inspector, Custom-House, Demopolis.
Paul Strobach, United States Marshal, Montgomery.
A. A. Mabson, Ticket Agent, Birmingham.
A. W. McCullough, Clerk United States Court, Huntsville.
Isaac Heyman, Postmaster, Opelika.
William Youngblood, Postmaster, Union Springs.
H. A. Carson, Postmaster, Haynesville.
W. J. Stevens, Postmaster, Selma.
R. A. Moseley, Postmaster, Talladega.
James E. Slaughter, Government employé, Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

Henry M. Cooper, Collector Internal Revenue, Little Rock.
M. W. Gibbs, Register, Land-Office, Little Rock.
J. H. Johnson, Deputy-Collector Internal Revenue, Augusta.
A. A. Tufts, Register United States Land-Office, Camden.

FLORIDA.

Dennis Eagan, Collector Internal Revenue, Jacksonville.
Joseph E. Lee, Deputy-Collector Customs, Jacksonville.
J. D. Cole, United States Commissioner, Monticello.
A. C. Lightbourne, Railway Mail-Agent, Quincy.

GEORGIA.

A. E. Buck, Clerk United States Court and United States Commissioner, Atlanta.
W. A. Pledger, Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta.
W. H. Johnson, Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
W. D. Moore, clerk to Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
W. T. D. Wilson, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta.
C. W. Arnold, Postmaster, Albany.
A. M. Wilson, United States Commissioner, Savannah.
W. W. Brown, United States Commissioner, Macon.
L. M. Pleasants, Collector Internal Revenue, Savannah.
Elbert Head, son of Postmaster, and deputy, Americus.
Madison Davis, Chief Clerk, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Athens.
James Blue, customs service, Brunswick.
Cæsar Few, Postal Clerk, Thomasville.
E. Seward Small, Postal Clerk, Eastman.
J. C. Beal, Postmaster, La Grange.
J. Q. Gassett, Postal Clerk, Cartersville.
M. A. Wood, revenue service, Madison.
J. B. Gaston, revenue service, Gainesville.
W. T. Holden, Postmaster, Augusta.

KENTUCKY.

Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.
J. Z. Moore, United States Commissioner, Owensborough.
A. B. Hilpp, Postmaster, Lebanon.
G. P. J. Tolly, storekeeper at a distillery, Cloverport.
G. M. Thomas, United States District Attorney, Vanceburg.
M. S. Culbertson, Congressman consulted in Kentucky by Arthur, Ashland.
W. O. Bradley, special counsel in the star-route cases, appointed since his election as delegate, Lancaster.
Edwin Farley, Collector of Internal Revenue, appointed by Arthur, Owensborough.
R. P. Stoll, brother of Revenue Collector, appointed by Arthur after Stoll's election as an anti-Arthur delegate, Lexington.
A. J. Auxier, United States Marshal, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

William Pitt Kellogg, M. C. and "Boss," Washington, D. C.
A. S. Badger, Collector of Port, New Orleans.
P. B. S. Pinchback, Surveyor of Port, New Orleans.
A. J. Dumont, naval officer, New Orleans.
W. B. Merchant, Postmaster, New Orleans.
R. F. Guichard, Customs Examiner, New Orleans.
P. F. Herwig, United States Sub-Treasurer, New Orleans.
Henry Demas, State Senator (has appointments), Edgar.
George Drury, Collector of Internal Revenue, Napoleonville.
L. A. Martinet, Deputy-Surveyor, St. Martin.
A. H. Leonard, United States District-Attorney, Shreveport.
William Harper, Deputy-Collector of Customs, Shreveport.
Frank Morey, ex-M. C. and chronic officeholder, Washington, D. C.
E. W. Wall, follower of Morey, Vidalia.
Louis J. Sower, United States Appraiser, Marksville.
Clifford Morgan, Inspector of Customs, New Roads.

MISSISSIPPI.

B. K. Bruce, Register Treasury, Washington, D. C.
James Hill, Collector Internal Revenue, Jackson.
J. S. Burton, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Holly Springs.
C. A. Simpson, Deputy Collector Customs, Scranton.
J. M. Bynum, Postmaster, Antioch.
W. H. Kennon, Postmaster, Columbus.
F. C. Granberry, Postmaster, Midway.
J. A. Galbraith, Inspector Mail Depredations, Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. B. Harris, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Raleigh.
J. B. Hill, United States Marshal, Raleigh.
H. A. White, Collector Internal Revenue, Belvidere.
John S. Leary, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Fayetteville.
I. J. Young, Collector Internal Revenue, Raleigh.
Hugh Humphrey, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Goldsboro.
F. B. Keogh, United States Marshal, Greensboro.
E. J. Pennypacker, Collector Customs, Wilmington.
G. L. Mabson, Inspector Customs, Wilmington.
H. C. Cowles, Clerk United States Court.
Lafayette Greene, United States Commissioner, Boone.
J. P. Eaves, Gager Internal Revenue, Rutherfordton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

E. M. Brayton, Collector Internal Revenue, Columbia.
E. T. Blodgett, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Oconee.
W. A. Taft, United States Storekeeper, Charleston.
Samuel Lee, Timber Agent, Sumter.
E. H. Deas, Clerk in Pension Office, Washington, D. C.
T. B. Johnson, Collector Customs, Sumter.
R. W. Boone, Postmaster, Newberry.
C. M. Wilder, Postmaster, Columbia.
W. S. Thompson, Postmaster, Berkeley.

TENNESSEE.

J. C. Napier, Clerk Internal Revenue, Nashville.
T. F. Cassels, Surveyor, Memphis.
J. W. Brown, Treasury Agent, Rogersville.
R. W. Burford, United States Storekeeper, Carthage.
W. M. Elam, Agent Quartermaster-General, Lewisburg.
H. L. W. Cheatham, Deputy-Collector Internal Revenue, Nashville.
A. M. Hughes, Collector Internal Revenue, Columbia.
Richard Harris, Postmaster, Pulaski.
J. A. Watson, Postmaster, Jackson.
J. C. Chumlea, Postmaster, Marysville.
A. M. Hughes Jr., Clerk in Post-Office Department, Columbia.

TEXAS.

Richard Allen, United States Storekeeper, Houston.
Webster Flannigan, United States Commissioner, Henderson.
A. G. Malloy, Collector Customs, Galveston.
J. W. Renfrew, Postmaster, Brownsville.

VIRGINIA.

Contested, but most of the Mahone delegates are officeholders and for Arthur.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

THEY WANT BLAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—A largely-attended meeting of wealthy and influential Germans both of this city and Camden, N. J., was held last night by invitation of Marius Baumann to organize a Central Republican Campaign Club, with subordinate organizations in the wards where the German population is strong, to help along the forthcoming Republican campaign. A similar club, with auxiliary clubs, was organized in 1880 and did effective service in the Garfield campaign. Those who assembled Monday night had been members of the old organization, and they were unanimous in the view that their success four years ago, when the Garfield and Arthur ticket received 25,000 German votes—the largest number of that nationality ever polled for the Republican ticket in this city—justified an endeavor to repeat the good work this year. A vote on Presidential candidates was taken, and showed that 95 per cent of those present favored Blaine. Washburne, of Illinois, received three votes. Henry Schimpton, a German manufacturer, said that Blaine was so popular among the Germans that many of those who had all along voted the Democratic ticket would vote the Republican ticket if Blaine were the nominee for President. "The Germans are almost all for Blaine," said he. "The other day I talked with an old German resident, a silk merchant, who has lived here for nearly forty years. He said he had always voted the Democratic ticket, but that this time he would vote the Republican ticket if Blaine were the nominee. I know a large number of young German Democrats who will do the same. Blaine has a wonderful hold upon them."

"What is the secret of Blaine's popularity with the Germans?"

"Well, they admire his ability and his positive character. The real secret, I suppose, is that they think he is the only public man who properly appreciates the fact that this is a great country."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

EX-SENATOR PLATT.

HIS SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the *World* says: The publication of the possible revelations by ex-Senator Platt created a marked sensation in Washington. It was a subject of discussion in the House, where a special resolution of investigation was agitated, in order to anticipate the contemplated action of the Senate. Platt's story has been passed about in a vague way by a limited circle, but very few have known that Platt himself ever had a copy of the actual agreement which it is alleged secured the appointment of Matthews. It is stated that there were in Platt's office at the time of the making of the "agreement" five representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and the sum of $200,000 is said to have been paid over at the time on the part of Jay Gould, and C. P. Huntington is alleged to have subscribed $100,000. Mr. Huntington subsequently handed $100,000 to Chester A. Arthur, who was then Chairman of the State Central Committee. It is not charged that Mr. Arthur knew anything of any agreement at the time. The money subscribed by Huntington was carried to Indiana by one Bridgeland, who was then our Consul at Havre.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The majority report of the United States Senate Elections Committee on the Danville riot declares that it was premeditated and preconcerted for the purpose of raising the race issue and intimidating the negroes. The Democrats prearranged the riot and indorsed it after it had occurred.

Mr. Lapham, who prepared the report, introduced some telegrams which, he claimed, sustain the conclusion that the riot was the deliberate work of the Democratic party.

The committee finds no evidence that the negroes fired a shot until after the whites fired a general volley, and that very few had weapons of any kind. The negroes were of all ages and both sexes, and had gathered unquestionably from curiosity. The whites, on the contrary, were generally armed. The fire-bell was rung, but not for a fire. On the contrary, it was a secret signal for the white military company. The whites came rapidly from all directions, and arms were distributed to those who had none from the shops and stores. The report concludes:

The object of the Democrats in these efforts to raise a race issue to alarm the blacks and excite the whites was twofold: First, to intimidate the colored voters in localities where they were as strong as in Danville; second, but chiefly, to produce such a frenzy of feeling in the State as would induce the white electors to join with their own race and escape the contumely and reproach to which they would otherwise be subjected for fraternising politically with "niggers." It was made to appear that the blacks were the offenders, when in truth the white Democrats were a mob in possession of the town, and no negro dared make his appearance on the streets. The occurrence was one which caused rejoicing instead of regret to Democrats.

The recommendations made in the Copiah report that the basis of representation shall be reduced when the right to vote is denied or abridged in any State are adopted as part of this report.

COPIAH—THE BOURBON REPORT.

The minority report on the Copiah investigation dissents entirely from the statements and conclusions contained in the report of the majority and presents their own view of affairs formed from the testimony of reputable and credible witnesses examined by the committee. They express the opinion that the investigation was originated and conducted for the purpose of aiding the Republicans in the approaching Presidential canvass by reviving the stories of outrage and crime which were so effectually used in former political campaigns and perhaps to furnish an excuse if necessary for rejecting the vote of Mississippi in the Electoral College and thereby defeating, as was done in 1876, the clearly-expressed will of the American people in the choice of President. They refer to Eliza Pinkston's story and ask who believes it today, and assert that this and other such tales having lost their potency the Danville and Copiah investigations were conceived and brought forth.

They say the majority report "evidently ignored and purposely disregarded the sworn testimony of the most intelligent, trustworthy, and reliable citizens of Copiah County and gave full credence and belief to the statements of persons some of whom were shown to be destitute of character for veracity and others apparently too ignorant to understand and regard the obligation of the oaths taken by them."

The report states that the people of Copiah County are law-abiding, and that the number of crimes and violations of law committed by the white people in that county are less in number and less aggravated in character than in many portions of New England and other Northern States that boast their educational advantages and superior civilization. They analyze the testimony before the committee to show that the crimes investigated were not political crimes.

With regard to the killing of Matthews, the minority quote from the testimony to show that it resulted from a personal quarrel between Matthews and Wheeler about politics, and that Wheeler was acquitted on the plea of self-defense. Of Matthews they say:

He carried arms upon his person and was regarded by many as ready, even eager, for the fray. * * * He was just such a person as would be likely to come into collision with others, sooner or later, that would end seriously if not fatally.

In regard to the investigation proposed by the majority at the next election in Mississippi, the minority say it is a threat to disfranchise the people of the State of Mississippi in the coming Presidential election, made with a view to deterring the citizens of that State from casting its Electoral vote contrary to the party in power, and that "a more flagrant and abhorrent attempt to bulldoze an entire State by threatening to disfranchise its people and destroy its autonomy cannot be found in the annals of constitutional government."

In conclusion the minority say:

The duty of the undersigned is perhaps discharged by exposing the animus of the recommendation, but they feel justified in saying they little understand the spirit or temper of the American people who suppose they will again submit to the defeat of their will in the choice of a President as was the case in 1877. Neither an Electoral Commission nor armed soldiers around this Capitol will prevent the installation in the Presidential office of the man elevated to that position by the votes of his countrymen. The reproach brought upon our system of government by the occurrences which placed in the Chief Executive office of the Government a man who had been defeated at the polls is too keenly felt by the people of the country to justify the belief that they will tolerate for a moment the suggestion of their repetition. And the minority can but express their surprise at the temerity that volunteers, however covertly, to avow a purpose so destructive to the hopes and honor of the country.

The report is signed by Messrs. Vance, Saulsbury, Pugh, and Jonas.

LOUISIANA.

THE SITUATION IN IBERIA—GOV. M'ENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 27.—[Special.]—Everything is perfectly quiet in the Parishes of Iberia and St. Martin, forming the contested judicial district. Judge Fontelieu adjourned his court in Iberia sine die Saturday, but granted a special term in which Judge Duballon, of the contiguous district, will try the election cases. Meantime Judge Duballon, who is a Democrat, has enjoined the appointees of McEnery from interfering with their Republican contestants until he can try the case. Under this order the present incumbents hold over until such time as the injunction is disposed of by the courts unless the Governor usurps the authority of the judiciary and by force of State troops installs Gates. This was the original plan of Gov. McEnery, but he has since changed his policy. The Governor was doubtless "ill" when he first issued the order for the troops, for he has since denied that he ordered them out. He says, however, that, finding they had been called, he ordered them to proceed to New Iberia, but the reason for assembling the troops had not then been communicated to him. Adjutant-General G. T. Beauregard, the distinguished ex-Confederate, when his attention was called to the Governor's remarkable statement, said he could not understand his Excellency's conduct; that he certainly had instructions to call out the troops or he would not have done so. The question seems to be between Gov. McEnery's truthfulness and Gen. Beauregard's knowledge of the military proprieties. Gov. McEnery has periods of ill-health when his memory is seriously affected. Gen. Beauregard has tendered his resignation as Adjutant-General of the State militia to Gov. McEnery.

ILLINOIS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

MATTOON, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The Coles County Republican Convention of yesterday was the first to express any preference in the matter of nominations in the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Its indorsement of Senator Horace S. Clark for renomination practically assures his selection, as the Senatorial nomination is usually conceded to Coles County, while Douglas and Cumberland Counties are allowed to name the Representatives. Senator Clark will make an aggressive campaign, and will carry the district if any Republican can. Four years ago, before the redistricting of the State, he was elected from a strongly Democratic district. James H. Ewing, the present Representative of Douglas County, will seek a renomination. Strother Long and Hermann Gregg, of Douglas, are also after the nomination. Cumberland County has not yet mentioned a candidate. The Senatorial and Representative Convention will meet in this city June 17.

THE THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The two gentlemen who are ambitious to represent the Republicans of the Thirty-third Senatorial and Representative District in the General Assembly are this week laboring with the voters of Moultrie County. Walter C. Headen is backed by the ten votes of Shelby, while his competitor, Mr. Joseph Condo, has the support of the six votes of Effingham. Moultrie's six votes are the key to the situation. In 1882 Moultrie was substituted for Cumberland County in the Thirty-third District, Shelby's ten votes were cast for the Moultrie candidate in 1882, and Charles L. Roane was nominated and elected. Headen claims the vote of Moultrie on this ground and because she is geographically next in order of succession. If Shelby is favored this year she stands ready, as does Moultrie, to concede the nomination to Effingham next term. The indications are that the Shelby man will win.

A SET-BACK FOR JIM HERRINGTON.

AURORA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The Democratic Legislative primary at Batavia today was the largest and most exciting ever held there. The O'Donnell delegates were elected, receiving 126 votes to 100 for the Herrington ticket. Herrington was on the ground and superintended his forces in person.

FIRST DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Central Committee of the First District met in the somewhat famous real-estate office of Joseph Chesterfield Mackin yesterday and discussed the question of the ratio of representation in the District Convention June 18. Two plans were proposed. One was to give a delegate from each hundred votes cast for Hancock or fraction over. The other is on the basis of a delegate for each 200 votes. The second will give fifty-four delegates in the convention, which will select the same number to the State Convention, with the strong probability of following out their Democratic weaknesses in selecting themselves. The first plan will give a convention of 108 members, by which the anti-machine people of the Second and Third Wards can be more easily kept away from Peoria, which is its strong commendation to the machine aspirants to Convention No. 2. The committee, however, adjourned without deciding on either basis.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

BERLIN, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held here today H. W. Lee and J. L. Bellis were elected delegates to the State Convention. The delegates from the Assembly Convention are James Croft and S. W. Smith. Bellis, Croft, and Smith are favorable to Tilden and Lee will give his support to Flower for President.

PRAYING FOR THE POLITICIANS.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—In pursuance to a call from the National Committee an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Baptist Church here today under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The object of the meeting was to offer prayer for the pending National conventions and campaign. Omnipotent influence was also asked for the leaders of the Union, for Christian pastors and editors, for the platforms of parties, for the Presidential candidates, and for the Christian voters, with whom rests the balance of power. The church was crowded.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the Chicago National Convention No. 2 will meet here at noon tomorrow. The majority of the members are already here and the hotels tonight present a lively appearance. The convention will be fully as large as the Republican of four weeks ago, although the attendance of spectators and wire-pullers is much smaller. The Bragg delegates' quarrel from the Second Congressional District has been removed to this scene of action, and attracts some considerable attention tonight. The opposing chieftains are both sore, and furtively look with eyes of vengeance at each other as they occasionally meet in the corridors of the Park Hotel. Bragg is very anxious to go to Chicago as a delegate-at-large, but the Delaney people say he shall not if they have to die in the attempt to keep him out. State Senator T. R. Hudd, of Green Bay, is the candidate pitted against Bragg. It has been tacitly agreed by the general party managers to leave the Bragg contest to the delegates from the northwestern district. Col. William F. Vilas will be a delegate-at-large by virtue of his membership on the National Committee: Judge James G. Jenkins will probably be the third delegate-at-large, although there is an attempt to conciliate the Grangers by sending N. D. Fratt, of Racine, President of the State Agricultural Society. The fourth man will no doubt be Judge L. R. Larson, of Eau Claire. The first Congressional District will probably send Anson Rogers, of Rock, and Charles Jonas, of Racine, although Fratt is mentioned should he fail as delegate-at-large, and James R. Doolittle, who is a member of the convention, is trying to worm in, but there is a disposition to sit down on the old man. Barney S. Potter, of Washington, will doubtless be one of the men from the Second District. The Third will send A. R. Bushnell, of Grant, and either R. M. Bashford, of Dane, or D. S. Rose, of Lafayette. The Fourth is the Milwaukee district. The Tilden men claim that Charlie Freeman will be sent instead of George, leaving Black as the sole Flower delegate from the State. The Fifth will send Hudd, should he get beaten on the general ticket, and either R. R. Blake, of Ozaukee, or J. Gray, of Outagamie. The other districts have not thus far crystallized, but will leave the matter until the district caucuses, which will take place at 10 tomorrow morning.

At the meeting of the State Central Committee tonight it was decided that Judge Larson should be temporary Chairman. This is a direct bid for the Norwegian vote, Larson being a prominent Scandinavian in Price's district and a possible Congressional candidate next fall. Outside the very weak Flower boom in Milwaukee, worked up by John Black and Nephew George, the delegates to tomorrow's convention are a unit for Tilden. They would all like to see Vilas take second place on the ticket, but many think that the old ticket would have more prestige with the country at large. The platform will be brief. Some of the managers counsel the adoption of the policy of the recent Republican State Convention in letting National issues alone and waiting until the campaign is more advanced. Others advise an immediate adoption of tariff-reform and anti-prohibition policies. It is certain that the convention is tariff-reform by ten to one. The few protectionists present are leading wool-growers, but while they shake their heads and predict that on a tariff reform platform the Democrats can't carry a single Northern State, they say they could not think of bolting. It is also the quite unanimous judgment that the Democracy of Wisconsin must take a firm stand in opposition to the radical temperance movement in this State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars convened here today for the thirtieth annual session with 400 delegates in attendance, representing Canada, India, Prince Edward Island, and every State in the Union. The R. W. G. T. George B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, presided, and read the annual report, which states that the evidence of progress in the direction of legislative prohibition the last year has been marked and encouraging. The report declares that unless one or both of the great political parties declare unequivocally for temperance that the temperance people will support a prohibition candidate, to be nominated at the convention to be held at Pittsburg July 23.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 27.—The election of delegates in the forty-seven city clubs to the State Democratic Convention to be held at Stockton the 10th was continued till past midnight. The double resolution pledging the delegates to Tilden and against Field was unanimously adopted.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS FOR TILDEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—The Democratic county conventions so far held in this State either for the nomination of county tickets or the selection of delegates to the State Convention to be held next month to choose delegates to the National Convention have expressed decided preference for Samuel J. Tilden for President. There seems to be a strong desire throughout the State for the renomination of the "old ticket."

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 27.—Confederate decoration was observed today. Business was suspended. A floral shield and dove from the Grand Army Corps were suspended on the Confederate monument. The Confederate veterans joined in the observance of the National Decoration-Day.

MAY MUSIC.

A Brilliant Audience in Attendance at the Opening of the Festival Last Night.

What the Spectators Saw and Heard in the Exposition Building—The Work Satisfactory.

Mr. Thomas' Efforts Appreciated—The Chorus and the Soloists—The Program.

The rickety, draughty old Exposition Building was transformed last evening into a temple of song and beauty. The cold, bleak, chilling wind that swept down from the Northeast and the gray, misty, lung-piercing fog that settled down on the lake about the time of the opening of Mr. Thomas' first grand evening concert were more suggestive of a December funeral than a May festival, yet from 7 until past 8 a stream of people poured through the great red, and white, and blue chutes, the further ends of which opened out in the vast auditorium of the renovated structure. Not that the old building is much like a temple of anything, even now. Its great sounding-boards of bare pine, its hideous red-ochre sides, its dirty-blue roof, its flaring gas-jets, and bare girdings make it altogether neither more nor less than an ugly old barn. But when 5,000 or 10,000 enthusiastic people get beneath its roof, when a thousand brilliant costumes hide its deformity, and a thousand attuned voices make its rafters ring, it becomes a temple in which the divinities of music and of beauty are worshiped with an absorbing reverence.

THE AUDIENCE.

The immense auditorium was fairly well filled last evening, considering the weather. The great sloping gallery at the south end was packed to overflowing. The long balconies each side—technically known as the "escort" galleries—were well-seated, and the long ranges of unadorned boxes were almost all occupied. The arrangement for seating was far better than two years ago. The raising of the back portion of the auditorium, so that the people had a more direct view of the stage, was a happy thought. The set of boxes on either side of the hall devoted to the families of the subscribers to the guarantee fund was a tasteful arrangement. It not only gave them a full opportunity to enjoy a view of both the stage and the audience, but also made that portion of the auditorium look brilliant, for all the occupants seemed determined to make the concert a scene of real festivity. They gave hearty manifestations to their enthusiasm and added greatly to the picturesque appearance of the hall.

Though a sparse-looking audience it was immense in numbers, and it represented not the frivolous, quasi-musical butterflies of Chicago society whom a drop in the thermometer could frighten off from hearing a phenomenal rendering of Haydn's "Creation," but what might be called the musical bone and sinew of music-loving Chicago. Full dress was only to be seen on the stage. The audience, especially on the back gallery, included many horny-handed artisans, the majority being evidently Germans. Before 7 o'clock a line of men stood patiently at the ticket-office in the teeth of a wintry blast waiting their turn to secure passable seats at working-people's prices. In one of the private boxes was Mrs. Raymond, better known to the world as the great contralto, Miss Cary. She is a guest of the Festival Association, and is here to hear the concerts, and her presence adds to the occasion even if her splendid voice is silent for the first time during this season of great concerts in America.

THE STAGE.

The stage was a perfect conservatory of wondrous-hued flowers, sea-green, emerald-green, ultramarine-blue, violet, cardinal, pink, canary, and every other color of the rainbow in a thousand prismatic tints, dotted with genuine diamonds and forming a most brilliant scene. The pair of shimmering rosebuds in front were Christine Nilsson and Emma Juch. The male chorus made a background of snow-patched evergreens. The 170 fiddlers and their twirling bows were a playing fountain in the centre of the garden. The great choral body was a floral piece of exquisit design and shading.

At five minutes past 8 Theodore Thomas stepped to the front, mounted the pedestal, bowed gracefully as the audience applauded, then turned his back, waved his little white baton, swung both arms in the air, and the first notes of the first concert of the second biennial festival filled the spacious hall.

THE FESTIVAL CHORUS.

The choir was composed of about 800 voices, the largest proportion of the number being sopranos, the altos following next, then the basses, and finally the tenors, for as is usual in nearly all choruses there are fewer voices of this kind than any other. The American bass voices as a general thing have more body of tone to them than those of the other parts. This comes doubtless from the fact that in singing the lower notes the basses use less effort of a throat-contracting nature, and the voice is thus able to give out more free vibrations, and the body of tone is therefore more musical and satisfactory. Mr. Tomlins has had the idea of tone clearly in his mind in training this chorus, and has done some very hard work to keep that balance between the parts which is necessary to a good performance. In the soprano voices, as heard in a body, we have a clear tone in nearly all parts of the scale, except in the extreme high notes, when an overstrain upon part of the singers makes the voices sound less musical than is desirable. Yet taken as a whole this choir is composed of better material than any of a like organization ever gotten together in Chicago. Some critics who have attended the festivals in Boston, New York, and Cincinnati have paid the chorus the flattering compliment of stating that it is in material unsurpassed by any of the choirs of the other cities. As each festival approaches in its turn there is no reason why in time the reputation of the Chicago Festival chorus may not be a world-wide one, for it possesses the energy and material to gain it.

THE ORCHESTRA.

In the composition of this orchestra Mr. Thomas had in mind the magnitude of the works to be given and organized it accordingly. It is particularly strong in the strings, the larger number of men being divided among the first and second violins, violas, 'cellos, and the double basses. In the wind instruments the number is increased or diminished according to the parts upon the score of the different compositions. In the works presented for hearing last evening the full force of the band was not brought into use, as Mozart and Haydn depended largely upon the string orchestra for what effects they intended to produce. The full power of the orchestra will be heard later, in the progress of the festival in Berlioz's "Requiem Mass," and the Wagner music. The works of the new school, of which Belioz may be said to be one of the real founders, require a different distribution of the various instruments of the orchestra from what was used by the earlier writers. A quartet of brass instruments is often used now, and various contrasts are introduced which demand an increased number of men. The solo members of this band are excellent musicians. In having able men in the leading parts Mr. Thomas is insured an even performance. It is pleasant to hear when the 'cello, oboe, English horn, clarinet, flute, or other leading instruments have a few measures of the theme that the tone production is musical, and the melody phrased in a manner that is in keeping with the rest of the composition. The perfect tune that is insisted upon is another excellence.

THE SOLOISTS.

Mme. Nilsson, Miss Juch, Messrs. Toedt and Remmerts had the honor of opening the festival. They were received by the chorus and audience with hearty demonstrations of applause on their appearance. Mme. Nilsson, who is a great favorit with the general public, was given a warm welcome, being obliged to bow her acknowledgments many times.

Mr. Thomas was also greeted most enthusiastically by both chorus and audience, all being anxious to pay tribute to the man who has accomplished so much for music in America.

THE PROGRAM.

Symphony in G minor..........Mozart
1. Allegro molto. 3. Andante.
2. Minuet allegro. 4. Finale, allegro, assai.
Oratorio, "The Creation,"..........Haydn
Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mr. Toedt, Mr. Remmerts, Miss Juch, chorus, and orchestra.

In selecting Mozart's symphony in G minor with which to open the festival Mr. Thomas manifested much taste, for this composer of all others was imbued with the power of music as represented by the melody. There was a delicate grace about everything he did. He was a child of truth, ever honest to his deepest feelings, and allowing them vent at every point in his short career. No amount of sorrow, no hindrances of any kind could rob his heart of its hope or suppress the rosy colors from his warm imagination. His music moves the delicate feelings of the sensitive nature and makes it vibrate in concord with it until the listener is lost in the quietude of perfect enjoyment. To open a festival with a symphony from such a composer was to incite the admiration and attention of the audience, and to put them in the mood for the broader and more heroic works which are to follow. Mozart wrote largely for the string orchestra, and he makes but few additions from the other instruments, using only the horns, flute, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. For these modern days this is what might be called a small orchestra, but when the parts were multiplied by the enlarged duplication as last evening, the effect becomes one of much more grandeur than with a smaller body of men would be possible. It would be perhaps difficult to state which of the four movements was the most perfectly played, as the whole performance was interesting from the beginning to the close. This symphony has become so familiar to musical people that they greet each movement with a feeling of enjoyable repose, for they know so well what is to follow that an added pleasure is given them. In the duplication of so many stringed instruments to a part sometimes the broadness of the tone had the effect of lessening the brightness of the flutes, clarinets, and oboes, which to the ears of the musician seemed to take away from the completeness of the performance. This was only noticeable when the phrase should have been well marked by these instruments. The last three movements were received enthusiastically by the audience, and the performance of this symphony will be long remembered.

THE CHORAL WORK.

The first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" made a melodious opening to the choral work of the festival. In this oratorio, which very frequent hearing has made familiar to nearly every lover of music, we have another illustration of what a composer could do when the melodic form of expression was the medium of utterance for his ideas. Thus the mingling of the two names Hayden and Mozart upon one program was a wise one, for it allowed no sudden abruptness of contrast to destroy the listener's mood, as the "Creation" was a natural transition from the symphony. The orchestration in this oratorio is very pleasing, and is descriptive to a great degree. The present band under Mr. Thomas had the ability to bring out the little details of expression which are so often passed over. In portraying the creation, Hayden followed the great theme from its Biblical standpoint. The orchestra entered into the accompanying portions of this work with much understanding, for a frequent performance of the oratorio has made every musician familiar with it. It was pleasing to hear every little figure in the descriptive accompaniment come out with such effectiveness, be the instrument that played it a flute or clarinet, as the score at different places required. The orchestral part was splendidly done.

The chorus have had much enthusiasm about the performance of this work from the beginning. The Apollo Club, which is incorporated in the festival chorus, gave this oratorio once before this season, and in consequence were in good shape for this second performance. The music that Hayden wrote in this oratorio is all very flowing in its character, and the singers are led on by one phrase after another, that its very movement seems to carry it, so harmonious are the natural progressions.

In the first chorus, in which the creation of light was represented, the full body of the tone came out with satisfying power, and made a splendid effect. The contrast to the softer portion, which speaks of "The Spirit of God moving the face of the waters," was very nicely shaded, and at once indicated that the chorus was in good order for the work that is before them in the festival. The chorus made a splendid climax at the close of "The Heavens Are Telling," and did good work in "Awake the Harp," and "Achieved Is the Glorious Work."

Mme. Nilsson sang the two arias, "With Virdue Clad," "On Mighty Pens," and in the first trio of the second part. She was very successful in gaining the applause of the audience. Her voice seemed in fine order, and at moments she made some telling tones of much beauty and power. In the aria "On Mighty Pens" she introduced some trills in the phrase describing the cooing of the doves, which pleased the people. In the latter portion of this aria she cut some measures after the general custom of our modern singers, although the song is more complete as Haydn wrote it. In the familiar "With Virdue Clad" she made some very effective passages, and the graceful melody, with its runs and pretty ornaments, was received with much applause. Miss Juch deserves credit for taking the solo in "The Marvelous Work," and to say that she sustained the high C against the power of the great chorus is to give full praise for her effort. She also sang in the trios, and did careful work. It is no thankful position to appear for the first time in only the concerted music Mr. Remmerts had the rôle of Raphael, in which the grand arias, "Rolling and Foaming Billows," and "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," are splendid numbers. The descriptive recitatives of this part, in which the creation of the animal kingdom is represented, are among the most beautiful portions of the work. Mr. Remmerts's voice is adequate for the large hall. He was most successful in his first aria, although the effect would have been more pronounced if the first movement had been taken with more dash, for in describing "the rolling of the boist'rous sea" there is an opportunity for grand delivery. Mr. Toedt, who unfortunately has a small but very sweet voice, was hardly able to do justice to the rôle of Uriel. In the latter portion of his first air, "Now Vanish Before the Holy Beams," when the text describes the separation of the evil spirits from the earth, his voice had not the dramatic power to make the beauty of the music heard in such a large auditorium. He was more successful in the aria, "In Native Worth," which he sang in good taste and much feeling, and made a particularly effective ending.

THE SCOTT LIQUOR LAW.

Arguments Before the Ohio Supreme Court as to Its Constitutionality.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—[Special.]—The chamber of the Supreme Court was the centre of interest today on account of the argument there progressing upon the cases from Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties. Many attorneys secured seats to listen to the efforts of the eminent gentlemen of the profession who were to appear on behalf of the respective parties to the cases under consideration. The court announced the usual decisions and then called up the case of W. B. King vs. W. S. Cappellar, Auditor of Hamilton County. The plaintiff sought to prevent the Auditor from putting the saloon-tax on the duplicate. The Cleveland case, William Buisman vs. Whitbeck, Treasurer of Cuyahoga County, was brought to prevent the Treasurer from collecting the liquor assessment upon the plaintiff's property. It was agreed that these cases, having the same end in view and covering substantially the same legal ground, should be argued together. In addition to the oral argument, the counsel in each case filed printed briefs with the court. When the case was called counsel presented a request for four hours' time to each side, but the court concluded to limit the arguments to three hours a side. Mr. Kittredge at 10 a. m. began the argument for the plaintiff in the Cincinnati case and consumed fifty-five minutes. The questions involved in the pending cases were substantially the same as those in the Hipp and Frame cases, otherwise known as the Pond and original Scott law cases, and the ground to be gone over was very much the same, with such modifications as were necessitated by the elimination of the bond feature of the Pond law. The question of the validity of the law in so far as it interferes with existing leases also entered into consideration, though the burden of the argument was upon the main question as to whether the tax as provided constituted a tax or license. Mr. Kittredge was followed by Mr. McDougal on behalf of the State. Toward the close of his address he made the startling statement that if the law is declared unconstitutional it will bankrupt the City of Cincinnati, which realizes a million dollars revenue per annum from the tax. Judge Ranney followed for the State, or rather for the Treasurer of Cuyahoga County. He make a confession that until two weeks ago he had never read the Scott law or the decisions of the court with regard to it. He started out by saying that it was extremely doubtful whether it was competent, and if competent whether it was consistent with the conservative policy of courts of last resort for this court to radically overthrow and subvert a decision of such a character as this. During Judge Ranney's remarks the court took a recess until 2:30 p. m. At that hour the court was reconvened. Mr. Ranney took up his argument and cited instances where a tax had been levied in the form of a license, but the levy was still held to be a tax. Judge West will close for the State tomorrow morning and Judge Burke for the plaintiff in error in the Cleveland case. The attorneys for the State will then ask for time in which to file briefs in answer to the briefs of counsel on the other side. A decision is not looked for until next Tuesday.

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR PARADE.

ERIE, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—The grand parade of the Knights Templar State Conclave took place at 4 o'clock. Over 20,000 people were present. About 3,000 Knights from Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio were in line.

JEFF DAVIS.

He Says the Bouquet Story Is False, and that He Can Do the Family Fighting.

MOBILE, Ala., May 27.—[Special.]—A further proof of the falsehood of the story of a seeming duel in Indiana between John Spies and Col. McGuire, of Mobile, relative to a bouquet Spies said Mrs. Davis presented him at the time of the capture of President Davis comes in the shape of a communication under date of May 24 from Mr. Davis to the Mobile *Register*. This shows that, aside from the fact that Col. McGuire has been dead three years, the facts as concerning this bouquet could not have occurred. Of this Mr. Davis writes:

"The story is an utter falsehood, and to this General, I add a specific denial. From none of our captors were such courteous attentions received as would have induced my wife to present him a bouquet in recognition, nor, if it had been otherwise, were the circumstances such as would have enabled her to procure one. It is false that copies of the two papers in which the story was first published were with the articles marked received by Mrs. Davis, my wife. The first knowledge of the publication was derived from the inclosed slip torn from a Chicago newspaper, and therefore [illegible] intensely false in the statement that Mrs. Davis placed the papers in the hands of a friend of the family for the implied purpose of being vindicated by him. In a long life of extensive social intercourses she has never required such defense as is suggested, but if she had ever found it necessary, neither in the past nor in the present would she have called on any other than her husband so to defend her. Respectfully yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS."

SHORT-HORNS.

Fifth Annual Sale from the Browndale Herd of Henry F. Brown, of Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—The fifth annual public sale of Short-Horns from the Browndale herd of Henry F. Brown, of Minneapolis, came off today at the fair-grounds. There was a large attendance of herders from all over the Northwest. Col. Judy, of Illinois, occupied the stand. The following is a list of the stock sold, the purchasers, and prices realized:

Miss Wiley of Hillhurst, a 2-year-old heifer, to B. S. Bull, Minneapolis, $600.
Peris Duchess 4th, 2-year-old heifer, to Fisk & son, Ogden, Ia., $1,400.
Wild-Eyes Duke of Browndale, a calf, to Anderson & Elliot, West Liberty, Ia., $350.
Bloomer 4th, a roan heifer, Fisk & Son, [illegible].
Bloomer 6th, a calf, to same, $125.
Oxford Wild-Eyes 3d, 1-year-old heifer, B. S. Bull, $500.
Louans Baron, calf, F. H. Prodger, Alexandria, Minn., $110.
Fidget's Oxford 19th, Fisk & Son, [illegible].
Fidget's Oxford of Browndale 3d, calf 4 weeks old, same, $100.
Bright-Eyes Duchess 8th, a yearling, Hugh McNair, Minneapolis, $400.
Sabine, calf, James A. Graves, Frazee City, Minn., $240.
Favorit, 2-year-old bull, Hugh McNair, [illegible].
Edina Gwynne, cow, Fisk & Son, $110.
Fourth Gwynne of Kennikinnic, heifer, Thomas Lowery, Minneapolis, $225.
Bright Lad, calf, C. Henry, St. Paul, [illegible].
Belle Brown, heifer, B. S. Bull, $500.
Belle Brown 4th, same, $300.
Belle Brown 3d, same, $205.
Pansy 2d, same, $410.
Kate Cameron 3d, same, $265.
Kathleen, calf, same, $270.
Lady Bell, 5 years old, same, [illegible].
Lotta, calf, Thomas Lowery, $150.
Minnie Hank, calf, Fisk & Son, $155.
Loren, calf, James Murphy, Hammond, Wis., $195.
Kennikinnic Daisy, heifer, Fisk & Son, [illegible].
Leonard, calf, J. W. Peters, Corcoran, Minn., $230.
Maggie Day 3d, heifer, Fisk & Son, $250.
Oxford Beauty 4th, heifer, Thomas Lowery, [illegible].
Iolanthe, calf, F. A. Berry, Faribault, Minn., [illegible].
Lady Ritchfield, same, $240.
McCullough, calf, C. Henry, $120.
Mary Anderson, Hennepin County Poor-Farm, $185.
Mary Anderson 4th, calf, F. A. Berry, [illegible].
Duke of Clague, calf, Hiram Van Nesth, Minneapolis, $105.
Louans Duke 2d, calf, Frank Rivers, Eden Prairie, Minn., $90.
Belle of Richfield, cow, James Murphy, Hammond, Wis., $300.
Louans Duke 3d, George Martin, Hudson, Wis., $125.

A FLIMSY STRUCTURE.

Details of the Falling of the Grand Stand at Chatham, Ont.—List of the Seriously Wounded.

CHATHAM, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—During the starting of the amateur games here yesterday, and without the slightest warning, the grand stand which had been erected gave way with a crash, and several hundred people were precipitated in a confused mass to the ground. For a time there was indescribable confusion and consternation among all who witnessed the accident. The stand had been built to accommodate 1,000 people, but there were not much more than half that number on it at that time. Prompt measures were taken to release and relieve those who were hurt, and Drs. Bray and Sivewright, who were on the grounds quickly made the sufferers as comfortable as possible. Fortunately no one was killed or even fatally injured.

Among the worst hurt were the following:

Mrs. Simpson, of North Chatham, thigh broken.
W. H. Davy, jeweler, wrist broken, severely bruised about the legs.
C. Hea, manager of the skating rink, rib broken and much shaken and bruised.
A. F. Williams, severely injured on the chest.
Two children of Mrs. Gleason, severely injured about the head, one of them remaining unconscious for four hours.
A 10-year-old son of Harry Mercer was badly squeezed, but is all right again today.

Many others sustained painful though less serious injuries, and it is marvelous that the casualties were so few.

The committee of management say that the stand was built on a general plan furnished them; that no estimates were asked for; that the orders were to make the stand strong and substantial. So far as can be learned tonight the injured are all doing well.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Samuel Curran, unmarried, residing at 141 Elizabeth street, was found lying in pool of blood on the sidewalk in front of 103 Edward street at 4 o'clock this morning. The wounded man was apparently in the death agony and a doctor was at once summoned, but before aid could be rendered he breathed his last without giving utterance to anything but a few incoherent exclamations which gave no clew to the person responsible for his murder. John Flavey, William Neil, and Mary Cross have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. Flavey was drinking with Curran in the early part of last night. He was rival of Curran's for the affection of a woman. The detectives think they have got hold of the guilty party or parties. Curran's jugular vein was severed and he bled to death.

COULDN'T STAND THE REMEDY.

New York *Evening Post*: A miserly, unkempt old man, who had been sick for some time, called on a doctor, and, after telling his symptoms, asked what he should do. "Well, sir, you must take a cold bath every morning." "What! wash all over every day?" "Yes." "Will I die if I don't do it?" "You certainly will." "Well, Doctor, I ain't able to walk down-town; will you go and get a preacher and an undertaker? I'll go home and get ready to see them. You may send your bill to my administrator, and he will settle after I'm gone. Good day!"

A SURROGATE'S ACCOUNTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—The special committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the books and accounts of the late Surrogate Ferris convened this morning. Surrogate Stern appeared before the committee by request. Mr. Ferris, he said, never separated the Surrogate's accounts from his own individual account. He found discrepancies amounting to about $1,500 in Mr. Ferris' accounts.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—Harry C. Farr, for the last ten years bookkeeper in the employ of the *Courier* Company, was arrested last evening on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree, and is now at police headquarters.

INAUGURATION-DAY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27.—Inauguration-Day was observed as usual. The Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature were escorted to the State-House, and both Houses were speedily organized. The parade and inauguration exercises followed.

A WARNING TO BA

The Officials of a New ... cern Held to Bail for ... certification.

Affairs of the Fish-Ward-G... —Assignments by the ...eral's Sons.

Startling Developments in the ... Case—Flight of a Hot S... Financier.

NEW YORK.

OVERCERTIFICATIO

OFFICIALS OF THE WALL STREE... TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Speci... case arising under the law for ... of overcertification of checks at ... was decided today by United ... sioner Griffith, who held Thoma... Cornelius F. Timpson, and John ... President, Vice-President, and ... Wall Street National Bank, in ... $5,000 to answer the charge of ... 5,208 of the Revised Statutes ... States and Sec. 13 of an ame... proved July 12, 1882. The suit ... fall by United States Dis... Root upon information furnish... Bank-Examiner Scriba, who, ... found that the account of ... with the Wall Street National ... drawn $97,268.70. Their total ... was $128,762.81. The overdraf... the acceptance of checks aggre... and other checks coming throu... house made the debtor side ... amount to $226,031.59. There ... enteen checks of various amo... among which was one to ... the Hanover National Bank ... and one to the order of ... for $59,019.07, to meet wh... no money in the bank... checks were accepted by the ... Cashier, Mr. Dickerson. The ... cepted under general instructio... of the bank, Mr. Gregg, who su... indicted for violating the bank... tence upon him was suspended, ... the suit against the officers of ... fix the extent of their respons... the hearing before United State... Griffith it was claimed by Mr. ... for the defendants, that the ... transactions in the nature o... Ward & Co., and that they co... tract on the part of the bank to ... rendering the bank the origi... debtor to the holder of the ... sioner Griffith disagrees with ... that the object of the law is ... banking associations.

"The facts are indisputable, ... fith, "that this bank adopted ... cepting checks as a means of ... convenience which the statute ... hibiting overcertification. As ... accepted the amount thereof ... from the credit of the firm, ... to avail themselves of that adv... tent of the funds on deposit, ... charged the amounts of acc... against the account to ... posits that might be ... exclusion of any outside... have an uncertified or un... If this does not constitute a ... then I cannot imagine what w... an evasion of the provisions of ... penalty prescribed for violati... under which the suit was brou... or five years' imprisonment, or ...

FRED AND JESSE ...

SCHEDULES OF THEIR LIA...

NEW YORK, May 27.—The i... ules in the assignment of Fre... and Jesse R. Grant to James ... filed in court today.

The schedules of Frederick ... the following debts. The liabi... $2,215,066, made up as follows: ... Creditors other than preferred ... Creditors preferred ... Contingent liabilities ... Par value securities borrowed fr... & Ward ...

The assets are nominally ... their actual worth is unkno... creditors of Frederick D. Gra... ing: Fourth National Bank, $... loaned, secured by $25,000 No... bonds, 6 per cent; Fourth Nat... 000, for money loaned, secur... cago & Atlantic Railway bo... Fourth National Bank, $10... loaned, secured by $100,000 ... enue bonds; United States N... 000 for money loaned, secur... of the Chicago & Atlantic Ra... the Erie Railway; United Sta... $25,000 for money loaned, ... New York, Chicago & St. ... gage bonds; United States ... New York, $100,000 for ... secured by $145,000 Ne... go & St. Louis Railway ... bonds; National Bank ... $20,000 for money loaned, ... one Tonawanda Valley Rail... bonds, and $17,000 Bradford ... Railway first-mortgage bon... shares of Marine Nationa... Bank of the Republic, $20,00... secured by $8,000 Louisv... Chicago Railway first-mortg... Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé ... gage bonds, 200 shares Colu... Railway preferred stock, 20... Alton & Terre Haute Railw... and thirty-four shares Cl... Cincinnati & Indianapolis ... Shoe & Leather Bank, $50,0... secured by 80,000 Chicago ... second-mortgage bonds; ... $6,000 for money loaned, se... abeth City & Northern Rai... bonds; First National ... money loaned, secured b... & Northern Railway fir... First National Bank, $25,00... secured by $39,000 of Bu... Philadelphia Railway fir... First National Bank, $15,0... cured by 500 shares of H... way stock; First National ... N. J., $10,000 for money ... $25,000 note of the Chicago ... to the order of and indor... way; First National Bank ... $20,000 for money loaned, ... note made by the Chicago ... and indorsed by the Erie R... to the First National Ban... money loaned, secured ... Mall, Lackawanna, Chesap... & St. Louis, Tonawanda V... delphia, and Chicago & ... also $50,000 to Seligman & ... secured by bonds, and s... ginia & Pittsburg and At... panies; also $365,000 to ... curity; also $700,000 to ... security.

Among the creditors pr... Shoemaker, $125,000; Ulys... Thomas B. Medary, $15,6... $7,300; Mrs. Benjamin L. ... Virginia G. Corbin, $25,00... Grant, $6,000; C. K. Garri... out security. The asset... stated as follows: Balanc... with Grant & Ward, bank... nominal values, $533,76... known. Nov. 29, 1882, de... Ward, bankers, on accoun... chase 300 shares Illinois C... value, $5,000; actual valu... 1884, deposit with Ferdin... of joint purchase of re... Harlem, $6,250; also lo... Grant & Ward between M... aggregating $1,450,000. ... companied by an affida... Grant, in which he swear... his belief and knowledge ...

The schedules in ass... Grant show debts and liab... assets nominally $131,1... Jesse Grant are Mrs. W. ... for moneys deposited; no... ors preferred are Henry ... Mrs. H. A. Hopper, $1... $10,000; Thomas H. Baile... are stated as follows: C... Grant & Ward, $113,950; ... Ward, due May 15, 1884, ... makes an affidavit that ... the actual value of the as... Ward failed, and their pr...

A WARNING TO BANKERS.

The Officials of a New York Concern Held to Bail for Overcertification.

Affairs of the Fish-Ward-Grant Crowd—Assignments by the General's Sons.

Startling Developments in the Penn Bank Case—Flight of a Hot Springs Financier.

NEW YORK.

OVERCERTIFICATION.

OFFICIALS OF THE WALL STREET BANK HELD TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The first case arising under the law for the prevention of overcertification of checks at National banks was decided today by United States Commissioner Griffith, who held Thomas W. Evans, Cornelius F. Timpson, and John B. Dickerson, President, Vice-President, and Cashier of the Wall Street National Bank, in joint bail of $5,000 to answer the charge of violating Sec. 5,208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and Sec. 13 of an amendatory act, approved July 12, 1882. The suit was begun last fall by United States District Attorney Root upon information furnished by National-Bank-Examiner Scriba, who, Aug. 13, 1883, found that the account of Cecil Ward & Co. with the Wall Street National Bank was overdrawn $97,268.70. Their total credit that day was $128,762.81. The overdraft occurred from the acceptance of checks aggregating $199,800, and other checks coming through the clearing-house made the debtor side of the account amount to $226,031.59. There were in all seventeen checks of various amounts accepted, among which was one to the order of the Hanover National Bank for $55,010.10, and one to the order of J. B. Hiliyer for $59,019.07, to meet which there was no money in the bank. These two checks were accepted by the direction of the Cashier, Mr. Dickerson. The others were accepted under general instructions by the teller of the bank, Mr. Gregg, who subsequently was indicted for violating the banking laws. Sentence upon him was suspended, however, until the suit against the officers of the bank should fix the extent of their responsibility. During the hearing before United States Commissioner Griffith it was claimed by Mr. Ransom, counsel for the defendants, that the acceptances were transactions in the nature of loans to Cecil Ward & Co., and that they constituted a contract on the part of the bank to pay the checks, rendering the bank the original or primary debtor to the holder of the checks. Commissioner Griffith disagrees with him, and holds that the object of the law is the protection of banking associations.

"The facts are indisputable," said Mr. Griffin, "that this bank adopted the mode of accepting checks as a means of avoiding the inconvenience which the statute imposed by prohibiting overcertification. As each check was accepted the amount thereof was withdrawn from the credit of the firm, and they continued to avail themselves of that advantage to the extent of the funds on deposit, and thereafter charged the amounts of accepted checks up against the account to meet any deposits that might be made to the exclusion of any outsider who might have an uncertified or unaccepted check. If this does not constitute a device to evade then I cannot imagine what would amount to an evasion of the provisions of the law." The penalty prescribed for violation of the law under which the suit was brought is $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

FRED AND JESSE GRANT.

SCHEDULES OF THEIR LIABILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The individual schedules in the assignment of Frederick D. Grant and Jesse R. Grant to James McNamee were filed in court today.

The schedules of Frederick D. Grant show the following debts. The liabilities amount to $2,215,066, made up as follows:

Creditors other than preferred	$ 820,300
Creditors preferred	243,966
Contingent liabilities	10,000
Par value securities borrowed from Grant & Ward	1,140,800

The assets are nominally worth $1,990,013; their actual worth is unknown. Among the creditors of Frederick D. Grant are the following: Fourth National Bank, $20,000 for money loaned, secured by $25,000 North Carolina State bonds, 6 per cent; Fourth National Bank, $100,600, for money loaned, secured by $170,000 Chicago & Atlantic Railway bonds, 6 per cent; Fourth National Bank, $100,000, for money loaned, secured by $100,000 New York City revenue bonds; United States National Bank, $40,000 for money loaned, secured by $50,000 note of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, indorsed by the Erie Railway; United States National Bank, $25,000 for money loaned, secured by $28,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis second-mortgage bonds; United States Trust Company of New York, $100,000 for money loaned, secured by $145,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway second-mortgage bonds; National Bank of the Republic, $20,000 for money loaned, secured by twenty-one Tonawanda Valley Railway first-mortgage bonds, and $17,000 Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railway first-mortgage bonds, and twenty-four shares of Marine National Bank; National Bank of the Republic, $20,000 for money loaned, secured by $8,000 Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway first-mortgage bonds, $2,000 Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway first-mortgage bonds, 200 shares Columbia & Greenville Railway preferred stock, 200 shares St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway common stock, and thirty-four shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway; National Shoe & Leather Bank, $50,000 for money loaned, secured by 80,000 Chicago & Atlantic Railway second-mortgage bonds; First National Bank, $6,000 for money loaned, secured by $9,000 Elizabeth City & Northern Railway first-mortgage bonds; First National Bank, $6,300 for money loaned, secured by $9,000 Elizabeth & Northern Railway first-mortgage bonds; First National Bank, $25,000 for money loaned, secured by $39,000 of Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway first-mortgage bonds; First National Bank, $15,000 money loaned, secured by 500 shares of Houston & Texas Railway stock; First National Bank, Morristown, N. J., $10,000 for money loaned, secured by a $25,000 note of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, to the order of and indorsed by the Erie Railway; First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., $20,000 for money loaned, secured by a $25,000 note made by the Chicago & Atlantic Railway and indorsed by the Erie Railway; also $120,000 to the First National Bank of Morristown for money loaned, secured by shares of Pacific Mail, Lackawanna, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & St. Louis, Tonawanda Valley, Buffalo & Philadelphia, and Chicago & Atlantic Companies; also $60,000 to Seligman & Co. for money loaned, secured by bonds, and shares of West Virginia & Pittsburg and Atlantic & Pacific companies; also $365,000 to Grant & Ward, no security; also $700,000 to Grant & Ward, no security.

Among the creditors preferred are Henry F. Shoemaker, $125,000; Ulysses S. Grant, $5,000; Thomas B. Medary, $15,666; Mary J. Cramer, $7,300; Mrs. Benjamin L. Honoré, $10,000; Mrs. Virginia G. Corbin, $25,000; Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, $6,000; C. K. Garrison, $50,000; all without security. The assets of Mr. Grant are stated as follows: Balance of cash on deposit with Grant & Ward, bankers, as per bank-book, nominal values, $533,763; actual value unknown. Nov. 29, 1882, deposit with Grant & Ward, bankers, on account of margin on purchase 300 shares Illinois Central stock, nominal value, $5,000; actual value unknown. Feb. 28, 1884, deposit with Ferdinand Ward, on account of joint purchase of real-estate property in Harlem, $6,250; also loans and deposits with Grant & Ward between March 1 and April 19, aggregating $1,450,000. The schedules are accompanied by an affidavit of Frederick D. Grant, in which he swears that to the best of his belief and knowledge this schedule is true.

The schedules in assignment of Jesse R. Grant show debts and liabilities of $95,249, and assets nominally $131,150. The creditors of Jesse Grant are Mrs. W. S. Chapman, $5,000 for moneys deposited; no security. The creditors preferred are Henry F. Shoemaker, $50,000; Mrs. H. A. Hopper, $15,000; John Wesson, $10,000; Thomas H. Bailey, $15,000. The assets are stated as follows: Cash on deposit with Grant & Ward, $113,950; contract with Grant & Ward, due May 15, 1884, $18,000. Jesse Grant makes an affidavit that he is unable to state the actual value of the assets because Grant & Ward failed, and their property is now in the hands of a Receiver, and no schedules have been made showing the assets of the firm.

FISH, WARD, AND THE GRANTS.

A DEFINIT BASIS FOR COMMENT.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—"Gen. Grant, like many of us, may have to wait a long time for the truth to come out, but he can afford to wait," said Mr. Roscoe Conkling Monday afternoon. How long the finger of public suspicion will be pointed at Gen. Grant was a matter of great doubt today. The attempt to implicate the illustrious soldier in the actual frauds of Grant & Ward, and the General's reply, through his counsel, caused a great sensation throughout the city. The letters written by James D. Fish and the answers written by Gen. Grant, which were published today, afforded a definit ground for discussion and comment. Mr. Fish claims that he wrote to his distinguished partner to know if the "Government contracts" alleged to be held by the firm were all right, and that Gen. Grant wrote in response that they were safe investments. Ferdinand Ward, in whose hands the firm's business was, has sworn that there were no Government contracts in existence. The deduction sought to be drawn by the ex-President's political and personal enemies is that he deliberately confirmed Mr. Fish's first information to the effect that Grant & Ward were making profits out of Government contracts for furnishing grain and other supplies to the army.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Is Gen Grant guilty of fraud? That was the question which set New York by the ears. The published correspondence between Mr. Fish and the General seemed to fan the flame of public curiosity, especially as one of the letters specifically mentions the "Government contracts," which Gen. Grant's family and friends denied he ever knew of. In fact, his son, Ulysses S. Grant Jr., said in an interview in the *Herald* a few days ago that his father considered it a dishonorable thing for one who had been at the head of the Nation to enter into such a relation with it through the influence of his name. The great majority of people absolutely refuse to believe that Gen. Grant induced Mr. Fish to part with his money by discounting the firm's notes through false representations. They prefer to believe that the old soldier was a victim to his weakness for trusting friends under all circumstances and to any extremity; that he was imposed upon by Ferdinand Ward and induced to sign a letter as a matter of routine business, which was then sent to Mr. Fish as a direct answer to inquiries about the Government contracts. This, briefly, is the case for and against Gen. Grant. All the evidences upon which the charges are founded were furnished by the General himself, who stands ready to produce any document or fact in his possession which may shed light upon the subject.

A TALK WITH FISH.

Mr. Fish was asked today whether the letters made public by Gen. Grant were the only ones referred to in the interview of yesterday, and he replied: "They were the only ones I spoke of. Of course I have other documents relating to business, but they have nothing to do with the main question."

"What do you claim that these published letters show, Mr. Fish?" asked the reporter.

"I claim they show that I did not put money blindly into Grant & Ward's speculations upon the mere representations of the younger members, but that I took care to get the opinion of one member of the firm whose expressed judgment upon the subject in question was all the guarantee that could reasonably be asked for."

Mr. Fish's attorney, Mr. Edwin D. Smith, who was present, then referred at some length to Gen. Grant's letter of July 6, 1882, in response to Mr. Fish's inquiries as to the Government contracts, and said: "What could be more clear? Gen. Grant is an executive man and boils the whole thing down in a few words. Of course, it is very likely, as Gen. Grant claims, that the letter was written by Mr. Spencer, the clerk, under the direction of Ferdinand Ward, and was signed as a routine matter. But these facts did not come to Mr. Fish. He knew nothing about what happened in the firm's office. The letter was addressed to him and was signed by Gen. Grant, and it answered directly and specifically the letter about the Government contracts of the day previous. Mr. Fish was not relying upon guess-work or upon Mr. Ward's statements. He had the right, and it was reasonable for him to suppose that Gen. Grant would not say that these investments were safe unless he had investigated the subject. Mr. Fish does not mean to imply that Gen. Grant was conscious of any wrongdoing, but he wishes to show that he did not go into a blind pool, but received assurances from a competent source as to the genuineness and value of the investments. Gen. Grant may have been deceived and have supposed that the contracts were all right, and his letter was probably written in that belief."

"I believed," said Mr. Fish, who was becoming impatient, "that Gen. Grant was a man of so much ability and experience that he would not put his own money into a scheme which he did not understand."

"Was it because you thought the profits promised on the contracts were unusual that you wrote to Gen. Grant?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Fish. "I could not judge myself whether such profits could be made, and I wrote to the man whom I knew was thoroughly acquainted with the contract system. Remember, I want to say, as emphatically as I can, that I am not attacking Gen. Grant's character, and I do not know of anything which shows that he knew there were no contracts. I am simply giving out facts to show that I did my duty in inquiring about the contracts when I put my money into the business."

"Did Gen. Grant ever talk to you personally about these contracts?"

"No; but he always spoke in the highest praise of Ward's abilities. He told me this year that he regarded Ward as a perfect marvel, and declared that his phenomenal success was due entirely to his mental brightness. Col. Fred Grant frequently talked openly about the Government contracts in the most enthusiastic manner. I had every reason to believe that Gen. Grant and his sons knew all about the contracts."

GEN. GRANT'S COUNSEL.

A reporter called in the afternoon upon Mr. Clarence A. Seward, of counsel for Gen. Grant, at his office, No. 31 Nassau street, and asked whether he had anything to say in behalf of Gen. Grant in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Fish and his friends. Mr. Seward declined to say anything further than had already been published. Said he: "We have already shown our hand in the publication of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish, and are perfectly contented that the public should draw any inferences they please from those letters."

IN WALL STREET.

The correspondence between Gen. Grant and James D. Fish was eagerly read by every man in Wall street, and was the principal topic of discussion. The experience of a reporter who visited the offices of many leaders in the financial world was that the general opinion seemed to be that the whole story has not yet been told, and that the defense of Gen. Grant which has been put forward by his friends is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished, in view of his own letters. There was one curious feature in the case. As a rule, on any subject of general interest Wall street men are always ready and willing to talk and to be quoted publicly. Today's sensation was an exception. It was significant of the hold which Gen. Grant has secured upon the respect and affections of the people to find that even those who were Gen. Grant's political enemies, and who have always been outspoken in condemning his public acts refused to appear in the newspapers as expressing their deductions from the letters written by Gen. Grant as to the mythical contracts by which Ferdinand Ward was enabled to perpetrate one of the monumental swindles of the age. Mr. Jesse Seligman, the banker, who is a friend of Gen. Grant, said that he did not like to be dragged into publicity, but that he had no hesitation in saying as publicly as possible that he believed Gen. Grant to be entirely innocent of any wrongful knowledge or intent. "Looking at the matter from a common-sense standpoint," he said, "I do not see how any one can believe otherwise, in view of the undisputed fact that the chief losers by this failure are Gen. Grant and his whole family, even the female members. They have lost their all. How can it be possible that Gen. Grant knew of the sort of business that was being done by the man to whom he intrusted his fortune? I don't think the letters bear the meaning which Gen. Grant's enemies seek to put upon them."

President Baldwin, of the Fourth National Bank, was loath to give his interpretation of Gen. Grant's letters. "I think Mr. Fish has been more sinned against than sinning," he said. "The letters from Gen. Grant in answer to his own inquiry as to the Government contracts, though they were short, would certainly have deceived a man in the ordinary line of business into the belief that everything was all right. But I don't believe Gen. Grant knew the full purport of the letters. Ward was a sort of Alfred Jingle, or a Montague Tigg, but I believe, he was put into jail through the collusion of Tappan and Warner, to get him out of the way of the grand jury."

President Garland, of the First National Bank, said that it was hardly right to form any opinion yet. "I do not believe all this correspondence has been published. There are other letters to come out," he said. "Let us, in justice to Gen. Grant, wait until we get all the facts."

MR. WARD'S SLICK WORK.

In the course of an interview tonight Mr. James D. Fish was asked: "Did Gen. Grant speak to you about these contracts?"

"No, he never did, and I will tell you why. Ward said that Grant was a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that it would not do for him to be mixed up in any business such as this, and, said he, while he does not know all about it, he desires it to be understood that he knows nothing and that all the details are left to me."

"Ward told you this?"

"Yes, that was what he used to say—that it would be damaging to Gen. Grant if it were otherwise."

"Did Ward tell you that Chester A. Arthur was in it?"

"Yes, he told me that Arthur had one contract and had assigned it to him."

"What kind of a contract was it?"

"He did not say what it was, only that Arthur had a share in it."

"It was Arthur's contract?"

"Yes, and he sold it out to Ward."

"Arthur took the contract himself originally?"

"Yes, and he was to get the benefit of it. He just turned it over to Ward. It was really Arthur's perquisits."

"Do you remember what kind of a contract it was?"

"No. It was supplies of some kind to the Government—something big that was needed immediately; and he also told me that one contract was from Phil Sheridan. He said that Phil Sheridan got the contract but did not have money to carry it out, and he wanted Ward to take it."

"Did your four partners never get together and discuss business matters, partnership interests?"

"Never."

"Never had a single meeting?"

"No."

"And the thing lasted four years?"

"No, not as long as that; about three years."

"When you originally went in did you know anything about the falsity of these contracts? Would you have gone in if you had not thought Gen. Grant was at the head of affairs?"

"I was in before Gen. Grant, but the contract business never came in before 1882."

"Gen. Grant had to go in first and then the contract business began?"

"Yes, Ward said that it was through good feeling for Gen. Grant that the firm was able to secure these contracts."

"That is, if Arthur had not succeeded Garfield you could not have secured these contracts?"

"Yes, it was the different color of the Administration that was in our favor."

"This was what Ward said?"

"Yes."

"And what gave you more confidence was that Gen. Grant was there and knew all about it?"

"I suppose he knew all about it, and then sometimes I saw Senator Chaffee there, and sometimes Mr. Elkins.

"'Steve' Elkins?"

"Yes."

"Any other politician?"

"No, not that I remember. Ward introduced me to Senator Chaffee, Buck Grant's father-in-law, and said we get a great deal of business through Senator Chaffee and Elkins; that they were in it; and that it was through their influence and their friendship for Gen. Grant that this business was put in our way. I have had communications with Gen. Grant about the success of the business, and he said it was perfectly wonderful how nicely they got on. He said that Ward was a man of wonderful capabilities. I think he used the term that his success was phenomenal."

MORE CHARGES AGAINST "FERD."

NEW YORK, May 27.—United States District-Attorney Root lodged a warrant for the arrest of Ferdinand Ward in Ludlow Street Jail tonight on complaint of Bank-Examiner Scriba, who charges that Ward aided and abetted President James D. Fish in misappropriating the funds of the Marine Bank. The affidavit recites the same facts as in the case of Fish, giving the amount drawn out of the bank by Grant & Ward as $375,000, and it concludes with charging that Ward "aided, abetted, counseled, and procured said James D. Fish to commit the offenses aforesaid, with intent to injure and defraud the Marine Bank for his own benefit and advantage."

PREPARING A DEFENSE.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward, Gen. Grant's lawyer, has prepared a statement explaining Gen. Grant's relations with the late firm of Grant & Ward, which is to be furnished for publication shortly. This will answer the statement made by James D. Fish, late President of the Marine Bank, who asserted in a recently published interview that Gen. Grant had written him two years ago assuring him that the alleged Government contracts of Grant & Ward were genuine.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

Ex-Senator Conkling, counsel for Gen. Grant, said today: "The only statement that is to be made on the part of Gen. Grant was published this morning in all the papers of this city, and also in those of other parts of the United States. In that statement the letters alluded to in the reported interview with Fish were given in full. I see no reason for a further statement on the part of Gen. Grant."

SOLD HER HOUSE.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has sold the house on Corcoran street, in Washington, which was in her name, to John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for $6,500.

A MORTGAGE ON THE GENERAL'S CHICAGO PROPERTY.

A reminder of the recent financial disaster which overtook Gen. Grant is to be found in the Recorder's office here, where there has been recorded a mortgage given by the ex-President to W. H. Vanderbilt on an undivided fourth part of 135 acres of land just outside of the city which was conveyed to Gen. Grant May 20, 1869, by J. Russell Jones, who is owner of another undivided fourth part. The mortgage, which bears the date of May 17, was executed in New York and was given to secure the payment of the $150,000 check drawn by the General on Grant & Ward in consideration of the money advanced by W. H. Vanderbilt May 3.

THE METROPOLITAN.

SENEY'S PICTURES USED AS COLLATERAL.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank met today and discussed the condition of its affairs. President Jacques stated that since the institution closed its doors two weeks ago the deposits had decreased about $900,000. During the last few days, however, there had been no decrease. Mr. George I. Seney has assigned 137 oil-paintings, valued at $350,000, to the Metropolitan Bank. The pictures are at present in the art gallery attached to Mr. Seney's residence at No. 7 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. This afternoon the Metropolitan Bank assigned the pictures to Frederick D. Tappan, Jacob J. Vermilye, George S. Coe, George G. Williams, Washington A. Hall, and Edward H. Perkins Jr. for a consideration of $350,000. These gentlemen comprise the Loan Committee of the New York Clearing-House, which has the issue of loan certificates in charge. Some curiosity was awakened as to the reasons which caused the committee to take such articles as collateral, but it was impossible to learn tonight what the circumstances of the case were.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

THE WEST-SIDE BANK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The West-Side Bank will probably resume payments tomorrow. Examination shows that it has a surplus of $65,699 over and above its liabilities.

BOGART & CO.

An injunction was granted today in the Supreme Court on application of John H. Sheafe restraining Bogart & Co., John Wheeler, and the Greenfirch Bank from disposing of shares of stock belonging to Sheafe; also restraining the Western Union from making a transfer of stock upon their books.

DEFALCATION DENIED.

President Keim, of the Reading Railroad, denies the reported defalcation in Jersey Central, and says he can place his hand upon every security, and that they are intact.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE PRESIDENCY.

J. E. Simmons, of the firm of Grant & Co., has been nominated for President of the Stock Exchange.

ELSEWHERE.

THE PENN BANK.

WHY IT CLOSED ITS DOORS A SECOND TIME.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—Startling developments today leave no doubt as to the cause of the second suspension of the Penn Bank. The Directors this morning took charge of the individual accounts, and before they had been at work on them an hour a discovery was made which promises to show where the leak was. Among the accounts was one of the firm of D. Wilson & Co., which shows overchecking to the amount of $240,000. Another one, the account of Thomas J. Watson, an oil broker, showed overdrafts to the extent of $97,000. These two, aggregating $337,000, are nearly the amount the bank is supposed to be short. As soon as this discovery was made the Directors closed the books and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. T. B. Swearingen, A. Cavitt, and George C. Davis, who will select an expert and place the books and papers of the bank in his hands. He is to prepare a statement of the condition of the institution for the creditors and for the use of the Directors in their further investigations.

The most astonishing part of the disclosure was the overchecking of D. Wilson & Co., a firm which is not known in this city, and of which there is grave doubts of it having an existence. It is generally supposed that it is composed of a number of parties who have been operating extensively in oil. All efforts to obtain the names of the persons interested, however, have failed, but it is expected that as soon as Mr. Riddle, the President, is able to attend to business their names will be made public, and it is expected that when they are several prominent business-men will be implicated. Mr. Riddle is rapidly recovering from the effects of the overdose of chloroform, and will be in a condition in a few days to make a statement. His physicians will not permit any one to see him on business affairs.

T. J. Watson, the oil broker, whose account is said to be short $97,000, says that if such a report is official something is wrong. "There has been some monkey work somewhere," said he this afternoon, "if the books show I am a debtor to that extent. The truth is I have more than that to my credit in the Penn Bank, it being money which I deposited there.

When asked if he had ever heard of such a firm as D. Wilson & Co. Mr. Watson said he had not. He intimated that J. P. Beal, the oil broker who recently laid down for a large amount, might have been operating for the Penn Bank. M. K. McMullen, who was in the big bull oil pool last summer, said he had not dealt in any pools lately. He had about $15,000 in the Penn Bank on deposit when it closed Monday. He did not suspect anything was wrong until last night. He knew of no combination working as D. Wilson & Co. It is reported that John P. Beal operated on the market here and in New York for the bank and its friends, and his shortage under his terms of settlement here was, according to his own account, $28,000. Other dealers reported that his failure was for more than that sum, and they also said he was heavily short in New York.

ATTACHMENTS GRANTED.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Supreme Court granted attachments in two suits brought against the Penn Bank of Pittsburg by the Fourth National Bank of this city. The claims were assigned to the Fourth National Bank by the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, one suit being brought to recover $7,739 and the other $15,413. Both attachments were granted upon affidavits by Joseph P. Munford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republican, on the ground of the non-residence of the Penn Bank.

THE HOT SPRINGS BANK.

ITS DOORS CLOSED AND ITS PRESIDENT GONE.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 27.—[Special.]—This morning at 10 o'clock the Hot Springs National Bank suspended payment and closed its doors. Indescribable confusion and excitement followed, and the Arkansas National Bank at once experienced a heavy though not disastrous run. President Andrew Bruon, of the Hot Springs National, is out of the city, and his whereabouts are unknown, which has intensified public feeling and dispelled confidence among depositors. Owing to the confusion nothing definit can be elicited concerning the bank's affairs, but the deficit is estimated at $50,000. The bank's capital is also $50,000, and according to a recent exhibit the individual deposits and demand certificates aggregate $62,000. The institution opened for business as usual this morning, but an hour's experience caused the officers in charge to suspend. A great many visiting invalids and tourists are numbered among the depositors, and the crash to them is quite calamitous. The stockholders and Directors of the institution comprise some of the wealthiest citizens here, and being individually responsible the depositors will not lose heavily. President Bruon has been regarded as one of the shrewdest financiers and speculators in this section, but has made many enemies by his methods. His friends have been asserting all today that he will return, but many depositors gravely doubt it. A telegram reached here this evening from Malvern stating that an officer was hunting him.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 27.—It has been learned that Bruon arrived at Little Rock Friday, but was not seen by his acquaintances till today, when he bade good-by to a woman named Steele, who went north on the afternoon train. Bruon is married, but has abandoned his wife. No effort was made here for his arrest.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BANK

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—Crawford County Bank, a comparatively small institution, situated at Denison, a few miles east of here, has suspended payment. Mr. Neffelfinger was the manager and principal stockholder. At first the liabilities were estimated at $58,000 and assets at $60,000, but now Mr. Neffelfinger is not so sure of this, but claims he will pay 75 cents on the dollar anyway. An examination is being made. No excitement prevails, most people feeling sure they will probably receive nearly all their money in time. The assets of the bank are $74,075. The liabilities due to depositors are the same.

OTHER FINANCIAL NOTES.

THE ERIE SAVINGS-BANK.

ERIE, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—The Sheriff tonight levied on the property of A. H. Gray, manufacturer, for $32,000. Gray is a stockholder of the defunct savings-bank. Writs have issued on judgment notes, one of which, for $25,000, is in favor of his wife. President Robertson, believing the excitement has abated sufficiently for him to appear without molestation, left the county jail tonight.

THE GREEN BAY BANK.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—In the matter of the defunct Strong's Bank suit was instituted by some of the creditors, and during last night James H. Elmore was appointed Receiver, qualified in ample bond, and at 6 o'clock this morning had the following notice posted at the door of the bank.

To whom it may concern: I have today been placed in possession of this bank by the Circuit Court as its Receiver, with instructions to file an inventory as soon as may be of all the assets and liabilities with the Clerk of the court, and to obey its further instructions. JAMES H. ELMORE.

By the order he is required to file within ten days from today with the Clerk of the court an inventory of the assets and liabilities of the bank and a list of the creditors. Mr. Elmore's appointment as Receiver gives general satisfaction.

A FAILURE IN THE TOBACCO TRADE.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 27.—Inge & Mahone, large tobacconists, have made a deed of trust for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities and assets are unknown. The junior member of the firm is the eldest son of Senator Mahone.

THE BLANCHARD FAILURE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—[Special.]—A move was made today to contest the conveyance of property recently made by Sylvegus Blanchard, the wholesale grocer and importer who failed Thursday. The objection is to the conveyance by S. C. Blanchard of his warehouse building to Paul B. Blanchard, his brother, for $40,000. The other real estate consisted of the handsome private residence here, valued at $30,000, conveyed by S. C. Blanchard to his daughter, who married W. T. Forbes, the manager of the bankrupt firm. S. C. Blanchard, of Boston, is the father of Sylvegus Blanchard, and built both the houses. He was said to be a member of the firm, and the sale of the real estate is claimed to be void and fraudulent. Cudaby & Stever, of Chicago, have filed a bill to set aside all the deeds also. Jonn Sickrell has been appointed Receiver in the case of Baring Bros. and others against Blanchard.

PORTLAND, Me., May 27.—Writs have issued for attachments on the property of Sylvegus C. Blanchard at Yarmouth for $125,000 in suits by Baring Bros., of London, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston. The son of Blanchard failed in Richmond, and it is alleged the father guaranteed drafts to the amount of $75,000.

THE ST. JOSEPH BANK.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 27.—A meeting of the creditors of the assigned State Savings Bank was held today with an attendance of about 100. M. A. Reed, attorney for J. M. Wilson, the Assignee, addressed the meeting, assuring the depositors that the condition of the bank was satisfactory, and would enable it to pay dollar for dollar. He read a telegram from C. B. France, President of the Bank, now on his way home from New York, where he has been engaged in effecting a settlement with Donnell, Lawson & Co., to the effect that he had secured $200,000 cash, $50,000 in bonds, and held security for the remainder of the indebtedness to the amount of $100,000. The available assets of the bank are $500,000, making a total cash sum of about $850,000 that can be controlled by the bank immediately. A much better feeling prevailed after the meeting.

CHICAGO.

A KNIT-GOODS FACTORY.

The Sheriff levied on the small knit-goods factory of Isaac Schloss at No. 100 Market street yesterday to satisfy the claims of three of his creditors. Julius Ascher is anxious to get $1,075 he loaned Mr. Schloss some time ago, as is also Theodore Ascher, who advanced the same individual $595. Lazarus Silverman got a writ of attachment on a claim of $362. It is thought that Schloss has many other liabilities, while his stock will not satisfy the claims brought against him yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, a slight fall followed by a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, stationary followed by a slight rise in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains, east to south winds, stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Section 6, Charlotte, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth.

CHICAGO, May 27—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall during last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.80	60	N.	Cloudy.	.11
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.91	73	N. E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.72	73	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.90	67	N. E.	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.82	78	S. E.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	29.86	75	E.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.85	74	E.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.87	61	N.	Fair.	*
Indianapolis	29.90	60	N. E.	Clear.	0
Louisville	29.85	61	S. E.	Fair.	0
Memphis	29.90	70		Clear.	0
Nashville	29.86	66	W.	Clear.	.02
Pittsburg	29.80	63	N.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.93	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	29.92	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.00	48	N. W.	Clear.	0
Erie	29.91	55	N. E.	Clear.	0
Oswego	29.92	48	N. E.	Cloudy.	.02
Port Huron	29.99	44	N. E.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.93	50	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Sandusky	29.97	53	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Toledo	29.97	47	N. E.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.17	43	N. E.	Clear.	0
Chicago	30.04	44	N. E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	30.33	40	N. E.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	30.22	41	N. E.	Clear.	0
Grand Haven	30.07	51	N. E.	Clear.	0
Marquette	30.29	39	N. E.	Fair.	0
Milwaukee	30.09	42	N. E.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	30.21	45	N. E.	Fair.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.92	66	N.	Clear.	0
Davenport	30.03	58	E.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	30.01	63	E.	Clear.	0
Keokuk	30.00	64	E.	Clear.	0
La Crosse	30.07	56	E.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	30.11	55	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	29.98	63	N.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.12	54	N. E.	Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill.	29.99	56	N. E.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.97	62		Clear.	0
Omaha	30.02	66	E.	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.99	64	S. E.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.97	62	S. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.83	67	E.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.11	52	S. E.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.84	62	S. W.	L. rain.	.01
Deadwood	29.83	55	S. E.	L. rain.	.09
Fort Assinniboine	29.82	63		Cloudy.	.09
Fort Custer	29.67	62	E.	Cloudy.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.87	62	N. E.	L. rain.	.08
Dodge City	29.90	62	E.	Cloudy.	.04
North Platte	29.93	63	S. E.	Fair.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	30.17	49	S. E.	Fair.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g	30.34	39	N.	Clear.	0
Kingston	30.03	49	N.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.49	66	N. W.	H. rain.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	30.13	40	N. E.	Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.81	60	S. E.	Fair.	0
Minnedosa	30.09	50	E.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	30.13	40	N. E.	Clear.	0
Toronto	30.00	50	N.	Clear.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.85	61	S. E.	Fair.	0
Helena	29.80	55	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.99	62	S. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.76	55	S. E.	Cloudy.	.09
Little Rock	29.91	69		Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.67	63	W.	H. rain.	.09
Stockton	29.83	68	S. E.	Clear.	.02

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18a. m.	29.883	48.4	84	N.	10		Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	29.944	49.0	74	N. W.	11		Fair.
2:18p. m.	29.954	49.0	53	N.	19		Clear.
6:18p. m.	29.984	48.2	55	N.	20		Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.041	44.5	69	N.	15		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 55.0.
Minimum temperature, 44.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.959.
Mean daily thermometer, 47.3.
Mean daily humidity, 69.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Murderous Attack upon an Aged Couple—The Woman Dead and Her Husband Seriously Injured—Pursuit of the Assasin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 27.—[Special.]—A Columbia dispatch says: Great excitement exists in and around Lasea, a small town in Maury County, on account of the commission of a double crime and the flight and pursuit of the supposed perpetrator. At Lasea lived Hardy Hardison and wife, an aged couple in good circumstances, and Walter Daniels, 21 years old and great-nephew of Mr. Hardison. Daniels was a frequent visitor to the Hardisons, and it is supposed became aware of the fact that they were possessed of considerable money which was kept in the house. At a late hour a young man supposed to be Daniels went to the house and knocked at the door. When it was opened by Mrs. Hardison the young man struck her several blows with a club and left her lying on the steps for dead. Passing into the house, he found Hardison in bed asleep and beat him in a brutal manner. After striking the old man he became frightened and fled. A posse of fifty men, led by the officers of the law, started in pursuit. The villain has eluded his pursuers thus far, but bands of other citizens have joined in the chase, and if caught he will no doubt be lynched. The feeling is running very high. Mrs. Hardison died this morning from the effects of the wounds inflicted, and her husband is in a most critical condition.

LATER—A later dispatch states that the assailant's name is McDonald.

MANITOBA.

Rejection by the Dominion Government of Her Demands.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 27.—[Special.]—In the Legislature today Premier Norquay presented the report of the delegation to Ottawa and the reply of the Dominion Government to the demands of the Legislature. The claim of the province to the control of her public lands, the management of her school lands, the right of the province to charter railways within the province, the granting of increased railway facilities by the prosecution of railways now under construction and the extension of the boundary northward to Hudson's Bay, are all flatly refused. The Federal Government denies that the customs tariff operates prejudicially to the province. The concessions granted are: First, a readjustment of capital account, which increases the future subsidy by $200,000; though, while admiting the justice of the claim, the Federal Government refuses to allow the increase for the time since the last decennial census, on which the adjustment is made. Second, a gift to the province of all the uninhabitable swamp lands. Third, a grant of 150,000 acres of land to the Manitoba University. The granting of these concessions is on condition that the Legislature will accept them as full settlement of all demands against the Dominion. The discussion of the report will be taken up tomorrow, when a stormy session is expected. It is generally believed that the Legislature will refuse to accept the terms offered, and it is stated that even the Local Government will not urge their reception, defeat in that event being almost certain. The insignificance of the promised concessions compared with the importance of the demands has excited considerable indignation, which is aggravated by the churlish demand for a "clear receipt" in lieu of them.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Exercises at the Baptist Anniversaries at Detroit—Iowa Episcopalians in Annual Convention.

Proceedings of the Methodist Conferences at Philadelphia and Baltimore—Illinois Sunday-School Convention.

THE BAPTISTS.

CLOSE OF THE ANNIVERSARIES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. D. Fulton, of New York, presided at a preliminary meeting to consider the relations of Baptists and Catholics. Mr. Raymond, of Chicago, related how a Catholic priest was baptized. The regular business of the society opened with the report of the Committee on Foreign Nationalities. One in seven of our population is foreign. There are 11,000 German Baptists, who contributed $24,765 last year. There was a great field among the French and Scandinavians. A discussion followed the report. Dr. Woods, of Minnesota, claimed that one-fourth the Baptists there were Swedes. The Rev. Mr. Huntley, of Dakota, urged the importance of teaching the 35,000 Norwegians in Northern Dakota. The Rev. Dr. Proper, of Iowa; M. E. Mason, an Assam missionary; Dr. Osborn, of Massachusetts; Dr. Grinnell, of New York; and McGibbon, of China, made brief addresses.

The President read a communication from the Woman's Home Society offering to assist in Californian work if the American Baptist Home Missionary Society would.

Officers elected: John B. Trevor, of New York, President; John D. Rockefeller, of New York, and the Hon. Eustace C. Fitz, of Massachusetts, Vice-Presidents; William Phelps, of New York, Treasurer; Joseph Brokaw, of New York, William A. Gellatly, of New Jersey, Auditors; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., of New York, Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. John Humpstone, of New York, Recording Secretary; E. Latarop, D. D., of Connecticut.

This afternoon the Rev. B. O. King, of Ohio, reported on work among Southern negroes. There were fifteen schools, 2,828 enrolled scholars, and eighty-two teachers; 260 pupils had been converted. There were 403 divinity students. They needed $100,000 for an endowment fund; $25,000 had been promised if a like amount could be raised by Oct. 1 for a Richmond Professorship. The Rev. Mr. Massey (colored) eulogized Dr. Marston, the District Secretary. The Hon. J. J. Spellman (colored), a member of the Mississippi Legislature, read a letter of greeting from the colored Baptists of his State, and made a brief address. Several others, mostly colored, made brief remarks concerning the importance and necessity of work among the freedmen. A letter was read from the First Baptist Church of Saratoga asking the convention for 1885 to meet with them. The society thanked Detroit people for courtesies rendered. This evening was devoted to a social reunion in the Detroit Opera-House. Short speeches only were made. Dr. Grinnell, pastor of the Baptist Church used by the association, welcomed the members, but claimed that the other Baptist congregations had united to make their stay pleasant.

Dr. Morehouse, the Secretary, related his experiences when a Michigan missionary, and the Rev. S. Chase, a veteran missionary, corroborated him. The Rev. Morris Smith, of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church, which has been thrown open for the use of the ladies, addressed the members. He could say with Paul, the Lord sent him not to baptize but to exhort. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Toronto, represented Canada. "The best annexation was that of faith." Prof. Richards, of Chicago, read a poetic welcome abounding with wit and pathos. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, made a witty speech, which was pathetic at the close. He contended for home missions that they should be more careful about their home lives. Dr. Baker, of Detroit, a Presbyterian, addressed them. He believed in the communion of saints. So he felt at home. A year ago the Baptists and Presbyterians met at the same time. A Baptist entered the Presbyterian Assembly and staid two hours before he discovered his mistake, and then it was only from the use of the word "Presbytery." Dr. Elmer, of New York, Mr. Kimble, a colored student of Denison University, and Dr. Wayland, of Philadelphia, made speeches. The exercises closed by singing.

The Woman's Home Mission Society have held four crowded meetings. They support thirty-one women missionaries, five teachers, seven Bible readers, and have raised $35,000. Mrs. J. N. Crouse, of Chicago, was reëlected President.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—The State Association of Congregational Churches reassembled this morning. The Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. N. R. Edwards, of Wyanet, Scribe. Reports of Registers for various associations of the State were read showing a most encouraging condition of affairs throughout the State as to increased membership, financial status, amount of benevolences subscribed, and prospects for the future. The annual meeting of the Illinois Home Missionary Society was held at 2 p. m. as part of the work of the association. The report of the Treasurer shows disbursements to the amount of $13,000 for this work during the year, and a balance in the treasury of $1,233.15. Addresses were made this afternoon by the Rev. H. D. Wyard, State Evangelist; the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Secretary of the Tract Society, and a paper was read by the Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, of Galesburg. Addresses were made this evening by the Rev. Messrs. Robert West and C. R. Bliss, of Chicago. Various committees were appointed. Two hundred and fifty ministers and delegates are present.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Congregational Association was held today. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be $23,389; balance on hand, $233. There are now 24,310 volumes in the library, 6,389 of which are duplicates. The following changes are made in the Board of Directors: The Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., of Cleveland, the Rev. Henry Wilkes, of Montreal, and Charles G. Hammond, of Chicago, were dropped from the list of Vice-Presidents. E. W. Blatchford, of Chicago, was substitued for Hammond, and the Rev. Michael Burnham, of Boston, was substituted for R. J. Mans as Director.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted: Churches contributing to the funds of the association shall be entitled to representation under the following conditions: Any church or missionary association of at least two years' standing shall upon contributing for missionary uses for two successive years be entitled to representation at all business meetings of the association. Delegate members shall have the right to vote at all meetings, provided such contributions shall be placed.

By a large majority annual memberships were abolished and the life membership raised from $30 to $50.

The Directors were empowered to elect honorary members, who shall have the same rights and privileges as other members; also to call the annual meeting at such place and time in May as the Directors may appoint.

The Rev. T. J. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Mich, was chosen a Director for three years. Adjourned.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

THE IOWA ANNUAL CONVENTION.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Iowa met in the cathedral today with a good attendance of the clergy and lay delegates from all parts of the State. The convention sermon was preached by the Rev. M. A. Johnson, of Burlington. The holy communion was celebrated by Bishop Perry, assisted by Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, Ill. The Rev. A. C. Stillson, of Ottumwa, was chosen Secretary. The annual address was delivered by the Rt.-Rev. William S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa. The standing committees of the convention were then announced. A missionary meeting was held this evening. At its close Bishop and Mrs. Perry gave a reception to the convention at their residence, which was generally attended, from 9 to 11.

THE METHODISTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—The session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference today was signalized by a discussion and a final settlement of the vexed question upon the "time limit" of the pastoral term. The law of the church provides that no minister of that denomination can remain as a pastor over a church for a longer space of time than three years, unless the church is placed under missionary rules and entitled to special privileges.

Bishop Ninde, of Illinois, who called the conference to order, was the first of the new Bishops to preside over a session. There were over fifty delegates absent.

W. H. Read, of St. Louis, moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider changes in conducting the business affairs of the church, the book-agents to give the committee all information in their power. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Oliver Hoyt it was agreed that the traveling expenses of the Bishops to their new residences should be paid out of the Episcopal fund.

Dr. Buckley, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, submitted the new rules for the reception into the Methodist Church of ministers from other evangelical churches. The most important clause was as follows:

If ministers of other evangelical churches come to us properly accredited from any other evangelical church they may be received by the quarterly conference as licentiates not entitled to administer the sacraments; and the annual conference, being satisfied as to their qualifications for the ministry, and of their agreement with us on doctrine and discipline, may recognise their orders on condition of their taking upon them our ordination vows, and may also admit them either on trial or into full connection.

Adopted.

The same committee submitted its most important report, the discussion of which consumed the entire session. The report was that no action should be taken upon the time limit of preachers. As soon as it was presented Dr. Samuel G. Smith moved a substitute reading: "In case any church shall suffer financial embarrassment or any other obvious peril by the removal of a pastor who may have already served three years, at the request of three-fourths of the members of the quarterly conference and the concurrence of three-fourths of the annual conference, the Bishop may appoint some preacher for one year longer, provided that no one shall serve more than five years in any one place consecutively."

Dr. Smith explained the plan briefly, making the point that the renewal of the limit had already been recommended for some foreign conferences, and that what is good for the church in one should be as good in another. Dr. T. B. Neely supported Dr. Smith's substitute, but it was tabled by a vote of 159 to 149. Dr. Curry proposed as a substitute a clause directing that a Bishop should not appoint "the same preacher to any circuit or station for more than three years consecutively, nor for more than three years in six, nor any Presiding Elder to the same district for more than four consecutive years, nor more than four years in eight. Except that in any clearly-exceptional case when the Quarterly Conference, by a three-fourths vote by ballot of all its members, shall request the reappointment of a preacher who has already served three or more years, and the annual conference shall, by a three-fourths vote by ballot, without debate, concur in the request, then he may appoint a preacher to the same circuit or station for an additional year, yet not so that the whole term of such appointments shall exceed five years, nor shall the preacher so appointed be returned until after three years. There was an active discussion of this clause for upwards of an hour, at the end of which the roll was called, with the following result: For the substitute—Ministerial, 115; lay, 38. Against the substitute—Ministerial, 129; lay, 65.

The report of the committee recommending the change in the time limit was then adopted, and the conference adjourned.

The delegates met for their third session today in the Arch Street Methodist Church at 8 p. m. A rule providing for locating inefficient, secular, and unacceptable ministers without trial by the Annual Conference, the action of such location not admitting of any appeal, was vehemently debated, but was adopted by a count vote. It was affirmed that the action taken was unjust, as no judicial body or bench had ever been known to deny a man the right to appeal from action debarring him of vested rights. The paragraph in the discipline which provides that ministers before entering into the marriage relations should consult their brethren was ordered to be stricken out. The house was convulsed by a delegate remarking that it was enough to consult the woman upon that subject. The conference, by a count vote of 165 yeas to 60 nays, ordered that local preachers hereafter shall be asked the question: "Will you abstain from the use of tobacco?" A delegate moved to amend by adding tea and coffee, but the point was lost and the law adopted amid considerable excitement. The conference adjourned an hour before midnight.

THE CONFERENCE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—At the Methodist Protestant General Convention today the Rev. D. B. Turney, of South Illinois, presented a protest against the action taken yesterday on the restriction of the rule regarding the time of pastors. It was ordered placed on the journal, and the Committee on Missions then presented their report providing for the appointment of a Board of Missions, defining its duties, and continuing its headquarters at Springfield, O. Adopted.

The Rev. Dr. John Scott was elected editor of the *Methodist Recorder* at Pittsburg, and the Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse editor of the *Methodist Protestant* at Baltimore. The Rev. F. T. Tagg, of the Maryland Conference, was elected Secretary of the Board of Missions. Discussion of the amendments to the constitution of the church governing women's missionary work occupied the remainder of the day.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THE ILLINOIS CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—At 8:30 this morning the Illinois Christian Sunday-school Convention assembled, and, after devotional exercises led by J. W. Kelsey, of Monmouth, the President, George W. Sitherwood, of Bloomington, made an address explaining the work before the convention. The report of the Committee on Order of Business was then read and approved.

Mr. A. M. Hazzard gave a lesson analysis; subject, "Cheerful Giving."

The Chair then appointed the following committees:

Auditing—G. W. Ross, Mt. Morris; W. F. Beshoff, Springfield; Isaac Dillon, Normal.
On Nominations—Leroy Wiley, Paris; T. H. Wright, Rock Island; K. J. F. Stewart, Athens.
On Resolutions—N. S. Haines, Decatur; S. M. Dunlap, Washburn; Caleb Edwards, Albion.
On Appointment of Next Meeting—K. P. Taylor, Bloomington; George D. Sitherwood, Bloomington; S. H. Bandy, Lincoln.

MICELLANEOUS.

THE MORAVIAN SYNOD.

LITITZ, Pa., May 27.—At today's session of the Moravian Synod reports of the Committees on Church Government, Home Missions, and Discipline were presented. Bishop Edmund Deschweinitz, of Bethlehem; the Rev. Augustus Scholz, Professor of the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem; and the Rev. Eugene Leibert, Principal of Nazareth Hall, at Nazareth, were reëlected Provincial Elders of the conference. The members-elect expressed thanks but reserved their acceptance until they had consulted together.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Conflagration in Arkansas.

HARRISBURG, Ark., May 27.—The dry-goods houses of Schwartz & Politzer and Gant Bros., and the saloon and billiard-hall of J. B. Hamilton & Co., were destroyed by fire. Schwartz & Politzer's loss is $20,000, partially insured; Gant Bros.' loss is $15,000, partially insured; J. B. Hamilton & Co.'s loss is $5,000, uninsured.

Warehouses and Cotton Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27.—The steamer Pilot Boy, Eagan's wharf, Goldsmith's warehouses and a quantity of cotton were burned here this morning. Loss, $100,000.

Cotton-Mills Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27.—The Brierly Cotton-Mills at Millsburg were burned this forenoon. Loss, $50,000.

STARVING IMMIGRANTS.

MONTREAL, Que., May 27.—[Special.]—The spectacle of forty-six wretched creatures starving, in rags, without friends, money, or work, grouped round the steps of the city-hall today, attracted no small amount of attention. Hundreds crowded around them, and several gentlemen animadverted strongly upon the cruelty of sending these paupers out and then leaving them to their fate. From statements made by the immigrants themselves it appears they came out five months ago. They paid their own passage, and were told they would get immediate employment. They have since wandered here and there, getting an odd day's work, then starving and sleeping out for a week at once. They have now been idle for weeks. They have tasted no food today. The police at the Central Station have fed them during the last two days, but today the Chief refused to give them any more help. They are in rags and broken spirits. They have been sleeping in sheds connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway for several nights.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year	$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month	1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For 5 weeklies (one free to agent).......... 5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Foreign and Domestic.	Per Copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposite Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 21 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Leon & Cushman's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. "Burr Oaks."

Exposition Building. Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Concert under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—MEMBERS are requested to meet at Mizpah Lodge, [illegible] Halsted-st. (Stock-Yards), Thursday, May 29, at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of Brother George R. Hastings. Services at church corner of Forty-second and Winter-sts. Carriages to Oakland. W. P. PRENTISS, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1884.

SHORT SUNDAY STORIES BY THE BEST AUTHORS.

Sunday next, June 1, THE TRIBUNE will begin the publication of a series of short stories by some of the most distinguished American authors. A number of the leading journals are united in this enterprise. The subscribing newspapers are: In Chicago, THE TRIBUNE; in New York, the *Sun*; in Philadelphia, the *Times*; in Cincinnati, the *Enquirer*; in St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat*; in New Orleans, the *Times-Democrat*; and in Springfield, Mass., the *Republican*. Other members of the association in large cities not already represented may be announced hereafter.

The first story will be from the pen of Mr. Henry James; it will be followed by others from Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Bret Harte. Negotiations with writers of similar distinction are now in progress, and the present intention is to continue the series through the summer months.

This is unquestionably the largest undertaking of the kind ever entered upon by American newspapers. It will have the advantage of giving to each of the subscribers to the stories the best fiction that American writers are capable of, while it will insure to each of the authors liberal compensation for his work, and more than could be obtained from any other quarter in the United States.

IT is stated that William H. Vanderbilt will sail from England for America June 7.

THE produce exports from New York during last week were valued at about $6,000,000.

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the American Congregational Association was held at Boston yesterday.

IN another column will be found a list of patents issued to Northwestern inventors during the week ending yesterday.

COL. FREI, the Swiss Minister to Washington, has resigned, owing to the failure of his Government to increase his salary.

TWELVE men have been committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder at Sligo, Ireland, on the testimony of informers.

INGE & MAHONE, tobacco dealers, of Petersburg, Va., failed yesterday. Mahone, the junior member of the firm, is a son of the noted "Readjuster" Senator.

THE McKeague case was given to the jury last evening after the address of State's-Attorney Mills. The latest intelligence indicates that the jury cannot agree.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, appeared in his place in the United States Senate yesterday, and was made the recipient of many warm compliments on his restored good health.

A DYNAMITE cartridge was discovered in the basement of the building at Edina, Ind., in which the *Journal* of that place is printed. The discovery, as a matter of course, caused "intense excitement."

BRADLAUGH has published a letter in the English papers protesting against the continuance of a pension to the heirs of the Duke of Marlborough and William Penn. He says that the first Duke of Marlborough betrayed England, stole $2,000,000, and accepted bribes from army contractors who furnished sickening food to English soldiers. He states that Penn's descendants and relatives were amply provided for by a grant of $650,000 after the independence of America had been acknowledged. Bradlaugh makes a strong case and his letter has caused a sensation.

EARL GRANVILLE, the British Foreign Minister, stated in the British House of Lords yesterday that Great Britain had no intention to employ Turkish troops to aid them in the reconquest of the Soudan.

AT the Methodist Conference at Baltimore yesterday the Rev. Dr. John Scott was elected editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. Dr. Drinkhouse, editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, of Baltimore.

THE Aldermen of Limerick, Ireland, have decided by a large majority not to pay an extra police tax. The members are personally responsible, and they are prepared, they say, to go to jail rather than vote for the tax.

IT is reported from Cairo through English channels that the Governors of Dongola and Darfour have surrendered to the Khedive's authority and have advised their people to pay taxes. The Governor of Darfour says: "I finally surrendered to avoid further bloodshed."

OWING to the recent "departures" of swindling bank Presidents and officials from the United States to Canada there has grown up a desire to make the extradition treaty between our Government and that of Great Britain somewhat more stringent and comprehensive.

PRENTICE TILLER, the St. Louis express robber, pleaded guilty yesterday morning in the Criminal Court of the Missouri metropolis and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This is the full penalty for his offense. His plea took the Judge, the lawyers, and the St. Louis people by surprise.

DURING the debate on the Utah bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Senate yesterday Mr. Brown, of Georgia, made a sweeping attack on the morality of the State of Massachusetts and New England generally. No New England Senator had an opportunity to reply to the Georgian yesterday.

DAVID STONE, an inhuman wretch who murdered his own niece near Hillsdale, Mich., was sentenced yesterday at Jackson, Mich., to life-imprisonment. He would have been lynched but for the prompt action of the Sheriff in taking him to the State Prison immediately after he was convicted and sentenced.

CHICAGO will have a chance to witness the base-ball game of the National clubs on the Lake-Front grounds tomorrow, notwithstanding Mr. Stafford's injunction suit. Judge Blodgett was obliged to postpone the hearing of the injunction case yesterday, owing to the absence from the city of the attorney for the Chicago Base-Ball Club.

THE Chicago pork market rose 62½ cents yesterday under a pressure to cover shorts for July and August. Other produce was quiet but stronger. As compared with Monday they closed higher to the extent of 57½ cents on pork, 5 cents on lard, 2½ cents on meats, ¼ cent on wheat, ¼ cent on corn, and ¼ cent on oats. The receipts of grain are increasing.

CHAIRMAN DONNERSBERGER, of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, decided yesterday once more that motions for the employment or payment of "tax-ferrets" were entirely out of order. Van Pelt and Wasserman, two of the "gang" Commissioners, protested, but their protests were ruled out of order. Both denounced Chairman Donnersberger, but he paid no attention to them.

TWO OF the grand jurors selected by the Cook County Commissioners for the June term are Bridgeport saloonkeepers, while another of the "selected" is supposed to be one of the hangers-on at Mike McDonald's liquor-saloon. It is probable that under the law the persons selected by the Commissioners are not qualified to serve. If this is so, Judge Williamson, of the Criminal Court, will be enabled to name the grand jurors for next month.

MR. GLADSTONE stated in the British Commons yesterday, in reply to questions, that the proposed European conference on the Egyptian question would discuss nothing but the Egyptian financial situation. He promised to lay before Parliament the correspondence between the two nations respecting the conference. Due regard, he assured the Commons, would be given to England's rights and privileges.

IN the House yesterday the majority vote of the Committee on Elections in favor of unseating Maj. McKinley (Rep.), Congressman from one of the Ohio districts, was adopted by a vote of 158 to 108. Wallace (Dem.) was given the seat. The following Democrats voted against the report: Hurd, Blackburn, Dorsheimer, Mills, Potter, Robertson, Thompson (Ky.). Mr. Hurd made a vigorous speech against the report.

MRS. FRANK, a benevolent Hebrew lady of this city, has determined to donate $30,000, bequeathed to her by the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco, to the establishment in this city of a society for the education and care of Jewish orphans. It is the intention to send destitute children into the private homes of Hebrew families and to pay certain sums for their instruction and training. This benevolent movement is warmly commended in Jewish circles.

KER, Bliss' assistant in the star-route prosecutions, said yesterday before the Springer Committee he had heard that ex-Senator Kellogg had threatened to use a shotgun to demolish him. Mr. Bliss' assistant was permitted to say before the dignified and decorous body over which Springer presides that "if Kellogg wants that kind of satisfaction he may have it." Kellogg's residence in the South may have made him chivalric and a fire-eater.

MR. HEWITT hopes Mr. Morrison's committee—that on Ways and Means—will make a favorable report on his Tariff bill. He is likely to be disappointed, however. Mr. Morrison and his friends are not disposed to help out Mr. Hewitt or to revive attempts at revenue-reform legislation this session. It is probable, however, that a measure will be introduced to remove the tax on tobacco and fruit brandies—that is to say, all commercial brandies, as they are made from grapes—and that Mr. Morrison's committee will report favorably on such measures and help pass them into law.

THE miners of the Hocking Valley of Ohio, mostly Republicans, have at a mass-meeting agreed to address a letter to the delegates from the Thirteenth Ohio District to the National Republican Convention urging them to vote and work for the nomination of James G. Blaine. They say they have a decided preference for the man "who, by his great intellect and statesmanship in behalf of country and party," has won their esteem and admiration, and who will need no brass bands to enthuse the masses in his behalf. They urge that Mr. Blaine is the embodiment of Republican sentiment throughout the country, and is the incarnation of the qualifications that a Presidential candidate should possess. He is sure to carry Ohio, and they think New York. The letter is an eloquent indorsement of the Maine statesman by one of the most influential labor organizations of the country.

THERE is an attempt to give a "business" impulse to Arthur's chances in the convention on the basis of the recent capitalistic meeting held in New York City in his behalf. But it should not be forgotten that a meeting of similar character and magnitude was organized in the same interest when Folger was running for Governor as Arthur's proxy. The meeting held eighteen months ago was called by the same men, had the same list of Vice-Presidents, and represented substantially the same interests; the only material changes were occasioned by intervening death and bankruptcy. But Folger was defeated and Arthur rebuked by the 200,000 Republicans who voted against them in 1882 in spite of the "business" meeting of that year. Is there any reason to think that the "business" (Wall street) meeting of this year will exert any greater influence in behalf of the New York politician?

CAN ARTHUR CARRY NEW YORK?

The partisans of Mr. Arthur holding office under him declare that Mr. Blaine cannot carry New York, and that, *therefore*, Arthur should be nominated. But this is clearly a *non sequitur*. We do not propose to inquire at this time whether Blaine can carry New York or not. His strength in that State has not yet been tested in an election, though the Republican districts of New York have declared that they prefer him to Arthur as the Republican nominee. In Arthur's case, however, there is a substantial basis for making up an estimate of his probable chances of success in his own State. Those in favor of his nomination have failed to bring forward any events of the past or any present indications to warrant the conclusion that he can carry New York. They merely content themselves with declaring that Blaine cannot. It is time to consider the *facts* which have a bearing upon Arthur's status in his own State.

Arthur tried his strength in New York only eighteen months ago. The verdict of the people could not have been aimed more directly at Arthur if he himself had been the candidate for Governor. He assumed the full responsibility for the State campaign. His lieutenants managed the convention and determined the plan of operations. He designated a leading member of his Cabinet as the head of the ticket. It was understood and avowed that Arthur was running in New York by proxy. A large and reputable portion of the Republican party, fearful of the result, protested against Arthur's obtrusion of his personal interests upon the State election, but he was so eager for indorsement and so confident of his power that he would not heed the warning. The proxy he put forward—Judge Folger—held a high place in public esteem and in previous elections had outrun his ticket in his State. He was backed up by all the experience and skill of a well-organized machine, and he had the support of all the Government patronage and all the prestige of the Administration. In spite of these conspicuous advantages the Republicans suffered a defeat such as no party ever encountered before in any State of the Union. Folger, or rather Arthur, was beaten by nearly 200,000 votes. Nearly 100,000 Republicans refused to go to the polls and fully 100,000 more voted against their party ticket.

This revolution was not on account of any hostility to Folger, because he was personally as popular and as much respected as ever. It was not on account of any change of public sentiment against the Republican party, because the Democrats were not able to maintain the phenomenal supremacy they achieved in that election. It was not on account of any State or local issue which disturbed party lines, for there was no important question upon which Folger and Cleveland took opposit sides.

The result was due entirely to Arthur's persistent foisting of his own political interests upon the election. The Republican voters of New York were forced to take sides for or against Arthur, and they decided against him by nearly a quarter of a million votes. This verdict was rendered only eighteen months ago. Does it convey a reasonable hope that Arthur can carry New York this fall? Is it not very dangerous to try the experiment, to say the least?

The result of the Republican primaries this spring bears out the judgment of the people in the Folger campaign. In the State election the Republicans could only strike Arthur through Folger, but they dealt a direct blow at the former in selecting their delegates to the National Convention. State pride and State interest suggested that President Arthur should have the support of the solid New York delegation. It is customary in such cases to subordinate personal quarrels and factional strife to State pride. But the State Convention was against him, and not a single Arthur man was selected as a delegate-at-large. Among the districts the Republican constituencies as a rule not only declared against him, but in favor of Blaine, and it was only in those districts where the Democrats are in a majority that he could control the selection of Arthur delegates. It was the Republican districts that defeated the Arthur ticket when Folger was run for Governor, and it is the Republican districts that have this year refused to send Arthur delegates to the National Convention. Is there anything in this situation to encourage the belief that Arthur can carry New York, especially if the Democrats take their candidate from that State, as they are sure to do?

The testimony of the New York *Times* must be regarded as impartial and valuable in this matter, for it is not only an able and trustworthy Republican newspaper, but it is also opposed to the nomination of Blaine, and hence it cannot be suspected of misrepresenting Arthur in Blaine's interest. The *Times* says plainly that Arthur cannot carry his own State, and gives reasons for its belief which show that the old dangerous feuds and destructive faction fights in that State would be renewed if Arthur be forced on the party for election. The *Times* says with frightful frankness that "Arthur is weakest in his own State because he is best known there."

The inquiry whether Arthur can carry New York is the most pertinent and important which the convention can set on foot next week. His veto of the original twenty-year anti-Chinese bill, and forcing it to be cut down to ten years, will threaten him with the loss of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Colorado, which Blaine can carry beyond any question. The same influences will make it vastly harder for him than for Blaine to carry New Jersey and Connecticut, where the labor-unions are in full sympathy with the Pacific workingmen on the Chinese question. The memory of the martyred Garfield will undoubtedly summon up much resentment at Arthur's candidacy in Ohio. In case of his nomination New York will be absolutely indispensable to his election, and the first duty of his supporters in the convention will be not to cry out that somebody else cannot carry New York, but to demonstrate that Arthur can. Without a reasonable assurance to that effect Arthur's nomination will be extremely hazardous.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF OFFICE.

A Washington dispatch says:

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to substitute for Mr. Jackson's resolution relating to the terms of President and Vice-President Mr. Ingalls' substitute, which makes the terms of President and Vice-President six years, prohibits the President to seek reëlection, and makes the Vice-President ineligible to election as President if he shall have exercised the office of President in case of a vacancy.

One of the great mistakes of the present Constitution of the United States is that it makes the President eligible for reëlection, and permits a Vice-President who went up into the Presidential chair by accident to compete for the seat at the ensuing election. This is to put a premium on the occurrence of *accidents* and to offer a bounty on intrigues after the accident has occurred.

The consequences of this mistake committed one hundred years ago are now being worked out before our eyes. We see the choice of accident sitting in the place of one who was the choice of election, and, not content with fulfilling his interregnant functions, using all the mighty power which has come into his hands by chance to control the machinery of nomination, and, if successful there, the machinery of election. It is the plebiscite of the Republic set going to change the President of popular election into a President of self-election.

This ominous combination of accident and intrigue will be represented in the coming Presidential Convention by a very large proportion of all the delegates in attendance. States that will not contribute one Elector to the Republican candidate will be there with a full contingent of delegates selected in custom-houses by a few officeholders to control the nomination of a President whom they can do nothing to elect.

A hundred delegates are on their way to Chicago from the South who represent nothing but their subserviency to the Accident who gave them their seats in custom-houses and internal-revenue offices, and who is a candidate for the Presidency that will enable him to reappoint them. It is around such a vicious circle that this faction proposes to run the Administration of this Government. In the face of these truths the theory that the President is the choice of the people may give way to the fact that he is the choice of himself.

Such means of obtaining power are incompatible with the maintenance of the liberties of the people. The system that allows such a misuse of power that is put into the Incumbent's hands for the public benefit, not for private aggrandizement, should be at once changed by an amendment of the Constitution. This duty should be discharged by Congress in the immediate reference to the State Legislatures of some such amendment to the Constitution as that agreed upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee making the Presidential term six years, prohibiting his reëlection, and making an Accidental President ineligible for election as President.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

The attempt of ex-Bank President Fish to exonerate himself from the charges of fraudulently misapplying a million and a half of funds of the Marine Bank by casting the burden of blame upon Gen. Grant, while it does not excuse him, either in a business or moral sense, places the General in a very painful and embarrassing position, provided Mr. Fish's statements are sustained. The substance of these statements, which Fish claims he can confirm with Gen. Grant's own letters, is that the latter instead of being only a special partner was a general partner in the broker firm of Grant & Ward, and hence is proportionately responsible for the losses and misdoings of the firm; that Gen. Grant in a letter expressed his willingness that Mr. Ward should use his name and influence and derive what profit he could from them; and lastly, that Gen. Grant repeatedly wrote to him (Fish) assuring him of the validity of the bogus Government contracts upon which Ward based his scheme for procuring money, and upon these assurances he went into the contract transactions, assuming them to be all right, and invested the funds of the Marine Bank for his private profit without the knowledge or consent of the Directors. Fish parades his private correspondence with Gen. Grant in support of his assertions.

July 5, 1882, Mr. Fish wrote to Gen. Grant a letter saying:

[Private.]

JULY 5, 1882.—*My Dear General:* I have often been asked by friends and business-men whether you and I were general or special partners. We were for a time advertised as special, but I think we are virtually and actually general partners, and I think, legally, we would find that to be our status.

The inclosed letter to me from President James, of the Lincoln National Bank (to whom I sent a Grant & Ward note to be discounted), was received by me, and I send you a copy of my reply to his letter. You may be aware that I am on the notes of Grant & Ward as indorser—which I have discounted myself and have had to get negotiated to the extent of $200,000 in the aggregate at the same time and at once, which is not a trifling amount for me. It is necessary that the credit of G. & W. should deservedly stand very high. These notes, as I understand it, are given *for no other purpose than to raise money for the payment of grain, etc., purchased to fill the Government contracts.* . . . With respect and esteem, I am sincerely yours, JAMES D. FISH.

To the above letter Gen. Grant made answer as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, July 6, 1882.—*My Dear Mr. Fish:* On my arrival in the city this morning I find your letter of yesterday, with a letter from Thomas L. James, President of Lincoln National Bank, and a copy of your reply to the latter. Your understanding in regard to our liabilities in the firm of Grant & Ward is the same as mine. If you desire it I am entirely willing that the advertisement of the firm shall be so changed as to express this. Not having been in the city for more than a week, I have a large accumulated mail to look over and some business appointments to meet, so that I may not be able to get down to see you today. But if I can I will go before 3 o'clock. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1882.—*My Dear Mr. Fish:* In relation to the matter of discount kindly made by you for account of Grant & Ward, I would say that I think the investments are safe, and I am willing that Mr. Ward should derive what profit he can for the firm that the use of my name and influence may bring. Yours very truly, U. S. GRANT.

Upon the surface this has a bad look, but it is only one side of the story, and it is due to Gen. Grant that it should be accepted with all the reservations due to the story of a man who is under arrest upon a criminal charge—of robbing the Marine Bank—and seeking to escape from an ugly situation, and of a man whose character is now shown not to exhibit the moral qualities which are expected of persons holding high and responsible positions. But if we admit that all he says is true, wherein does it exculpate the ex-President of the Marine Bank? Even if Gen. Grant did assure him of the genuineness of these contracts, how does his assurance excuse Fish? Depositors place their money in bank because they believe it will be safe there and that they can have it whenever they call for it. If they did not not so believe they would not deposit it. They place it there also because they have confidence in the business management of the bank, and particularly in the ability and honesty of its highest official. It is implied and understood that the depositor whose money yields profit to the bank will be thoroughly protected, and that every precaution will be taken to save his money from the hands of thieves, sharpers, and speculators. If those precautions are not taken there is a violation of trust which amounts to a crime, and no effort to shift the blame to some other one's shoulders can condone the offense. Admitting all that Fish says to be true, it does not alter the character of the charges made against him.

As to Gen. Grant's moral responsibility in this matter, it would be flagrantly unjust to decide until he has had an opportunity to explain and to make a statement in his own behalf. It matters little to the public whether he was a special or a general partner, or what may be the length and breadth of his business responsibility, for these are things personal to himself and his creditors; but his reputation and good name concern the whole country, and any damage to them would be in one sense a National calamity. While the public will never quite comprehend why a man who has been twice President of the country should have so far violated all the dignities and traditions of the office as to voluntarily go among the sharpers and gamblers of Wall street, and allow one of the chief of them the use of his great name and influence, it will be slow to believe the allegations of dishonesty which are implied in Fish's statements. The public has never relished the spectacle of Gen. Grant in Wall street waging a hopeless fight with gamblers for which he was unfitted, whether by education or experience, and perhaps if Congress had done its duty long ago by placing him beyond the reach of any necessity such a spectacle would not have been witnessed; but it will be reluctant to believe that he had any guilty knowledge of these bogus Government contracts, or that he ever intentionally wronged any person in business transactions. It will more readily believe that he had implicit faith in Ward, the Mephistopheles at his elbow, and that he accepted the scoundrel's word for everything, even to the genuineness of the contracts, and even to the extent of believing that he was rapidly making money when in reality he was plunging headlong into ruin. It will therefore generously reserve its opinion until Grant's side has been heard. He owes it to himself and to the public to make a full and frank statement without unnecessary delay. Meanwhile, if all that Fish states be true, it is no defense for him. In plain language, he and others like him have been guilty of theft, and they should suffer the penalty. He cannot make a scapegoat of Gen. Grant.

A NAVAL TREASURY GRAB.

There is no shadow of excuse for the bill reported by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs appropriating $400,000 for the relief of the officers and crew of the Cumberland and Monitor, engaged in action with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads in 1862. It is a grab at the National Treasury for which no palliation can be offered in the case of either vessel.

The Cumberland was sunk by the Merrimac, and no one questions the gallantry of the officers and crew in making a fight against their enemy. No one will dispute that they did their duty manfully, but why should these seamen be rewarded for losing their vessel any more than soldiers for losing a fort or being beaten in a battle and losing a district of country? The committee itself apologizes for its bill by stating that the claim to prize money must be rejected, but the officers and crew behaved themselves so gallantly that they are entitled "to generous and grateful recognition by the country." This is a taking phrase which has stood sponsor for a great deal of unwise legislation in the past in this same direction. Is Congress to be next called upon to reward specially all the soldiers who lost fortifications or public property, or who surrendered themselves as prisoners? Such a proposition would be scouted by the country as reducing bravery and patriotism to a disgusting mercenary value; and yet, if the officers and crew of the Cumberland are paid for losing her, by what rule of consistency could Congress refuse to pay soldiers who lost their camps and fortifications?

The case of the Monitor is even more absurd. The crew and its representatives are not entitled to reward or prize money, for they did not make the Merrimac a prize. They did not sink or destroy her. They inflicted no great damage upon her; on the contrary, the Monitor refused to renew the fight with her the next day. There is no foundation, therefore, for the claim they now make in common with the representatives of the Cumberland. It adds to the absurdity of this demand that they have already been paid in full and handsomely rewarded for their drawn battle.

Capt. Worden was made a Rear-Admiral and given ten years' extension of time on the active list, and the crew were paid $200,000 of bounty money. Even that was indefensible on any grounds of absolute justice; but how much less defensible is this attempt to get $400,000 more out of the Treasury! The sailors cannot complain that the country has not been grateful to them. Millions of prize money have been paid to them, and many of the officers have received snug little fortunes for their share.

The whole business of paying prize money to sailors is wrong. If their gallantry is to be specially rewarded, then soldiers' gallantry should be rewarded also. If they are to be paid for victories, drawn battles, and defeats, then soldiers should be paid for them also. If sailors who capture the vessels of the enemy are entitled to prize money, the soldiers who capture fortifications and towns or other property of the enemy are also entitled to prize money. Every man who fought at Island No. 10, Donelson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg, or Atlanta, and a hundred other battles, is deserving of bounty and prize money as much as every sailor who fought on the Monitor or the Cumberland, and yet every one will realize how demoralizing it would be if a price were thus to be fixed on individual action in seizing plunder. The payment of prize money or bounty money to the navy is an invidious and unjust discrimination, as a general rule, against the land service, which did nine-tenths of the fighting during the War. But even if the general rule were a fair one the cases of the Monitor and Cumberland would be notable exceptions to it. There is absolutely no reason for the proposed grab, and Congress should promptly squelch it.

IT is probable that the Democratic choice of candidates will be largely influenced by the action of the Republican Convention. This may be depended upon in one particular at least. The importance of carrying New York State is recognized by both parties. If the Republicans select a New York man the Democrats will be impelled to pit another New York man against him. Three New York men stand in the front rank of the Democratic candidates—Tilden, Cleveland, and Flower. When Arthur's name shall be presented in the Republican Convention the questions which the delegates should ask themselves are these: Can Arthur carry New York against Tilden, who had a majority of 31,000 in that State over Hayes in 1876? Can Arthur beat Gov. Cleveland in New York, who was elected by nearly a quarter of a million majority over Folger, who represented Arthur's political interests in the campaign? Can Arthur "down" Flower, who is personally popular all over the State, and is said to be willing to spend a cool million of dollars to carry it in case he be a candidate? These are conundrums which do not affect any other candidate so directly as they affect Arthur, for the latter's nomination will almost certainly force a trial of strength between him and one of these three New-Yorkers. Previous experience scarcely encourages the Republicans to invite this trial by nominating Arthur.

ALTHO the American system of registering land titles and land liens is an immense improvement on the practice of England, it is becoming painfully apparent that with the accumulations of time our system itself is becoming more cumbrous and expensive. Attention is called to this matter by the passage of a bill by the New York Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare and report to the next Legislature a measure to facilitate and lessen the expense of transfers of real estate. New York has a system of registry, but its titles are 250 years old, and the work of searching them out has become exceedingly tedious and expensive. The improvement of the system has been opposed by the politicians because the Register's office, which was supported by fees, was one of the rewards of the faithful henchmen. But the fees have been taken away by recent legislation, and the politicians are now less obstructive than they were. The work of the commission will be to make recommendations which the bar and the general public can discuss in advance of the consideration of the subject by the Legislature. We are much better off in Chicago than in New York, chiefly because our titles are but half a century old, but even here it is already plain that some simplification and abbreviation of abstracts of title is one of the needs of the real-estate interest. Abstracts are growing longer and longer, and the cost of procuring them is swelling. At the rate at which the cost of an abstract has been gaining lately it will not be very long before the abstract the seller gives a purchaser will take about all the money he receives for the land. With every title there must go a formidable folio giving a history of every possible fact bearing on the title. It must recite all the assessments for street improvement, lamp-posts, sidewalks, all the pertinent facts of the administration of wills and estates, all the proceedings of foreclosures and other court matters. There is no such red tape about the transfer of any other commodity. The Australians have invented a method of transferring real estate that approaches in simplicity and cheapness the transfer of personal property. It is to be wished that this might be transplanted to this country.

A NEW YORK dispatch says that Col. Fred Dent Grant has filed his individual schedule showing his debts. The liabilities amount to $2,215,066, made up as follows:

Creditors, other than preferred	$ 820,300
Creditors preferred	243,966
Contingent liabilities	10,000
Par value of securities borrowed from Grant & Ward	1,140,800
Total debts	$2,215,066

The assets are nominally worth $1,990,013; their actual value is unknown. The names of the banks, brokers, capitalists, speculators, and others who intrusted Col. Fred with their money occupy the space of half a column to name. When he resigned out of the army and left this city, a couple of years ago, he had hardly money enough to leave town on, and probably traveled to New York on a deadhead railroad and sleeping-car ticket; but he spread out there amazingly—flattened out, so to speak. Fred was bound to make a spoon or spoil a horn, and—succeeded.

THE TRIBUNE's article on the gambling-houses of Chicago was the subject of a spirited debate in the Council Monday night. Ald. Young desired to have the Committee on Police report a week from next Monday the location of the gambling-houses of the city for official action. The Mayor, as usual, fearing that his chief supporters and patrons would be injured, begged for time. The report continues:

Ald. Young said he was willing to suspend the rules then, as he was anxious to have the matter attended to because a large number of strangers would be in the city in a short time with plenty of money.

The Mayor—The Chair would suggest that the Alderman might advertise the gambling-houses in that way, but one paper in the city has already done so.

Ald. Young—I am personally very well acquainted with their whereabouts, and I want to remark that because THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has advertised these places, as it is called, by giving the names of the steerers and the location of the houses, and the kind of people who go there, they will not be better patronized tonight or any night.

The Mayor is in error. It is not the gambling-houses we have called attention to; it is the Mayor; he has been the recipient of the free advertising we have given to this subject. The Mayor and Superintendent of Police have repeatedly said they were not aware that any gambling was going on in Chicago. They alone of the adult male population of Chicago professed to be in ignorance of the facts. THE TRIBUNE undertook to enlighten them. It has enlightened them, and in so doing it has not advertised the gambling-houses, but has exposed the City Government as falsely pretending to be ignorant of that which it must know. The Mayor's playful suggestion that persons living in Chicago or visiting the city might not be able to find a gambling-house if THE TRIBUNE had not told them is quite worthy of the fine sense of propriety that always distinguishes the head of the City Government. But the point remains: the Mayor asked for information and has been given it. Will he act upon it and execute the laws, or will he continue first to shirk his duty and then to seek refuge in pretended ignorance of what his duty is?

IT has been suggested that the swarm of Democratic sheets known as the *Daily Newses* are urging Arthur's nomination on the Republican Convention because they believe he would be the easiest candidate for the Democrats to defeat. It has been tolerably evident ever since that "melancholy day" in November, 1882, when the people of New York by 200,000 majority voted "want of confidence" in Arthur's Administration that the President would be a hard candidate to elect to anything. He has in fact never been elected to any office except when he went into the Vice-Presidency as a tail to Garfield's kite. Eighteen months ago his nomination would have been considered preposterous. It is only thought of now because by the unscrupulous use of the Federal patronage he has obtained a large number of delegates from Democratic States and districts—not one of which will give an Electoral vote to the Republican candidates when nominated. The Democrats, including their venomous little organs in Chicago, are altogether too unanimous for Arthur. If they like him so much they should make him the Democratic candidate. N. B.—The convention *of that* party meets in this city July 8.

JOHN SHERMAN's boom for the Presidential nomination is something very like a whine. In a recent letter to Mr. Sessions, a resident of Columbus, Sherman wrote: "If they [the Ohio delegates] were entirely united and cordial they could easily nominate me." This is an intimation that the Ohio Senator would like to play the Hayes game of 1876. But such tactics would not be likely to win again, even if they were tried. The Ohio delegates are not "united and cordial" for Mr. Sherman, and if they were, Sherman does not enjoy the obscurity which Hayes had in 1876; the Cincinnati Convention as a whole did not know much about Hayes, but the Chicago Convention knows all about John Sherman. It is certain that Sherman's record on the Chinese bill would cost him the vote of the Pacific States if he were nominated, and also Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, and perhaps other States, including his own, where trades-unionism is strong. His deadly hostility to silver money would array a formidable Republican vote against him all through the West. His ultra high-tariff excesses would not be calculated to secure him many Democratic votes, but might lose him a good many Republican votes. The scheme won't work. Hayes himself might as well expect the nomination from the "united and cordial support" of the Ohio delegates now, after the people have become thoroughly acquainted with him, as John Sherman, whose "boomlet" will be the most insignificant feature of next week's convention.

THE Rev. I. H. Torrence, the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, has headed a movement to prosecute Bob Ingersoll for blasphemy, and the Philadelphia *Press* says:

Whether it was that Mr. Ingersoll's lecture Friday evening proved to be less blasphemous than the Rev. Mr. Torrence had been led to anticipate, or that the prudent atheist skipped the jurisdiction of Philadelphia magistrates before a warrant for his arrest could be issued and executed, we are spared a longer stay of Ingersoll amongst us, as well as elaborate discussion of Ingersollism in the courts.

It is understood that Mr. Torrence is now preparing to have a warrant issued so that it can be served against Ingersoll should he ever return to Philadelphia. If Mr. Torrence is wise he will drop the warrant business altogether, and not seek to restrain the heretical orator by the compulsions of law, or to punish him for alleged blasphemy. It would not only provoke a contest in which Col. Ingersoll would be likely to come out best, under recent rulings, and do great damage to the cause of religion, but it would give the Colonel himself that very notoriety which he wants, and supply him with gratuitous advertising to an unlimited extent. Admitting that the Colonel is technically a "blasphemer," there is no way of suppressing him. The church is at liberty to hurl its thunders at him, and the pulpit and rostrum are the agencies which should be employed to controvert his offensive utterances.

WERE a woman in private life to attempt to compel a man who had been the husband of one of her daughters, and was the legal husband of another woman, to put away that woman and marry another of her daughters, she would be regarded as a very extraordinary woman. Still more extraordinary would it be considered if the man had been a very bad husband to the first wife, had married a second wife known to have been very indiscreet, and was in danger of having all of his own lapses made public by her if his ex-mother-in-law succeeded in marrying him to her other daughter. This is what Queen Victoria is trying to do in the matter of the Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse and his morganatic spouse Mme. de Kalamire. Husbands must be scarce for royal daughters when such an unsavory specimen as this Grand Duke is insisted upon at such lengths and at the risk of the publicity of a long series of filthy scandals. The Queen has evidently met a Tartar in Mme. de Kalamire, for she is showing fight, and declares that she will "tear the whole Darmstadt court to pieces" morally if the Duke leaves her to become the son-in-law again of the Queen. In view of the situation, it is not remarkable that there is still some opposition left to the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in England.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* has thought it worth while to interview Gen. Jubal Early on the political situation (the same Jubal whom Gen. Sheridan mopped the ground with). He says that Mahone's power in Virginia is gone, and that the Democrats will hereafter rule in that State. Personally he is in favor of Senator Bayard for President. "I do not understand," he said, "this apparent uprising for the old ticket. The time to have made that issue was in 1880, and we voluntarily abandoned it. Now we must go before the country on new issues or issues of practical importance to the people. Bayard is the representative of pure statesmanship, of honest administration, and of sound business principles. I believe he is as strong in New York as Tilden would be now, and I think if nominated he would be elected easily and by a decisive majority. *Still, if* Tilden is nominated, I hope and believe he will be elected. I prefer, however, the younger man."

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 7,241,942 bushels of wheat, 3,303,915 bushels of corn, 330,167 bushels of oats, 835,980 bushels of rye, and 69,828 bushels of barley. Total, 11,779,832 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,378,910 bushels a year ago. During last week our stocks decreased 1,300,861 bushels, of which 384,695 bushels was wheat and 593,672 bushels was corn.

For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada at 19,665,250 bushels of wheat, 7,968,387 bushels of corn, 2,724,554 bushels of oats, 1,093,468 bushels of rye, and 401,650 bushels of barley. These figures are less than those of a week ago by 1,960,455 in wheat and 1,685,420 in corn.

THE *Journal* fears that THE TRIBUNE's article on the gambling-houses of Chicago may inform "evil-disposed persons" where those places are. Well, if there are any "evil-disposed persons" who wish to take a flyer on the brace games in the Chicago gambling-houses they are welcome to the intelligence we gave them Sunday. They will be less "evil-disposed" when they come out of the tiger's lair than when they go in. It will be good discipline for all "evil-disposed" persons to make a tour of the gaming-houses and bet money freely in each place. They'll be as meek as Job after one night's experience.

THE various *Newses* required forty-eight hours to digest their own record relating to Garfield and Arthur in 1880 as presented in THE TRIBUNE Sunday morning, and at the end of that time offered the feeblest apology and defense that could be imagined. The chunk of old red sandstone struck them in the middle. It was the old story: They didn't know it was loaded. When they said in 1880 that Garfield and Arthur were "a corrupt pair," and that Arthur was "dishonest" and "corrupt" and a "swindler," they were laboring under a misapprehension of the facts. Possibly they are laboring under another misapprehension now. They have 'em often.

THE present month bids fair to become a famous one in the criminal annals of this country, as it has witnessed the execution of sixteen criminals and the lynching of sixteen others, the largest number which has been reported in a single month for many years. As usual, the South leads, claiming nine of the sixteen who were hanged and ten of the sixteen who were lynched.

THE talk of gains for Arthur in New Jersey rests upon the same foundation of fiction as the reported "accessions" in Pennsylvania and in New York State. The delegates in New Jersey have not been influenced in the least by the carefully-worked Wall street "boom" nor by the numerous circulars mailed them from

the President's literary bureau. The majority of the Republicans of New Jersey declared for Mr. Blaine in the choice of delegates, and when the delegation from that State meets in Chicago for organization next Monday they will, no doubt, be found to represent the wishes of their constituents.—*N. Y. Trib.*

"LITTLE Bill English," as he is affectionately termed, who has just been put in Mr. Peelle's seat in Congress, is described as a small-faced, boyish-looking person, with his father's peculiarly strong characteristics of money-making and money-keeping; only he is quite generous to himself, especially when he takes a "night out." They say in Washington that the elder English took the first train back to Indiana after his son's case was decided, not even waiting to thank the Democrats who strained all points of law, evidence, and honor in the young statesman's favor. It is not known whether he was ashamed of the job or merely wanted to avoid further hotel expenses.

THE New York Independent Republicans continue to boom themselves. At latest accounts there were more of them than could possibly be appointed to Cabinet offices, and they began to quarrel as to who should be appointed to foreign missions. The Boston "reformers'" claims were entirely ignored. Mr. Cabot Lodge and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt decided to enter into a competitive examination for the Secretaryship of the Interior. The questions will have special reference to the Edmunds boom and the first families of New York and Boston.

A FEW days ago a fireman named McLeod Murphy rescued a consumptive from the third story of a burning building in New York. The Celtic poets and prose writers of two nations have been singing his praises since, and the attachés of two New York daily newspapers have had brief but bloody wars as to whether McLeod Murphy's parents came from Scotia Major or Scotia Minor. All of the disputants were sent to Chicago to settle their quarrels. They may have it out on the convention floor. The Scotia Major boys think that the Blaine men will help them out.

THE Boston *Post*, which carries the name of Senator Thomas F. Bayard at the head of its columns as its candidate for the Presidency, "subject to the action of the Democratic National Convention," presents as the "tally" of the delegates thus far chosen the following summary: For Tilden, 102; Butler, 28 (but it regards these, being those from Massachusetts, as doubtful); Carlisle, 26; Randall, 60; and Flower, 16. Not one delegate-elect for Bayard yet.

FLOWER, the Democratic barrel candidate and alleged heir apparent to Tilden, is distributing his photographs among the faithful. This may take in Chicago, New York, and Boston, as Flower's "mug" is a cross between John Longfellow Sullivan and John Kelly. But just think of the demoralizing effect the "photo" will have in such esthetic centres as St. Louis and Cincinnati!

THE Supreme Court of Maine has granted a new trial in the somewhat noted Bowdoin College hazing case. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and in the second the plaintiff, a Portland youth, whose eye was injured by a stone thrown through the window of his room, was given a verdict of $2,500 damages.

THE Democrats say that Tilden, though a corpse, would be the strongest man they could nominate. What the Democrats throughout the country may object to is, that the leaders are trying to play a snap game on them by foisting on them a thing of clay without a soul —a corpse which is not a live one.

NO CONVENTION of the Republican party has yet been controlled by the use of Federal patronage, though there have been one or two narrow escapes from it. Whenever the party shall not escape from that last token of decay and bondage the handwriting on the wall will be red-hot.

A NOMINATION to the Presidency secured by the unscrupulous use of Federal patronage and the votes of delegates from Democratic States and districts will be worth about as much as one of Col. Frederick Dent Grant's notes of hand will fetch today in Wall street.

THE sportive and frisky characters who assist to get out that slap-dash concern, the Chicago *Evening Journal*, needn't pretend that *they* got any information, from THE TRIBUNE's article on the gaming-houses of Chicago. They are "sly, devilish sly."

PERSONALS.

Lelia J. Robinson, the woman lawyer of Massachusetts, has lately made her appearance as a pleader in court with signal success. She was the attorney of a deserted wife who petitioned for maintenance and the custody of two children. Miss Robinson gained her case triumphantly.

Judge William H. West, of Ohio, who is among those mentioned for the honor of presenting Mr. Blaine's name to the Republican National Convention, is totally blind, but his memory is so remarkable as almost to counterbalance the loss of sight. Of weak physical frame, he is a powerful orator, epigrammatic, fiery, nervous, and never failing to thrill an audience.

Henry Irving tells what he thinks is a good story apropos of American respect for the sex of sexes. While somewhere out West he and Miss Terry visited a county jail. The jailer took them through his bird-cage, and was vastly gratified by their praises of its condition and management. Finally Miss Terry asked him where the female ward was. "We are in it now, miss," said he; "but the fact is there are no ladies in the jail at present."

Henry F. Waters, the London agent of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, has discovered among the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the will of Sir George Downing. The Boston *Post* says: "It is an interesting fact that he, a Salem boy, a graduate of Harvard College in the famous first class of 1642, has given his name to Downing street, known the world over as the official residence of the Prime Minister of England."

Charles O'Conor, though a millionaire, spent less on himself than many a man with an income of $1,500. The New York correspondent of the Troy *Times* says of him: "His appearance in public was almost plebeian, both in countenance and apparel. I have never, indeed, beheld a man of his professional greatness with so inferior a face. He looked more like a retired mechanic or grocer than a professional dignitary, but when engaged in legal combat his appearance was entirely changed. His clear and penetrating eye then seemed to read every purpose, either in Judge, or jury, or witnesses, and it often had a freezing expression of contempt, set off by that self-consciousness of power which enchained the auditory. He never rose in court without making all present feel his intellectual strength, and also his readiness for every emergency."

Attorney-General Brewster is called one of the most scrupulously polite men in Washington, and he appears to deserve the distinction. A gentleman calling at his house the other evening met him on the steps, coming out, and saluted him with "Good-evening, Mr. Attorney-General," to which Mr. Brewster merely replied, "Good-evening, sir," and went on. The gentleman entered the house and was engaged in conversation with Mrs. Brewster when, five minutes later, the Attorney-General entered, evidently much annoyed. Walking straight up to the caller he said, "Mr. ——, I wish to beg your pardon. When I came out of the house I did not recognize you in the darkness, and I only responded to your salutation. I should have passed the time of day and asked after your health. I hope you are well, sir, and that you will excuse my carelessness."

An old soldier named Etienne Pradier has, says a French paper, just died at the Town of Aubenas, and his age authentic documents prove to have been 108. After remaining a bachelor till he had completed his 100th year, he turned his thoughts to matrimony, and finding a young woman, a school teacher, willing to accept him for a husband, led her to the altar, living happily with her for a period of eight years. The hale centenarian had a son and heir born to him, the infant, however, dying before it ended its first year. Pradier to the last day of his life retained his intellectual faculties, and, having an excellent memory, was fond of recalling to friends and neighbors the incidents of the campaigns of the First Empire in which he took part as a grenadier. It is further recorded of him that he ate well, slept well, and was able to take daily exercise on foot till within a week of his decease.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

Refusal of the Limerick Authorities to Pay for England's Extra Police.

Result of the Tubbercurry Trials—Gladstone's Policy Regarding Egypt's Finances.

A Protest from Bradlaugh Against Compounding the Marlborough and Penn Pensions.

THE SPANISH FLOODS.

CONTINUED DISTRESS.

MADRID, May 27.—The vineyards in the District of Carthagena have been ravaged by hurricanes and many families ruined. In the District of Oribuela the houses are inundated. The Village of Molins was submerged and the people compelled to take refuge on the roofs of the houses and in boats. The frigate Saragossa has gone to the relief of Larca and Burgos, which are flooded.

BRADLAUGH.

HE AIRS HIS VIEWS ON THE MARLBOROUGH AND PENN PENSIONS.

LONDON, May 27.—Apropos of commenting on the Duke of Marlborough and the William Penn pensions, Charles Bradlaugh writes a severe letter to the treasury. He urges that Marlborough betrayed England, embezzled £400,000 of the public moneys, and accepted bribes from bread contractors, who were thus permitted to supply the army with such poor food that many soldiers were sickened by it and died.

He submits likewise that when the independence of America was recognized the Penns were compensated for their claims by the payment of £130,000, given them in yearly installments of £15,000, with interest. Penn's pension, when originally granted, he argues, was therefore a fraud on the nation. Moreover the present recipient of this pension is not the direct blood heir of William Penn.

EGYPT.

SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 27.—In the Commons today Gladstone again declared that the Egyptian conference would be limited to a discussion of the financial situation. He promised to lay before Parliament before the conference meets whatever result may be arrived at from the preliminary interchange of views between England and France. No agreement, he said, would be concluded with France without reference to the other Powers. The Government contemplated a European engagement, and not a separate one with France. Although preliminary negotiations were taking place with France, due regard had been given England's rights and privileges.

RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

In the Lords today Earl Granville said the Government had no intention of employing Turkish troops in connection with the British army for the reconquest of the Soudan.

THE GOVERNORS OF DONGOLA AND DARFOUR.

CAIRO, May 27.—The Governor of Dongola visited the disturbed districts and persuaded the people to remain quiet. The tribes have consented to pay their taxes. The Governor engages to pacify the Soudan if several thousand troops are sent him. The Governor of Darfour says: "After resisting the rebels for two years and awaiting oft-solicited assistance I finally surrendered to avoid further bloodshed."

FRANCE'S POSITION.

It is stated from official sources that if the English Government, finding an overpowering sentiment throughout the country in opposition to the concession already made, withdraws therefrom, France will decline to take part in the Egyptian conference.

BAKER PASHA.

The Khedive has written Queen Victoria asking that Col. Baker be reinstated in the British army in view of his great services in Egypt.

THE REBELS WHIPPED.

Later advices from the Governor of Dongola show that he compelled peace by a total defeat of the rebels in the disturbed districts who were completely overawed by the power of the Government.

ANOTHER MESSENGER.

Zebehr Pasha, at the request of England, has sent a servant to Khartoum with letters insisting upon Gen. Gordon's return. The messenger will return in fifty days.

THE NIHILISTS.

A FRESH WARNING TO THE CZAR.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The Russian Nihilists have renewed their activity and begun a new campaign of terrorism in the Province of Moscow. They have placarded that Province and its Capital with hundreds of copies of a manifesto conveying a threat of death to the Czar. As these placards were all posted the same night, and as each person engaged in the work could have posted but very few of them, owing to the necessity of avoiding the police, it is evident that the Nihilists must have in their ranks a large number who are willing to risk their liberty in the prosecution of such an enterprise. The proclamation reminds the Czar that he was warned in May, 1881, that if he would avoid the fate which had befallen his father two months before he must grant a constitutional form of Government, and organize a Parliament composed of representatives of the people. During the three years that have followed this warning, the proclamation says, the revolutionists have suspended their agitation, but now that this warning has been so long unheeded they inform the Czar that he must prepare to be dealt with as pitilesly and removed as suddenly as his father and predecessor. The police tore down the placards before most of the citizens were stirring, and have made strenuous efforts to find the persons who printed and posted them. Many students of both sexes have been arrested on suspicion, and a thorough search has been made of the offices of all newspapers and printers suspected of disloyalty. None of the peculiar type used in printing the placards has been discovered, however, and the police believe that it was melted up immediately after being used.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE TUBBERCURRY PRISONERS.

TUBBERCURRY, May 27.—The twelve alleged murderers have been committed to await trial. The names of the prisoners are Jeremiah Lowry, James Connolly, Luke Armstrong, Patrick Donohue, Patrick Durkin, Patrick Gannon, William Murphy, Owen Gannon, Thady Higgins, P. N. Fitzgerald, John Moran, John Casey.

PAYMENT REFUSED.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The Limerick corporation has again decided by a large majority not to pay the Government the £2,000 demanded on account of extra police. The members of the corporation prefer rather to go to jail.

STATE-AIDED EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, May 27.—The steamer Furnessia sailed today for New York with 500 State-aided emigrants. The Princess Louise gave audience today to several emigrants who sail tomorrow under the auspices of the Women's Emigration Society.

It is stated that many of the party of the State aided emigrants who were taken from Ireland to Greenock and there shipped for New York on the Furnesia are absolutely destitute, and that they will land without a penny to enable them to begin life in the New World.

CABLE NOTES.

The House of Lords has adjourned to the 9th of June and the Commons to the 5th.

The Government has resolved to prohibit the entry into France of the journal *Freiheit*.

Moody and Sankey yesterday began their last mission in England in Temple Garden, London.

Col. Frei, the Swiss Minister at Washington, has resigned, owing to a failure to secure an increase of salary.

The Lima papers report an engagement near Cerro de Pasco between Prefect Mas and 800 Montoneros. The latter suffered severe losses.

At St. Petersburg a special commission will soon be organized to inquire into the cause of the spread of Nihilism in the Russian army and navy. Political arrests continue.

The Mexican Government has received as a loan $3,000,000 in monthly installments from the National Bank. As soon as Congress approves the new statutes of the combined banks the bank is to negotiate a $20,000,000 loan for the Government in Europe. This agreement was made a month ago, was subsequently said to have been abandoned, and is now renewed.

A letter from the Philippine Islands says that a band of fanatics, under the leadership of a so-called prophet, appeared there last month. The troops dispersed them with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded.

At St. Petersburg the anniversary of the Czar's coronation was celebrated yesterday by a thanksgiving-service in the cathedral. The city was gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. The Czar remained at Gatschina.

It is now announced that Minister Lowell will preside, instead of the Marquis of Hartington, at the banquet to be given to the American lacrosse team. The date of the banquet has also been changed from May 28 to June 9.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* states that Bismarck's retirement from the Prussian Ministry is again doubtful. If he remains President of the Council he will give up the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Commerce and Industry.

It is reported that Earl Granville will resign the position of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the dissolution of Parliament. The reasons given for the resignation are that his health is failing and he is becoming too deaf to conduct the business of the office.

The daughter and heiress of Crawshaw Bailey, one of the wealthiest iron masters in Wales, has eloped with Gordon Corning, a Catholic. The young lady's governess, also a Catholic, gave the couple opportunities for meeting. The Jesuits are said to have assisted in the marriage.

A VERDICT.

The McKeague Jury Finally Agree—Belief that They Will Acquit.

At 1 o'clock this morning the jury in the McKeague case agreed upon a verdict. They reached the Revere House a quarter of an hour later in charge of the two Bailiffs. They went directly to bed. The Bailiffs issued peremptory instructions to those at the hotel that nothing should be said about the jury's being there. The theory of those who claim to know is that the agreement means a verdict of acquittal.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Chicago Union 8, Boston 8.

Yesterday's game between the Chicago and Boston Union Clubs resulted in a tie and a draw at the end of the ninth inning. There was delay at the start on account of the non-appearance of the umpire, and the game did not begin until after 4 o'clock. The weather was intensely cold, and there were many fielding errors on both sides. Daily, the one-armed pitcher, played short-stop for Chicago, and did extremely well. The tie will be played off this afternoon.

Chicago 14, Buffalo 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—The Chicagos did some fine fielding today in the game with the Buffalos.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	2	4	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	2	2	3	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	2	1	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	5	2	2	13	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	4	2	2	1	4	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4	1
Kenzie, s. s.	5	1	1	0	3	0
Flint, c.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Goldsmith, p.	4	2	2	1	2	0
Totals	40	14	13	26	15	6
Buffalo—						
Richardson, 1b.	5	3	3	9	0	0
Rowe, l. f.	5	0	4	5	0	0
White, 3b.	5	1	1	2	2	0
Myers, c.	5	1	0	3	0	1
Lillie, r. f.	5	1	2	3	0	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Eggler, c. f.	5	0	2	3	0	0
Force, s. s.	5	0	1	2	2	0
Serad, p.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Total	43	6	13	27	8	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	—14
Buffalo	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 6

White out for running out of line.

Runs earned—Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 2. Home-runs—Goldsmith (2), Richardson (2), Kinzie. Two-base hits—Force, Dalrymple, Kelly. Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 10. Struck out—Buffalo, 1. First base on errors—Buffalo, 6. First base on balls—Buffalo, 1; Chicago, 3. Passed balls—Myers, 3. Umpire—Decker.

Philadelphia 4, Providence 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—The game today resulted:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Providence	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Providence, 2. Two-base hits—Fogarty, Manning, Knight, Crowley. First base on balls—Sweeney. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Providence, 2. Struck out—Purcell, Manning, Mulvey (2), Farrar (3), Andrews (3), Nava. Passed balls—Crowley, 1; Nava, 2. Wild pitch—Sweeney. Double plays—Andrews-Farrar; Irwin-Farrell-Start. Umpire—McLean.

Detroit 4, Cleveland 1.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—Today's play was tame on both sides. The only excitement was caused by sundry unsatisfactory decisions by the umpire, all bearing heavily on the Clevelands. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—One each. Two-base hits—Harkins (3), Evans, Hanlon. Passed balls—F. Wood, 3; Briody, 1. Wild pitches—Shaw, 1; Harkins, 1. First base on balls—Harkins, 1; Moffat, 1; Shaw, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 3. Struck out—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2. Umpire—Van Court.

Boston 2, New York 1.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Boston defeated New York at the polo grounds today in the presence of 2,500 spectators. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2

Runs earned—Boston, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 2. First base on balls—Boston, 1. Struck out—New York, 5; Boston, 5. Three-base hits—Crowley, Sutton. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

Northwestern League.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—In the game today between Minneapolis and Bay City the latter won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 2
Bay City	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	*	—10

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 27.—The Stillwater-Fort Wayne game was postponed until tomorrow on account of rain.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 27.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 6
Peoria	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	—10

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 27.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1
St. Paul	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 4

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 27.—Base-ball:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Quincy	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	—9

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 27.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muskegon	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	*	—10
Milwaukee	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	— 5

American Association.

At Pittsburg — Allegheny-Columbus game postponed on account of rain.

At Washington—Louisville, 4; Washington, 1.

At Brooklyn—Indianapolis, 7; Brooklyn, 6.

At New York—Metropolitan, 6; St. Louis, 7.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 8; Toledo, 2.

Other Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Union, 8; Keystone Union, 4.

At Altoona—Altoona Union, 3; Baltimore Union, 2. Thirteen innings.

At Rock Island—Rock Island, 7; Akrons, 5.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS DISCHARGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27.—[Special.]—Harry Ryan, Dave A. Ramsey, and Otey Figures, three well-known conductors on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, were discharged today by Superintendent R. B. Pegran for passing two clerks. Ramsey and Ryan have been connected with the road for twenty-five years and Figures for ten years. The young men were bill-clerks, and were well known to the conductors as being in the employ of the company.

A MAYOR SUSPENDED.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 27.—[Special.]—The City Council last night concluded the proceedings in impeachment against Mayor Theodore F. Linde, and by a vote of four to two suspended him from office. The charge was principally gross malfeasance in office. Linde will seek vindication at the polls.

NEW YORK.

Litigation Between the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Said to Exist on Long Island—Terrible Condition of Affairs.

Prizes Awarded at the Second Annual Meeting of the National Horse Show Association.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LITIGATION BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Litigation of an earnest and varied character is now pending between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies. Each company has enjoined the other against putting up poles and stretching wires in certain described sections of this city. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has been engaged for the last three months in completing and fully equipping a line of telegraph between New York City and Boston. Officers of this company allege that it has been the policy of the Western Union Company ever since its formation up to the present time to cripple rival lines to such an extent as to prevent them, if possible, from stringing their wires through the streets of the larger cities and from connecting such cities by telegraph. "To achieve this end," said a gentleman interested in the Baltimore & Ohio Line, "the Western Union has monopolized every available space on every desirable street in this city, and has erected flimsy poles, strung a few rusty wires, thus securing to itself a right of way."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

ITS EXISTENCE ON LONG ISLAND.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The State Board of Health reports a terrible condition of affairs in the cow-stables at Blissville, L. I. Pleuro-pneumonia exists in all the stables. It is stated that dying cattle are milked, then killed, and the carcasses smuggled into New York and Brooklyn and sold for food.

THE NATIONAL HORSE-SHOW.

PRIZES AWARDED.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The second annual meeting of the National Horse-Show Association opened today in Madison Square Garden.

The prize for stallions, 4 years old and over, was awarded to Stylites, imported bay, sixteen hands, 8 years old, owned by the Earl of Aylesford, Packinton Hall, Coventry, England. Linden Tree, imported from the Sultan's stables and owned by U. S. Grant Jr., was awarded the second prize.

The stallion Volunteer, 30 years old, was declared the winner of the first prize offered for trotters, stallions, 15 years and over.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

HIS RELATIONS TO THE CANDIDACY OF EDMUNDS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: An example of the rumors afloat just before the meeting of the convention at Chicago is the following, and for which there seems to be little more foundation than for any rumors of a similar character: It is said that Charles Francis Adams telegraphed in the course of the afternoon from Boston to Senator Hoar saying that he considered it of the utmost importance that they should have a conference at once regarding Edmunds' candidacy. In his dispatch he is said to have stated that it was his intention to take a special train from Boston to New York in order to connect with the night train from New York to Washington. In view of the fact that Mr. Adams has recently returned from the West political gossips say that Mr. Adams learned something in the course of his practice as a railroad lawyer which reflected unfavorably upon Mr. Edmunds as a legislator and made his retirement as a Presidential candidate desirable if not imperative. Others say that this demand for a conference implies Mr. Edmunds' withdrawal from the field, and possibly also a combination between the Sherman and Edmunds forces, negotiations for which are said to have been going on for some time. Others interpret the demand for this conference as a sign that the Massachusetts men are determined to defeat Mr. Blaine at all hazards, and that they think that they are not able to accomplish this without uniting upon some candidate altogether unobjectionable, in this case considered to be Mr. Lincoln. Whatever the meaning or the outcome of the conference may be, there is good reason for believing that the demand for it was made.

A CHICAGO MAN.

ARRESTED FOR ABANDONING HIS PRETTY WIFE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Abraham Levinsky, the Chicago glazier who recently abandoned his pretty young wife and infant in this city, was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions today charged with assaulting his mother-in-law, Rachel Rosenburg, who testified that Levinsky had abandoned her daughter, who was present in court. They followed him from Chicago to New York and found him at his aunt's house on Christie street, where the defendant hit her on the nose. Levinsky was found guilty, but sentence was suspended, the court having learned that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of abandonment. Levinsky was immediately rearrested and arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court. He was remanded for examination until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange it was announced the new building would cost $3,200,000. A net annual surplus of $75,000 is expected. The funded debt of the Exchange is $1,275,000.

An order of publication has been obtained in the equity suit of Richard Marshall, as administrator of Louise Marshall, against Charles E. Bresler and others. Mr. Marshall is a dealer in furs at 577 Fulton street. Bresler is a millionaire, of Chicago and New York. Bresler was defendant some time ago in a suit brought against him to recover for services rendered in enabling him to obtain a divorce from his wife. In that suit the present plaintiff and his sister, Mrs. Wetzen, brother and sister of Mrs. Bresler, were plaintiffs, and recovered the amount claimed. It is alleged in the complaint that at Apolda, Germany, in May, 1873, he secured for himself the appointment of sole administrator of the estate of Amelia Schultz, sold the realty, and received, as he has admitted, a sum which, with interest, amounts to over $100,000.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Gathering of the Delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—It does not appear tonight that the expectations of the managers of the National Greenback Labor party with respect to the attendance upon the convention tomorrow will be realized, and the inference is that the National Executive Committee is of the same belief, for at their meeting today it was resolved to recommend to the temporary organization that on all ballots each State be permitted to cast all the votes to which it is entitled. This will give the total a respectable appearance, and give to the forlorn delegate representing a Commonwealth, of which there are several, a sense of responsibility and importance that will prevent him realizing his loneliness. Probably 250 to 300 delegates will actually be present, and it is claimed that every State in the Union is represented. Among the distinguished arrivals are Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, candidate for the Presidency four years ago; Gen. John Tyler, of Florida, son of President Tyler; Gov. Begole, of Michigan; Col. Jesse Harper, Chairman of the National Central Committee; Solon Chase, of Maine, Lee Crandall, Secretary, and A. J. Streeter, Treasurer of the committee, the Rev. G. De La Matyr, of Denver, ex-member of Congress from this district, and Charles Jenkins, of Ohio, candidate for Governor.

A canvass of the delegates gives Butler 580 votes on the first ballot, provided there is a total of 700 votes cast, and a relatively strong vote if the delegates are fewer than 700. Butler's strength is overwhelming and it is certain that he will be nominated on the first ballot, the opposition is of no mean character. Some of the most prominent figures in the convention have taken a stand against him and openly declare that if Butler is the nominee they will not support him. Gen. Tyler, Solon Chase, George O. Jones, of New York, and others of less prominence are heading this extreme anti-Butler movement. Despite the efforts of these men, however, no other Presidential candidate has been named. For the Vice-Presidency there is apparently but one choice, Gen. West, of Mississippi. The matter of the contested delegation from Maine, which threatened to precipitate a row in the convention and cause a serious defection in the vote for the nominee, was settled this evening by a compromise which divides the representation from that State between the Butler and anti-Butler factions. The Maryland delegation will present the name of Col. Jesse Harper for President, but it is conceded that he will have no support outside that State.

Concerning Butler's program a politician said today: "Ben Butler will accept all the nominations for President that are proffered him. If he is not indorsed at Chicago by the Democrats the old ticket will be renominated and he will support it actively throughout the canvass. He will tell the people that the fraud of 1876 is a blot upon American history which must be removed, and he will control a following large enough to insure success to the Democratic party. Then he will be called into Tilden's Cabinet, probably to the Attorney-Generalship, and in 1888 he will be one of the foremost candidates for the Presidency. I almost forgot to say that he will again run for Governor of Massachusetts and will be elected."

Gen. John Tyler, of Florida, will be Temporary Chairman of the convention. This is done to satisfy the anti-Butlerites. Gen. Tyler, the third of the three John Tylers who have participated in every act of the Government from 1765 to the present, is a straight, emphatic old gentleman of the Southern type. He has strong views. "I would not support Butler if nominated," he said, "even were the Democrats to indorse him. He could not carry even a single Southern State." Gen. Tyler is now Chairman of the Destruction Committee of the United States Treasury Department. He was a General in the Rebel army, and claims to have been offered and declined more positions than any other American living.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, who is a warm Butler advocate, will be Permanent Chairman. There is nothing to prevent the convention from completing its work tomorrow except the wrangle over the platform in the Committee of Resolutions. Nearly every delegate has brought a ready-made platform with him, and there are those who think it will take fully a day to come to an agreement on this in committee, not to speak of what may occur in the convention.

A public meeting was held tonight, at which addresses were delivered by H. O. Baldwin, of Connecticut, and Editor Armstrong, of the *National Labor Tribune*, Pittsburg.

THE HILL-SHARON CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 27.—In the Sharon divorce case today ex-Senator Sharon again occupied the stand. He testified that Nov. 7, 1881, the plaintiff came to his room; that he told her he did not wish her to come to his rooms any more, and offered her $5,000 to cease coming; that she replied it wasn't enough, and wanted $10,000; that he then offered her $7,500, and that she accepted it and gave him a receipt in full for all claims; that the alleged receipt was afterward stolen from his room. He could not swear by whom it was stolen, but accused the plaintiff of it. The afternoon was occupied by the cross-examination, mainly for the purpose of testing the defendant's memory.

PEDESTRIANS ASSAULTED.

Dr. Geigel, of No. 2732 State street, and Fritz Winter, of No. 318 West Twelfth street, were assaulted early this morning, so they claim, by a gang of unknown roughs, whose purpose is said to have been robbery. The fracas occurred near the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, and the victims received several slight wounds both to their feelings and persons. After the trouble was over they proceeded to a neighboring saloon and endeavored to identify their assailants, but could not positively pick out the guilty parties, and consequently the officers declined to make any arrests.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arrived—The steamer St. Laurent, from Havre.

LONDON, May 27.—Arrived out—The Pennsylvania, Spain, Italy, and Devonia, from New York.

GEN. PLEASONTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The House Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably the bill retiring Gen. Pleasonton as Colonel.

Incredulity exists, but nobody has been heard to deny the wholesomeness and purifying effects of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

"Poor ware is never cheap." Avoid all imitations of SAPOLIO. All reliable grocers keep it.

OPENING!

TODAY,

A magnificent variety of CHOICE FRENCH NOVELTIES in

MILLINERY!

FROM PARIS,

And among the latest styles in Hats just received is the

"MAY FESTIVAL,"

The most stylish and becoming Hat ever shown in Chicago.

The Millinery art justly ranks very high, and requires not only skill with the fingers but a very fine artistic perception of color and form in order to achieve the best results. Our lady readers will be rewarded by calling at the large and elegant establishment of

W. H. HAGEDON,

42 & 44 Madison,

Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

HASKINS HAND-WROUGHT WINDOW AND DOOR HANGINGS. NO DUPLICATES. | CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

How to Make $500

Yearly Profit with 12 Hens. "New Process." By Professor Ad. Corbett. Price 50 cts. Published and for sale by BRENTANO BROTHERS. 101 State-st., Chicago.

ALL HONOR TO THE BEST POLICE FORCE IN THE COUNTRY,



AND IN HONOR OF THESE BRAVE MEN, THE NEW

POLICE PLUG

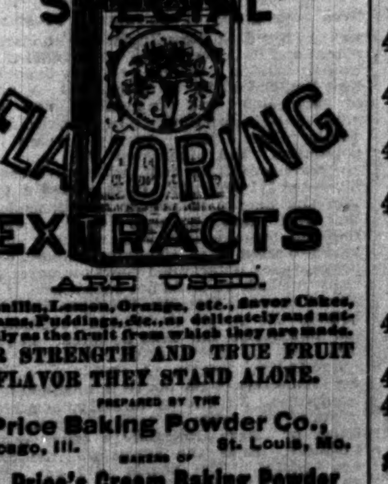
CHEWING TOBACCO

IS NAMED.

LIKE THEM, IT IS TRIED & TRUE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. THE LATEST & BEST

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF



ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

MAKERS OF Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder —AND— Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 85 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

A Fortunate Chance

Has placed in our hands a most attractive lot of fine French Printed Fabrics at a very serious loss to the importers. These goods, although retailed early this season at 60 cts. per yard, and although intrinsically worth that today, are, through the exigencies of a cold and backward season, now thrown upon the market at

25c per yard.

There is a great variety of designs and colorings in the lot. They are the very perfection of skill in fine hand block printing; and, being the product of the most renowned French manufacturer, they are in the highest taste as to style, designs, and fabric.

Ladies who admire the beautiful in Dress and at the same time are not insensible to the attractions of a bargain should call today and secure some of those exquisite

French Printed India Mulls.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Late Productions IN FINE MILLINERY.

New Round Hats, Cartwheel, Elberon, and Standard, In Rough Braids and Milan.

Special Values in Small Bonnets At $6, $7, and $8.

Children's Hats In Great Variety, From 25 cts. up to $5.00.

In our Enlarged Millinery Dept. On Third Floor.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The most advantageous purchase made this season enables us to offer

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY IN Colored Dress Goods.

44-inch Plain All-Wool Buntings, sold at 50c, now 25c yard.
44-inch All-Wool Lace Buntings, sold at 65c, now 25c yard.
44-inch Nun's Veiling, sold at 75c yard, now 35c yard.
44-inch Fr'ch Ottomans, Shoodahs, and Albatross Cloths, sold at $1 yard, now 50c yard.

The following lines, including
44-inch Silk and Wool Combinations,
44-inch French All-Wool Stripes,
44-inch All-Wool Plaids,

Every yard worth from $1.25 to $1.50 per yard, we offer at

85c Yard.

An average reduction of 15 per cent on all our Cashmeres.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2416, New York.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. McKinley Unseated in Accordance with the Democratic Program.

Senator Logan's Protest Against Handing Yellowstone Park Over to Monopolists.

Adjournment Prospects—The Tariff—Hoar's Reply to Brown's Attack on New England.

M'KINLEY UNSEATED.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL ADHERING TO THEIR PROGRAM OF ROBBERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The Democrats in the House today by a vote of 158 to 108 admitted to a seat in that body a man named "Wallace," "Wollac," "Woloc," etc., and turned out William M. McKinley Jr., who was elected a Representative from the Seventeenth District of Ohio. Seven Democrats voted against the accomplishment of this outrage. The erratic J. D. White, of Kentucky, voted with the Democrats to unseat McKinley. While the struggle has been involved in considerable doubt those who have watched the influences at work have felt that Mr. McKinley stood no chance. Among the most active against Mr. McKinley has been Civil-Service Commissioner Thoman, who, during the last week, and especially during the last two days, has spent most of his time in urging Democrats to vote for the seating of Wallace. He discovered that for political reasons, if no others, Mr. McKinley ought to be unseated, and that to turn him out would strengthen the Democratic party in Ohio. He seems to have been successful in making Democrats believe his theory of the case, and so no other result than the one reached need to have been expected. From the beginning to the end of the debate everything ran in Mr. McKinley's favor so far as arguments were concerned. The two Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee who spoke in Mr. McKinley's behalf had given the case most patient study, and their arguments were unanswerable and convincing to any except a partisan jury. Mr. Cook of Iowa, Mr. Follett of Ohio, and Mr. Turner of Georgia spoke in favor of the contestant. While Messrs. Cook and Turner confined themselves mainly to a discussion of the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Follett indulged in a political harangue which might have been appropriate in a Democratic ward meeting in Cincinnati, but which was altogether out of place in the House of Representatives under the circumstances. Mr. Ranney, of Massachusetts, who prepared the minority report in the case, also spoke. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Congress, and the clear statement of facts and the law made by him today ought to have been sufficient to convince anybody of the justice of Mr. McKinley's cause. Mr. McKinley himself closed the debate on his side in a short and eloquent speech. He declared that he did not want to retain his seat on bare technicalities or legal quibblings. He was willing to allow the contestant all the votes claimed by him under misnomers. He only asked the jury to throw out the illegal votes cast for Wallace, and such ballots as the testimony clearly showed had been tampered with before the recount.

While the temporary retirement from Congress of Maj. McKinley will for a time deprive the House and the country of the services of one of its most efficient public servants, there is every reason to believe that he will receive at the hands of his constituents such a majority next November that even a House as strongly Democratic as the present one would not be able to overthrow it. In his place a partisan majority has seated a man who was not elected, a man who is inexperienced in the business of legislation, and a man so little known in his own district that, according to the report of the majority of the Elections Committee, his name was spelled something like a dozen different ways on the ballots cast for him. The Democrats have gained a vote which they did not need, and have decided to put in the pockets of a man who was not elected the two years' salary and allowances of a Congressman. The retirement from Congress of Mr. McKinley will make a vacancy in the minority of the Ways and Means Committee. It is no reflection on the Republican members, from among whom that vacancy must be filled, to say that none of them is so thoroughly equipped for the place as Maj. McKinley, who has been a member of the committee since Garfield retired from it in the Forty-sixth Congress.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

THE ATTEMPT OF CORPORATIONS TO CONTROL IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The bill granting the right of way through the Yellowstone Park to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad Company was taken up in the Senate on motion of Mr. Sawyer, considered in the morning hour, and laid over, after having been the subject of some very severe comments from Senator Logan and others. The bill was used as a text to illustrate the grasping character of monopolies, and to show how the particular monopoly which seems to control the Yellowstone Park appears to have violated the law of Congress and to defy all Governmental supervision. Mr. Vest, who visited the park last summer, and who from the outset has been opposed to the Hatch scheme, maintained that if the system proposed by the railroads should be commenced it would end in the destruction of the park. He admitted, however, that there was an overwhelming public sentiment in Montana in favor of the railroads.

Mr. Garland, of the Judiciary Committee, maintained that the passage of the bill would nullify the act and preserve the Yellowstone Park.

Gen. Logan made the most vigorous protest against the bill, and in the course of his speech uttered an extraordinary statement. Among other things he protested against any railroad corporation being allowed to enter the park to destroy its beauty or to subvert it from the purposes for which it was created. Men who had been connected with railroads were always willing that railroads should go wherever they wanted. This was an attempt to invade the park with railroads. It was time encroachments upon the public domain should stop. It was time Congress should cease to be a foot-ball to be used according to the desires of men who wished to use everything belonging to the Government for their personal gain. "I have been lobbied more in behalf of this bill," continued Mr. Logan, "by an official of this Government getting $5,000 a year than I ever was before in my life. I think it is extremely bad taste for an officer of the department intrusted with the care and management of the park to become a lobbyist for its destruction. Whatever this gentleman may think about my remarks is immaterial to me. I have been friendly with him, but I must say that in a great measure I lose my respect for any man who, being an officer of the Government, becomes a lobbyist for a corporation. That has been done persistently in the Senate and in the House day after day. Probably enough Senators have been buttonholed to pass this bill to destroy the park, but I wish to put myself on record against such action."

Mr. Vest said he was convinced that a route could be found to the Clark's Fork mines without going through the park. He believed, however, if the mines turned out to be valuable the people would force a railroad through the park to reach them. Notwithstanding the action of Congress last session, the Secretary of the Interior had issued an order prohibiting transportation through the park except by the Rufus Hatch Improvement Company. The park was as absolutely under the control of that company as if it was their private property.

"That is a very serious charge," said Mr. Allison, "in view of the act passed last session."

"It is absolutely true," rejoined Mr. Vest.

"Do I understand," asked Mr. Ingalls, "that no person can go into the park except by means of the horses and vehicles of this company?"

"That was the order," said Mr. Vest, "in spite of the fact that we declared by act of Congress that there should be no monopoly."

Mr. Van Wyck enjoyed the discussion and congratulated the Senate that light was at last breaking upon it and revealing the grasping character of monopolies.

Mr. Logan submitted an amendment providing that if any other route could be found for the railroad the act should be null and void.

THE MAN REFERRED TO.

Gen. Logan was asked tonight to whom he referred when he stated in the Senate today that "a Government officer with a salary of $5,000" had attempted to lobby with him, and had been generally engaged in lobbying the Yellowstone Park Railroad bill." With some reluctance he replied that he had no objection to naming the man, and said: "He is Armstrong, the Railroad Commissioner, who has not only appeared before the committee in behalf of the bill, but has persistently buttonholed Senators in support of the measure. There is no secret about it. Armstrong's efforts in attempting to secure favorable action are well known."

ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall's promise that Congress will be able to adjourn by June 15 is likely to be an idle one. The appropriation bills which have been held back in the committee all winter are now beginning to be brought to the front, but it is discovered that the House is not willing to give all of its time to them. The contested-election cases are to be adjudicated. Those of English vs. Peelle and of Wallace vs. McKinley have already been settled against the Republicans, and there are others yet to come. Among them are the contests for the seats of Morey, of Ohio, and John S. Wise, of Virginia. These will occupy at least two days each, and some of them will consume more time. It is the purpose of the Democrats to oust these Republicans before the adjournment. Besides, there may be an adjournment over Decoration-Day, and it is not certain that the absence on account of the Republican Convention will not interfere with the transaction of the public business. It is expected that eighty members of the House will attend the convention, while not less than twenty-five Senators, or at least one-third of the Senate, are expected to go to Chicago. These Congressmen will, of course, all be paired. The Democrats might take advantage of their absence to make more progress with their business. But experience does not indicate that this is likely to be the fact.

One of the great contests certain to come up within a few days is the River and Harbor bill in the House. The fight will be a very determined one against the bill on the part of those who have been disappointed in securing as large appropriations as they had wished. The citizens of Washington, who are without a voice in Congress, are especially dissatisfied that there is no appropriation to continue the improvement of the river front. Congress committed itself to this improvement as definitly as it could to anything, and a refusal now to continue the appropriation cannot be excused on the ground of any just economy. There is not so much "pork" in the appropriations for the National Capital as there is for those which are to be expended in the districts.

TARIFF TALK.

THE DEMOCRATS MAY DO ENOUGH IN THE WAY OF "REFORM" TO GET A CAMPAIGN RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Hewitt is reported in some quarters as being hopeful that the Ways and Means Committee will report back his tariff bill with a favorable recommendation, but he does not have like confidence that it will be passed by the House. His hope as to the possible action of the Ways and Means Committee is scarcely justified by the non-action of that body. There has been an attempt to consider some of the formal administrative features of the bill, but the committee is very apathetic, and those who are in the best position to judge scarcely think that the bill can be reported. It seems probable that a small bill picking out a few articles to put upon the free list may be reported late in the session for passage under a suspension of the rules, to avoid amendment or protracted debate, for the purpose, as much as anything else, of making a correct Democratic record for campain purposes. There certainly will be an effort to remove the tax on tobacco and upon fruit brandy, and a movement to repeal the tobacco tax would be formidable, as it would receive large Republican support. A bill to repeal the tobacco tax already occupies a place on the calendar, but as this bill comes from the Committee on Agriculture it may be doubted whether the House would consent to take it up from the calendar for the reason that the rules require that all measures relating to the revenue must proceed from the Ways and Means Committee, and it does not now seem probable that the Ways and Means would favor a bill which would do nothing more than to repeal the tax upon tobacco. The majority members of the Ways and Means Committee are more disposed to effect reduction of taxation by legislation on the tariff than on internal revenue. They regard the plan to abolish all internal-revenue taxation as of Pennsylvania origin, and charge that it is a device of Mr. Kelley on the one hand and Mr. Randall on the other to aid in the preservation of the protective system, but there are a great many Democrats who do not favor protection who are earnest supporters of the bill to repeal the tobacco tax. The Congressmen from Kentucky, Virginia, and the tobacco growing regions of the Southern-Middle States, are not such doctrinaires on the tariff question that they would prefer that there shall be no reduction of taxation unless there can be a revision of the tariff. It is believed that a very large number of Republicans would support a Tobacco-Tax Repeal bill.

THE UTAH BILL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—In the discussion on the Utah bill today Mr. Brown, of Georgia, made an extraordinary speech in support of his amendment making adultery the sole cause of divorce in the District of Columbia, the Territories of the United States, and wherever the United States has sole jurisdiction. Mr. Brown claimed to regard the practice of polygamy as immoral, but, if his speech meant anything, he endeavored to make it appear that the morals of Utah were superior to those of the State of Massachusetts, and he drew a hideous sketch of what he pretended to be the condition of society in New England. He concluded his extraordinary speech with the statement that he was not willing to violate the oath he had taken to support the Constitution to gratify any New England sentiment or to suppress any sect or denomination, however unpopular.

SENATOR BROWN DECLARES THE NEW ENGLAND DIVORCE SYSTEM WORSE THAN MORMON POLYGAMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—In the Senate the Utah bill was taken up.

Mr. Brown said the Edmunds bill was a shameful violation of the Constitution. He contrasted what he termed "polygamy" in New England and polygamy in Utah. The picture was drawn, he said, "more in sorrow than in anger." There had been over 27,000 divorces granted in New England within the last twenty years, destroying 27,000 families and turning loose 54,000 persons to marry again, all illegally except those who were divorced for adultery or fornication in the other party. Assuming that one-third of them had been divorced for adultery it would leave 36,000 divorced and married again, who were practicing polygamy in New England, while the commission, acting under the Edmunds bill, after having searched Utah with a test-oath, could find but 1,200 men and women who would not swear they had never in their lives been guilty of polygamy. Prostitution was practiced in New England to an alarming extent and fœticide to an extent that if continued would in less than a century depopulate New England of its Puritan stock. A nation of Mormons was impossible; not so a nation of libertines. In Massachusetts within the last twenty years the population had increased 44 per cent and marriages 62 per cent, while divorces had increased 147 per cent. It behooved a Christian and patriot to ponder the consequences that must follow from such a state of society. It would be an outrage upon morality and decency to attempt to slaughter helpless people because they entertained views on moral questions to which we could not subscribe. It was absurd to assert that the Mormons were in rebellion. No people could be in rebellion who did not resist the laws by force. The Mormons held themselves at all times ready to respond to legal process. A people so conducting themselves could not be in rebellion in any legal sense. Mr. Brown turned some sarcastic periods on what he termed the intermeddling of New England in other people's business, as in the affairs of the Southern States. The people did not object so much to the practices in Utah as to the names by which they were called. The Utah Commissioners, in prescribing a test-oath for the voter, were careful to exclude only those who cohabited with more than one woman "*in the marriage relation*." The Gentile, with one wife and one or more mistresses, could take the oath without difficulty. There was an immense amount of cant and hypocrisy in the whole thing. Mr. Brown was ready to sanction all constitutional legislation which could be devised for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and all illegal divorce, prostitution, and fœticide in New England and elsewhere, but he was not willing to violate the oath he had taken to support the Constitution to gratify New England's intermeddling or to suppress any sect or denomination, however unpopular it might be.

MR. HOAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Hoar said he had heard enough of Mr. Brown's speech to comprehend its character, but not its motive. It did not seem possible that any Senator had taken so much pains as his speech indicated for the mere purpose of making a malicious and malignant attack on the people of New England. Mr. Hoar could only infer that Mormonism was more in accord with that Senator's convictions than opposed to them. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) had made a speech the logical inference of which was that polygamy was better than the lawful marriage of a husband to one wife. Each country and each section of each country may have vices, but whatever there was in New England that was a reproach to her, Mr. Hoar said, was carefully written down by New England historians. There were sections of the country in which that course was not pursued. If he (Mr. Hoar) cared to follow the style of argument followed by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Brown) he could say some things without even reference to statistics which would be sufficiently disagreeable with reference to the credit of the portion of the country from which that Senator came with as much propriety as he could. Mr. Hoar thought that the presence of a large number of mulattoes remained to be accounted for in some way, but he would not enter upon this sort of argument. This was a bill having a specific purpose, applicable to Utah.

A motion to adjourn was made, to which Mr. Hoar objected, and, the vote being a tie—27 yeas to 27 nays—the motion failed. A motion was immediately made to go into executive session, resulting in another tie vote—29 yeas to 29 nays.

Mr. Hoar then said he would not insist on keeping the Senate, but expressed the hope that tomorrow there would be a long sitting, in order to press the bill through.

Adjourned.

THE STAR-ROUTE INQUIRY.

KER IN AN ANGRY AND COMMUNICATIVE MOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Mr. Ker in his testimony before the Springer committee today said it seemed that Kellogg had gone about the newspaper offices and talked about him. He had been informed that he (Kellogg) had told a certain correspondent that he would or ought to take a shotgun and blow out his (Ker's) brains. "I want to say right here," said the witness, "that if Kellogg wants that kind of satisfaction, if he will let me know the time and place, I shall be there. If he wants that kind of satisfaction he may have it. My character has never been assailed."

Witness said Bliss told him there was no use bothering with the indictments in the Parker-Saulsbury combinations; that he was going to arbitrate them.

"I said he couldn't do it legally and that was the end of it."

Ker then referred to the proceedings of the Mitchell grand jury, and said there was not a scratch of the pen to show that any record had been kept; that the other grand juries kept a record except one which convened the following June and which considered the Kellogg case. "Whoever was responsible for this omission," Ker continued, "ought to be held accountable." Reference was made to the indictment of Dorsey and Brady by the Mitchell grand jury. In preparing the indictment he said he included Kellogg's name, but the jury omitted it. Merrick insisted that Kellogg's case should be brought before the grand jury. Bliss opposed it, but finally the Attorney-General gave orders to proceed with the indictment against Kellogg, and witness went before the grand jury and a presentment was made. Bliss was indignant at the indictment being found. He went to New York, and said he would not come back. He was induced, however, to return. Ker continued: "Kellogg told Bliss he took $20,000 received from Price and used it for political purposes in Louisiana."

EXTRADITION.

THE NEED OF A MORE COMPREHENSIVE TREATY WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The reported escape to Canada of some of the bank officers who have recently betrayed their trusts in New York has sharply called attention to the absence of an efficient extradition treaty between the United States and Canada. Under the existing convention embezzlement, swindling, or fraud of the various kinds disclosed recently in New York are not extraditable offenses.

The State Department has more than once called the attention of Congress to the defects in the existing treaties, and recently has again emphasized this fact in special letters from the Secretary of State to the Senate, which inclosed a communication from British-Minister West, which indicated very clearly that the Canadian Government is quite disposed to modify the existing treaty in these particulars. The apathy on this subject is, as in all similar treaty matters, quite as chargeable to the Senate as to the Administration. The Senate does not appear to feel the burden of any responsibility in these questions, and year after year passes without any very energetic effort to correct the evil.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, appeared in the Senate this morning, and the Senators congratulated him on his safe return and improved health.

Several petitions were presented opposing the Government's assumption of telegraphic functions.

Mr. Slater, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill to forfeit the grant along the uncompleted portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Hill submitted the report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads on the subject of the postal telegraph.

Mr. Lapham submitted the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Danville investigation.

Mr. Vance is preparing a minority report.

Mr. Saulsbury submitted the minority report on the Copiah County investigation.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the prairie band of the Pottawatomie Indians.

HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Dibrell, Williams, and White of Minnesota, conferrees on the Agricultural bill.

Mr. Ellis called up the joint resolution appropriating a further sum of $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The resolution passed—yeas, 120; nays, 78.

The House resumed the consideration of the Wallace-McKinley contested-election case.

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, spoke in support of the claims of the contestee and Mr. Cook advocated the cause of the contestant.

Mr. Hurd admitted that under the laws of Ohio the sitting member was not entitled to his seat, and yet he believed Mr. McKinley had been elected. He based his opinion upon the fact that a number of illegal votes were cast for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Follett ridiculed the testimony upon which his colleague based such an opinion.

Mr. Mills believed, according to the law and facts of the case, that Mr. McKinley had been fairly elected, and believed he would be less than a man if he allowed party clamor to lead him to vote against his convictions.

Mr. McKinley, the contestee, made a ten-minute speech in his own behalf. He invoked no technicalities, and declared that he did not want a seat which could be retained only by invoking them, but he asserted that, conceding every technicality, he would still have an unquestioned majority of the votes cast in the Eighteenth Ohio District.

Mr. Hepburn made a close and thorough analysis of the evidence in the case and an able review of the facts and law alleged on each side. From this analysis and review he deduced the conclusion that Mr. McKinley was fairly and honestly elected.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, closed the debate.

The House proceeded to vote upon the minority resolution declaring Mr. McKinley entitled to the seat. It was lost—yeas, 108; nays, 158.

The following Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative:

Blackburn,	Potter,
Dorsheimer,	Robertson,
Hurd,	Thompson.
Mills,	

Mr. White, of Kentucky, voted with the Democrats.

The majority resolution seating Wallace was adopted without discussion, and that gentleman appeared at the bar and took the oath of office.

Adjourned.

TOILET CONVENIENCES IN TEXAS.

Burlington *Free Press*: When a Texas man wants to have his hair parted he doesn't fuss around with a comb. He just has one of his sons step off fifteen paces and shoot through his hair with a bullet.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Jealous Husband Deliberately Kills a Man Near Shawneetown—Sudden Death.

A Mysterious Cattle Disease in Illinois—Dynamite Under a Newspaper Building.

Graduating Exercises at the Minnesota State University—Father Gray and His Parishioners.

ILLINOIS.

HOMICIDE NEAR SHAWNEETOWN.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The particulars of a sensational murder committed on Eagle Creek, near Shawneetown, Saturday, have just reached here. The scene of the tragedy was a shingle-mill owned by William W. Williams, thirteen miles from Shawneetown, Gallatin County. About six months ago Williams, the proprietor of the mill, took into his employ a man named Socrates Tucker, who had been living on the opposit side of the Ohio River, thirty or forty miles inland. Without any previous knowledge of the straggler, Williams took him to his house to board. Tucker, who seemed to be a single man, took very kindly to Mrs. Williams. Tuesday last a youth of 17, named Evans, claims to have discovered them in compromising relations and reported the fact to Mr. Williams Saturday while they were out hunting. At Williams' request Evans went with him to the shingle-mill where they found Tucker at work, and Williams charged him with having led his wife astray. Tucker denied it and begged to have the woman consulted. Williams said the youth was a sufficient witness. Evans, who had retained his gun on his return from the hunting expedition, drew a bead upon Tucker and frightened him into a confession. "That's all I want to know," said Williams; "put up your gun, Evans, I'll tend to him now." So saying he leveled his gun and fired upon Tucker at less than ten paces, killing him instantly. Williams has been arrested and held without bail. But little sympathy is wasted upon Tucker. His wife resides in Kentucky and is well to do. She was in Shawneetown yesterday with her children, but did not seem much affected.

A CATTLE PLAGUE.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—A mysterious disease has made its appearance among the valuable Jersey cattle comprising Dr. Miller's herd at Abingdon, and no little excitement prevails in consequence. The animals are first attacked with a dizzy and a fainting spell, after which they sink into a kind of stupor, dying within forty-eight hours. Four animals have thus died within the last forty-eight hours. They were valued at $600. Black spots were found under their skins. It looks as if the Doctor might lose his whole herd, which is conceded to be the finest in this country. Much fear prevails lest it will turn out to be the dreaded black-leg.

DEATH OF JOHN GRAVES.

Mr. John Graves, an old and honored resident of Oneida, died of heart-disease last night.

MASONIC INSPECTION AND BANQUET.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—E. S. Mulinar, of Quincy, inspector of this district, officially visited Ottawa Commandery this evening. There were present also as guests Sir Knight McDonald and his staff, of La Salle, and from twenty to thirty swords of the Joliet Commandery. After the inspection a royal banquet was served at the Clifton Hotel to the home and visiting Knights.

KNOX COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A committee of five, representing the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, accompanied by an architect, visited the La Salle County Court-House here today, it being the purpose of the board to build a new court-house at Galesburg. They expressed themselves well pleased with the building here except the roof, which is not fire-proof.

THE DIXON CHURCH TROUBLE.

DIXON, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—A dispatch last night from this city says that the signers to the resolutions concerning Father Gray printed in THE TRIBUNE Monday are not our best business-men and people of high standing. The facts are exactly as THE TRIBUNE has given them.

A NEW MINING COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the Helena Lead & Zinc Mining Company, at Chicago, capital stock $500,000; corporators, Gardner G. Willard, William A. Starrett, and H. E. Starrett.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

METROPOLIS, Ill., May 27.—John Trumbo was mysteriously murdered late last Saturday night while on a fishing excursion, near the little town of Joppa, on the Ohio River. Allen Choat, Frank McGrill, and John Martin have been arrested.

INDIANA.

A DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE.

WABASH, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—Tonight a dynamite cartridge was found in the basement of the building in which the *Journal* at Edina, twelve miles south of this city, is printed. A fuse two feet long was attached to the cartridge, which if discharged would have completely wrecked the building. Suspicion rests upon certain parties who have been unfriendly to the paper. The town was thrown into wild excitement by the discovery. Had an explosion occurred a number of lives would certainly have been lost. Officers are now working on the case.

MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—The encampment of the Second Regiment, Indiana Militia, Col. N. R. Buckle commanding, will begin at Glen Miller, near Richmond, June 30, and continue one week. The Indianapolis Light Artillery will also attend the encampment. There will be battalion drill and soldier duty every day, and July 4 Gov. Porter, and Gov. Hoadly of Ohio, and their respective staffs will inspect the regiment, and Senator Voorhees will deliver an address. July 5 there will be a sham battle between the Second Regiment and the First Ohio Regiment.

THE SCHOOLS.

J. W. Holcombe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made the regular May apportionment of school revenue. The total enumeration of children of school age in Indiana is 722,430, and the amount alloted per capita is $1.44, making the total distribution $1,040,299.

CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY.

ELKHART, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—A sad accident occurred in the Goshen flouring-mills this morning. Jesse Hofner and John Bartholomew, lads 14 years old, entered the mill. Jesse's rubber coat becoming entangled in the shafting he was whirled around with frightful rapidity. His arm was torn off, and himself thrown twenty feet. While in the shafting his feet struck Bartholomew on the forehead, fracturing his skull. Both are dangerously and probably fatally injured.

BURGLARIES AT LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—Burglars entered the hardware establishment of Merriam & Rice last night and carried off goods and $50 in money. A number of other business houses were visited.

NEBRASKA.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 27.—[Special.]—An attempt at murder and suicide was made here about midnight. A man named Kabek went to the house where his wife and children were staying, and shot his wife. The ball, passing through the lower part of her head, struck one of his boys and bruised his face. He then tried to cut his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe. The woman is in a critical condition. The man is in jail. He was drunk at the time of committing the deed.

MINNESOTA.

STATE UNIVERSITY CLASS-DAY EXERCISES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—The class-day exercises of the graduates of '84 of the State University were held today. The class is one of the largest ever going out, numbering twenty-three, of whom seven are ladies. The program was as follows: Class song; class history, Miss Bessie Laythe; class oration, Anthony Johnson; class statistics, Miss Susie Sewall; class advisory address, George Hendrickson; class President's address, Irving W. Matthews. The farewell song was then given, the words being by the class poet, O. W. Firkins. The assembly adjourned to the campus, where Eli B. Larson delivered the tree oration, P. J. Butler the campus oration, and Miss Hannah R. Sewell the last will and testament.

IOWA.

SUDDEN DEATH.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—One of the old pioneers of this county, Mr. Isaac Spencer, suddenly dropped dead at the breakfast table this morning.

PHARMACISTS AND THE PROHIBITION LAW.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 27.—The Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association convened this morning, having the largest attendance in the history of the organization, and in the evening the bearing of the prohibitory legislation this winter in this State was discussed. Intense interest is centered upon the association's action in the matter.

THE STATE FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 27.—The State Agricultural Society has issued premium-lists for the fair here from Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, amounting to $30,000. Thirteen trotting, five running, and two pacing races make up the speed-program.

WISCONSIN.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

APPLETON, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—Miss Lizzie Anderson, a handsome Norwegian girl about 18 years old, living in Shawano County, has mysteriously disappeared. She was last seen going to a neighboring farm-house about a mile distant a short time before dark. Parties have been searching, but have failed to find her.

DAKOTA.

AN IMPORTANT TERM OF COURT.

YANKTON, Dak., May 27.—The United States Court convened this morning. Several hundred witnesses were called, about fifty failed to report, and attachments have been issued for them. The important cases before the term are the Cameron, Russell, and Carpenter scrip cases, the Spaulding land cases, and the Ordway case.

MICHIGAN.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—The wife of James E. Price, a prominent merchant of Romeo, committed suicide today. Cause, temporary insanity.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Washington Driving Club began today. Washington is not a good place for trotting races, and the attendance was extremely small. Not more than 200 persons, aside from those directly interested, were present. The races today consisted of the three-minute and 2:20 classes. In each event the favorit won. The following are the summaries:

First race, purse $500, 3-minute class, best three in five to harness, $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.

George W. Webber, blk. g. St. Albans	1	1	1
J. E. Turner, b. m. Nettie Thorne	2	3	3
J. H. Phillips, ch. m. Carrie S.	3	2	4
William B. McDonald, b. m. Villette	4	4	2
E. O. Sanderson, ch. g. Hastings	5	5	5
Frank L. Herdic, gr. m. Tackey	7	6	6
George Scattergood, b. g. Harry S.	8	8	7
W. J. Diggs, b. g. Frank L.	6	7	dr.
George McFarland, b. g. Ward Medium	dr.		

Time—2:32¼; 2:30; 2:30.

Second race, purse $600, 2:20 class, best three in five to harness, $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth:

M. M. Hedges, b. g. Tony Newell	3	1	1	1
George Sheldon, b. g. St. Cloud	1	3	3	3
J. W. Russell, b. g. Will Benham	2	2	4	4
J. E. Turner, ch. g. Overman	4	4	3	2

Time—2:25; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:24½.

Olney Driving Park Association.

OLNEY, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—This, the first day of the spring meeting of the Olney Driving Park Association races, was not largely attended. Over seventy-five horses are quartered on the grounds. Every race is sure to start, and close and exciting events tomorrow and Thursday are expected. Following is a summary of today's races.

First race, three-minute trot, purse $150, seven horses started—Bessie, Creed, Mollie, Grey Eagle, Harry Knox Jr., W. P., Red Bird. Creed won the first heat, Bessie the three succeeding heats and race; Mollie took third and Grey Eagle fourth money. Time, 2:43; 2:38½; 2:38; 2:40½.

Second race, 2:35 pace, purse $250, there were five starters—Texas Bill, Kimball, John M., Grey Tiger, John S. Kimball won the first and second heats, Texas Bill the third, and in the fourth heat distanced the others. Time, 2:34¾; 2:38¼; 2:37¼; 2:35,

Third race, running, half-mile and repeat, purse $150. There were six starters, finishing in the order named: Miss Goodrich, Jim Fisk, Billy G., Kitty Pence, Big Sue, Charles H. Only one heat was run, and the race was postponed until tomorrow. Time, 51 seconds.

The Louisville Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—There was a large attendance at the races today. The weather was cool and the track in good order.

Selling race, purse $400, usual conditions, mile and a half—Jim Carlisle won, Tangier second, Edwin A. third. Time, 2:41.

"The Kennesaw Stake," selling sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile—Starters: Lizzie S., Gus Matthews, Taxgatherer, Twilight, Japanoca, and Wedding-Day. Gus Matthews won by a length, Taxgatherer second, Lizzie S. third. Time, 1:44½. The winner was sold to L. Martin, of Mobile, for $1,000.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes, for 3-year-olds, winner to present six dozen Moet & Chandon wines to the club, mile and three furlongs—starters: Modesty, Strickland, Bob Cook, and Bob Miles.

Modesty held the lead all the way and won by two lengths, Bob Cook took second place, Bob Miles third. Time, 2:26½.

Steeplechase, about one mile and three-eighths—won by Maj. Pickett, Paloncaa second, Rebok third. Time, 2:45.

Terre Haute Trotting Association.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—The attendance at the first day of the Terre Haute Trotting Association meeting was fair. The weather was cool and pleasant, with an occasional shower. First race, three-minute trot, Hoosier Leonard, J. Abbie, and Minnehaha entered, but did not start. The others were positioned as follows: Almeta 1, Misfortune 2, Pritchard 3, Wahneta 4. Pritchard sold favorit on the grounds, and won in three straight heats, Misfortune second. The others were distanced. Time, 3:24¼; 3:36½; 3:38¼.

In the 2:35 pace, Uncle Ned, Davy Crockett, Moses, Scott, Little Jeff, and Lucian W. started. Uncle Ned won the pole and held it through the race, Moses second, Davy Crockett third, the others distanced. Time, 2:31½; 2:33¾; 2:36½.

The Council Bluffs Running Meeting.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 27.—The spring running meeting at the Driving Park opened today with fine weather. The fine mile track was never in better condition, and the attendance was large. There are over 100 horses here which will participate in the races. In the scramble for all ages, one-mile dash, Allunde won, Bonnie Lee second; time, 1:47½. In the mile heats Trix won in straight heats, Ella Rowett second; time, 1:48¾, 1:46. Hateff won the Brewers' Stakes, three-quarter-mile and repeat, in straight heats, Niphon second; time, 1:16½, 1:16¾. In the four races to-morrow there will be thirty-three starters. The meeting will close Friday.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Brighton Beach races—second day. The weather was pleasant and the track fast. Three thousand persons were present.

Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages—Won by Little Minch, Plunger second, King Fan third; time, 1:17½.

Selling race, one mile—Won by Boulette, Little Dan second, Clarance third; time, 1:45.

Mile and a quarter, all ages—Won by Mike's Pride, Arsenic second, Centennial third; time, 2:14¾.

Steeplechase, over short course—Won by Odette, Carlyle second, Echo third; time, 2:53.

THE NEW MISSISSIPPI CUT-OFF.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 27.—Examination of the new cut-off made from Waterproof to L'Argent discloses the following facts: The maximum depth of water in the cut-off is 102 feet; width from 1,100 to 1,300 feet; length over 3,000 feet. It will shorten the river twelve miles.

RAILROADS.

The New Agreement for the Division of East-Bound Passenger Business.

Jay Gould Having Unloaded His Wabash Stock, It Is Rumored that a Receiver Is Sought For.

The New East-Bound Passenger Pool—Stringent Provisions of the New Contract.

The new agreement for the division of east-bound passenger business and earnings recently adopted by the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) has just been received by the various roads. The agreement differs but little from the one heretofore in effect, except that its provisions are more stringent, and that it provides penalties for the violations of its terms. In regard to the payment of commissions it provides as follows:

On business from differential-fare points to any other differential-fare or intermediate points no commission shall be paid. Commissions may be paid on business from intermediate points to differential-fare points; on business from differential-fare points to points beyond other differential-fare points, provided that such commissions shall not be paid by initial lines or to any persons except the regularly-authorized ticket agents, and also provided that the commissions so paid do not affect in any way the business which differential fares are intended to equalize, and that such commissions shall not be used by the ticket agents to reduce the fares.

In regard to penalties the agreement provides:

A fine shall be imposed upon the company which is found guilty of paying commissions on traffic between differential fare or pool points, or which sells tickets at less than the fare agreed upon or authorized under this contract, or gives passes or free tickets to control business between such points. For the first offense the fine shall be $250, and for each succeeding offense $500. The offending lines shall be furnished a copy of the complaint at the same time that the original is filed with the Chairman, and the line against which the complaint is lodged shall be allowed a reasonable time to answer such complaint. The facts shall be submitted by the Chairman to the local committee for its action, and in case of disagreement the complaint with the facts and argument shall be returned to the Chairman for final decision. Such fines may, however, be remitted in case the agent responsible for the violation is discharged from the service of the company, in which case he shall not be again employed during the continuance of this agreement by any company party thereto. The money received from fines so imposed shall be applied in defraying the expenses of the passenger department of the Joint Executive Committee, and shall be secured by special draft upon the company in default, which shall be accompanied by a copy of the papers covering the complaint, the answer, and the decision of the Chairman.

Companies not parties to the agreement but which desire to exchange or transact business with any of the companies parties to the agreement, shall be subject to the same rules and conditions and entitled to the same protection of their interests as companies parties to the agreement. Companies interchanging passenger traffic with lines parties to the agreement that may be ascertained to be making fares or paying commissions, or taking other action inconsistent with the rules, shall be advised of such rules and requested to conform to them within a specified and reasonable time. Failing to respond or act upon such request, the lines parties to the agreement will protect each other and the revenues of their companies by declining to interchange passenger business with such roads until the cause of complaint is removed, provided this can be done without injustice to any party to this agreement or by such other action as may be found practicable and necessary to secure the observance of the rules.

The new agreement is to be in effect from June 1, 1884, until Dec. 31, 1884.

The following is a list of points between which the earnings and traffic are divided under the new contract:

New York to Cincinnati and vice versa; New York to St. Louis and vice versa; New York to Chicago and vice versa. Also between Boston and the above-named points.

The Wabash Said to Be Sure to Go into the Hands of a Receiver.

Next week the interest on the Wabash bonds becomes due, and it is the general opinion among railroad officials here that the road will then be allowed to go into the hands of a Receiver. It is a well-known fact that the company has not earned the interest on his bonds, and the only way by which the appointment of a Receiver could be avoided would be for Jay Gould and the other Wabash magnates to advance the money with which to pay the interest. But Gould has already advanced the interest on the bonds once or twice heretofore, and there are no prospects that he will ever get the money back. For this reason it is not probable that he will sink any more money to keep the Wabash afloat for another period, for ultimately, it is claimed, it would have to go into bankruptcy anyway, burdened as it is with a large number of unprofitable branches that can never be made profitable. Gould, it is said in railroad circles, has evidently been preparing for this event and deposed the bulk of his Wabash stock upon "the lambs." An intimate friend of Gould's is reported as saying that Gould himself informed him that he only retains enough Wabash stock at present to allow him to be a Director, but that he holds a large amount of the bonds.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Railroad reports gross earnings for April of $4,166,309, a gain of 2.3 per cent; expenses, $2,461,853, a decrease of 5 per cent; net earnings, $1,694,456, a gain of 13.2 per cent. This is the best comparative showing for any month of the year, and helps out the showing for the four months, which gives a loss of 4.6 per cent in the gross earnings and 5.9 per cent in the net, owing to the increased expenses in the first three months. The company has just begun to operate its new Schuylkill Valley Line this month, and from this time on it will have the advantage of its new roads, on which it has already expended over $5,000,000 without any income from them as yet. Seven miles of the new line are now in operation, and by the end of May ten more will be opened and will contribute very materially to the earnings.

A Speck of War at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—There is a speck of war arising out of the reduced rate offered by all the lines to the Chicago Convention. The rate was fixed at one fare for the round trip, $5.50; but by reason of the Danville route's differential it made a rate of $4.75. It is claimed that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western was not to advertise this rate. It did so, however, and in return the Pennsylvania lines today announced a $4.75 rate to the Chicago Convention, and the Big Four followed suit. It is supposed that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western will make another reduction, which the other lines will promptly follow. It may result in sending all the available Hoosier population to the convention.

Dividends Paid by Three Chicago Roads—What Is Meant by Preferred Stock.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you give the amount of dividend declared the last year by the following railroads: Illinois Central, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern? What is meant by preferred stock? ***

The Illinois Central paid a dividend of 8 per cent for 1883. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul paid 7 per cent both on preferred and common, and the Chicago & Northwestern 7 per cent on common and 8 per cent on preferred stock. The Illinois Central has no preferred stock.

By preferred stock is meant stock on which a specified amount of dividend is to be paid before any can be declared on the common stock.

Rate-Cutting at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The rate war on Chicago freights which has been waged at Dubuque for a month between the Diamond Jo Line of steamers and the Illinois Central Railroad has at last reached Galena. The Diamond Jo people this morning began soliciting freight business from Chicago, fixing the following rates: First-class, 30 cents per hundred; second-class, 25 cents; third, 20 cents; fourth, 18 cents. It is more than likely that the Illinois Central will meet the reduction.

Northern Pacific Earnings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27.—The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the third week in May were $288,000; actual gross earnings of the road for the month of April, $1,441,514.68; operating expenses for the month of April, $599,167.98, or 41.49 per cent of gross earnings.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central brought here yesterday eight car-loads of European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

The Rock Island will run a late train all this week as far as Blue Island to accommodate those who wish to attend the Musical Festival. This train leaves Chicago at 11:30 p. m.

To accommodate those who wish to attend the Musical Festival the Chicago & Northwestern will, the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, run the theatre-train on the Milwaukee Division through to Waukegan, making all the usual stops. This train leaves Chicago at 11:30 p. m., and usually runs only as far as Highland Park.

A special train of ten sleepers and two baggage-cars, with delegates and others to the Republican Convention from Boston, will leave Boston for Chicago Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and will reach here by the Lake Shore Sunday morning. Another special train of eight sleepers leaves New York Friday morning and arrives here by the Lake Shore Saturday afternoon.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic met yesterday. The principal business transacted was to make a temporary classification on cant-hooks in bundles, L. C. L., which will be taken at third-class rates. There was an informal discussion regarding east-bound freight rates. Some members expressed the opinion that rates were not maintained, but they were not prepared to prefer definit charges.

The officials of the Chicago & Grand Trunk claim that an injustice has been done to their road in the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE regarding its terminal facilities in this city. They say their road has equal facilities for the delivery of freight with any other line running east from here. They have just completed a very large freight-house, which is one of the finest in the city, and also a large cold-storage room for the accommodation of perishable freight, together with the entire yard formerly used by the four tenants of the Western Indiana for passenger purposes at Twelfth street, which gives the Chicago & Grand Trunk very extensive team-track accommodations. On account of the enormous amount of west-bound business the road has [illegible] has heretofore been compelled to send occasionally goods to other warehouses, but in all cases it assumed the same liability as if the property had been sent direct to its own sheds, and given consignees the same facilities.

FESTIVAL NOTES.

Music, 'tis said, will soothe the savage breast;
Attend the festival; for 'tis the best
With which our city has e'er been blest.
Blest is our city, for our merchants here
Are of the liveliest. Visitors, lend an ear:
They make a festival throughout the year.

All visitors who have ever been in Chicago have at one time or another strolled through "*The Fair*," on State, Adams, and Dearborn streets, but for the information of absolute strangers we will state that this great Chicago institution has been greatly enlarged this year by the addition of three more stores on Dearborn and a large building 40 by 90 feet. This is now the largest institution of its kind in America, and is the place of all others where bargains may always be obtained. The system adopted by E. J. Lehmann of selling all goods at a small per cent of profit on whatever bargains he is able to obtain is the secret of his success. Visitors to the festival will be welcome at "*The Fair*."

Our citizens should make it a matter of courtesy to give polite answer to all questions asked by visitors to the festival and convention. Undoubtedly there will be many who will desire to be directed to various places of interest, the parks, water-works, etc. In fact, do unto others as you would be done by.

There will be thousands of visitors attending the Musical Festival who come to the city for the double purpose of combining pleasure with business; to accommodate the ladies the proprietors of the "*Bee-Hive*" have their grand opening of latest Parisian and New York summer styles in hats and bonnets two weeks earlier than usual. Ladies should visit the the largest and most popular millinery house in the city. Prices always the lowest. 174 and 176 State street.

Visitors will enjoy themselves in looking around at the large, attractive, and well-stocked establishments in the city. Goods are offered at very low prices this year.

There will be thousands of ladies attending the Musical Festival who have not ever used the Merrick Thread Company's *Ready-Wound Bobbins for Sewing-Machine Shuttles* who will avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase a supply, which they can do by calling at the large stores. When asking for these great time-and-labor-saving articles also request the Merrick Six-Cord Spool Thread, the best in the world.

There is no city in the West that has such a large number of fine parks and elegant boulevards which, combined, make beautiful driveways which visitors should see. Everything there is looking exquisitely now.

Everybody who attends the festival or visits our city should by all means examine the treasures from the Orient seen at the Oriental Bazaar, 191 State street.

There is an excuse for the bad condition of our streets. It is that on account of rapid increase and growth of business our pavements of wood must give way to granit and other more durable substances.

Every lady visiting Chicago should take advantage of the opportunity and purchase a supply of pure and delicious teas, coffees, spices, etc., at Blackall's, the oldest house in the West. Stores at 39-43 Clark, 172 State, and 172 West Madison streets.

The means of locomotion in our city are so perfect that visitors can reach any park or boulevard for five cents.

When hungry you will find the [illegible] Restaurant and Bakery, 61 Washington street, is now in better shape than ever to serve you, being under the able management of J. [illegible]white, sole proprietor.

Chicago has more places of amusement than any other city of its size in the world.

No citizen of Chicago or visitor will ever again obtain such elegant chamber-sets, sideboards, pillar extension tables, etc., as are offered by W. F. Jansen & Son, the manufacturers, 284 and 286 Wabash. (F. J. Barnes, Manager.)

Chicago is better prepared to feed extra thousands of strangers than any other city in the country.

The well-known baker, D. F. Bremner, has perfect arrangements to furnish every grocery in the city with a full supply of his celebrated "*Eureka Bread*," stamped "D. F. B," and his Snow-Flake and Cream Wafer biscuit.

It is said there will be 50,000 strangers in the city this week attending the festival and to attend the Republican Convention.

Rowe Bros'. new style eyeglasses excel all others for the perfection of sight, comfort, and durability. Stay on the nose without pinching. Try a pair. Northeast corner State and Monroe streets.

Observe the architectural beauties of our merchant palaces and residences. They are acknowledged as a whole to eclipse any other city in the country.

The grand Oriental exhibition at 191 State street should be seen by every citizen and visitor. Useful and ornamental articles of intrinsic value at most reasonable prices.

The arrangement of the Exposition Building for the festival and conventions is perfect in every respect.

If you desire anything in hair or hair goods visit the establishment of James Hall, [illegible] State street. *The largest stock.*

The children who sing at the festival will have a chance to show what the rising generation can do.

If you desire fine cut flowers or plants visit the city department of the Forest Glen Floral Company, 203 Wabash avenue.

Thursday afternoon gives promise of being one of the most popular entertainments during the festival week.

While in the city it will pay you to examine the *New Chicago Lawn-Mower* at Jones & Sebbins', 231 State street.

The grand children's chorus of 1,000 voices will sing at the festival Saturday afternoon.

Gentlemen, leave your orders for a spring or summer suit at the great merchant tailors', A. A. Devore & Son, No. 83 Adams street.

Take a trip out on the lake and take a bird's-eye view of the city. You will be surprised at its extent.

Send home a "*Williams*" folding-bed, the best in the world. It and all furniture should be bought at Wirts & Scholle's, 222 Wabash.

Many visitors will take their first ride on a cable car this week.

Joshua Smith, the photographer, charges only $3 per dozen for cabinets. 206 N. Clark.

The merchants of Chicago are selling goods retail at New York prices.

It will well repay anybody to visit the Oriental Exhibition at 191 State street.

The Republican Convention will assemble at the Exposition June 3.

Opera-glasses from $4 upwards, also to rent by day or week. Rowe Brothers, jewelers, [illegible] State street, corner Monroe.

Those who can remain after the festival will do so to attend the convention.

Baldwin & Durham, corner of Wabash and Van Buren, offer bargains in furniture.

The festival and "*The Fair*" are what visitors come to hear and see.

FUSEL OIL

The Chicago Distillers [...] Have Been Freeing The[...] ky of It for Yea[...]

And that Their Goods Are Less Harmful than Ke[...] Whisky.

A Statement Which Is Den[...] Friends of That Article—Th[...] ish Brandy King.

The particulars published a fe
THE TRIBUNE about Lars Ols
"brandy king" of Sweden, as
have attracted the attention of a
of citizens. The great Swedish d
by the high annual death rate am
trymen from alcoholism, beca
that the presence of fusel oil in
quantities in the ordinary drinki
the cause of the mischief.
began producing spirits fre
oil, with the result to hi
now does the greatest disti
in Scandinavia, and to the Sw
death from delirium tremens
place now where six used to
with the view of finding out wh
liquors could not be prepared
equally gratifying results to
that a TRIBUNE reporter called
a few of the leading local distil
sale wine and liquor merchants.

A RECTIFIER.

"I read," said the representat
& Cleary, of River street, "TH
count of the wonderful ac
the Swedish brandy king,
not strike me as being at all
course everybody in America k
oil is a virulent poison. But w
whether the distillers and re
country cannot for the good of
out some means of eliminating
spirituous liquors I can only
distillers would be best qualifi
the information. I am not aw
fying business existing in Chi
the regular distilling business.
here are in the habit of doing t
fying, and I believe tha
a very sharp lookout for
do not think that there
delirium tremens in Chicago no
all Scandinavia, and I am sure t
more fusel oil in Chicago whisk
in good spirits in any other par
At present, however, the staten
results achieved by the Swedis
far too vague and general to pe
tical person in America to expr
opinion about them."

AN OLD STORY IN CHI

H. H. Shufeldt, of Shufeldt &
tillers on Kinzie street, was ap
reporter, but the moment he
and the name of the phila
ish distiller mentioned,
don't know anything at a
matter." Another member of
ever, who heard the question
read about Lars Olsen Smith's
the way of trying to sober the
did not think he had done anyt
not been done by every distille
Ohio for the last fifteen y
tucky," said the gentleman, "t
extracted from whisky, and the
try to get rid of the oil by agei
that is, keeping it for three or
it is thoroughly mellowed. T
tirely get rid of the fusel oil, an
opinion upon that question, b
confidently about all the whisky
cago and north of the Ohio. H
the fusel oil almost entirely fro
whisky distilled."

USE OF FUSEL OI

"Yes," now chimed in Mr. S
you wish it I can show you
barrels of fusel oil extracted in
fusel oil is used largely in the
quinine, and it often sells for
barrel to those who handle the
So thoroughly and generally
tracted from spiritous liquo
the world that I can mention
fact that the cheapest whi
'doctored whiskies,' as
sometimes called by
do not know much ab
the cleanest and the freest
What this Swedish distiller me
that he has discovered what
many years ago—namely: th
poison, and that the loss there
the better it will be for the spi
is not very much of a discove
we all know that while the pu
when taken to excess, whi
much the worse that has fu
spirits will produce intoxicati
possible that fusel oil is w
brain."

IT IS GOTTEN OUT BY RE

While agreeing with Mr.
said, the other man added—
that spirit-drinking nowada
harmful as it was before disti
extract the fusel oil. The old
making the cheaper grades o
rectification through coars
has but little affinity for fuse
it can absorb but a small
was found that by redistill
could be separated and g
whisky produced as cheaply
as it was possible to do by
and defective process of rec
explain that the difference
tion and redistillation is
case the raw whisky is filt
and in the latter it i
vapor, which is carried u
per column to such a high
oils cannot ascend and beco
rated from the vapor, which
—of course, as you must
tirely free from fusel oil.
oughly this process of redis
the spirit from the object
quote you an opinion by a
ent of mine, H. W. Mille
Philadelphia. He says rega
keeping the fusel oil in Ken
trusting to time to destroy t
ky may change in characte
can never leave it entirely,
Shufeldt, that the cheapest
day are those that contain
and are the least injurious.

MR. SHUFELDT CO

Anton Junker, of the Ri
pany, Kinzie street, was not
ness when the reporter ca
his representative spoke
"I read in THE TRIBUNE
and I thought at the time th
ing was extracting fusel oil
was simply doing what th
side of the Atlantic,
tucky, have been doing
past. Lars Olsen Smith is
young men that made a f
ago, when a good many oth
ly fulfilling their duty to so
ing they had done anythi
All that Smith has done is t
that fusel oil is bad a lit
countrymen, and of course
stand that opposition to hi
tillers. Why, we in t
so thoroughly mastered
ing away with fusel
see a gentleman in a swell
15 or 20 cent whisky you
mind that he is not get
drink than the laborer w
five cents for his tipple.
stand why the reduction of
um tremens in Sweden is
astonishment throughout
people there used to drin
juice of potatoes, grain,
stronger it was the bette
that stuff was full of fusel
was no wonder that alcoho
serious extent. Cute M
besides benefiting his own
to be the means of doing
to his compatriots by tur
into some other channel th

DRINKING AL

"Up to the time he took t
mon liquor, after the An
believe the Scandinavian
thing about rectification or
makes me say so is that I
people who came here fr
the only white men tha
straight or only partially
and nobody could do tha
had been accustomed to th
and most fusel oil charge
commonest raw spirits are
"Are there many plac
pure alcohol is sold?" aske
"Plenty of them," wa
Scandinavians like to buy

FUSEL OIL.

The Chicago Distillers Say They Have Been Freeing Their Whisky of It for Years,

And that Their Goods Are Pure and Less Harmful than Kentucky Whisky.

A Statement Which Is Denied by the Friends of That Article—The Swedish Brandy King.

The particulars published a few days ago by THE TRIBUNE about Lars Olsen Smith, the "brandy king" of Sweden, as he is named, have attracted the attention of a large number of citizens. The great Swedish distiller, struck by the high annual death rate among his countrymen from alcoholism, became convinced that the presence of fusel oil in considerable quantities in the ordinary drinking spirits was the cause of the mischief. He therefore began producing spirits free from fusel oil, with the result to himself that he now does the greatest distilling business in Scandinavia, and to the Swedes that one death from delirium tremens does not take place now where six used to occur. It was with the view of finding out whether spirituous liquors could not be prepared in Chicago with equally gratifying results to the community that a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon a few of the leading local distillers and wholesale wine and liquor merchants.

A RECTIFIER.

"I read," said the representative of Weadley & Cleary, of River street, "THE TRIBUNE'S account of the wonderful achievements of the Swedish brandy king, but they did not strike me as being at all wonderful. Of course everybody in America knows that fusel oil is a virulent poison. But when you ask me whether the distillers and rectifiers of this country cannot for the good of the people find out some means of eliminating fusel oil from spirituous liquors I can only answer that the distillers would be best qualified to give you the information. I am not aware of any rectifying business existing in Chicago aside from the regular distilling business. Our distillers here are in the habit of doing their own rectifying, and I believe that they keep a very sharp lookout for fusel oil. I do not think that there is as much delirium tremens in Chicago now as there is in all Scandinavia, and I am sure that there is not more fusel oil in Chicago whisky than there is in good spirits in any other part of the world. At present, however, the statements about the results achieved by the Swedish distiller are far too vague and general to permit any practical person in America to express a valuable opinion about them."

AN OLD STORY IN CHICAGO.

H. H. Shufeldt, of Shufeldt & Co., the distillers on Kinzie street, was approached by the reporter, but the moment he board fusel oil and the name of the philanthropic Swedish distiller mentioned, he said: "I don't know anything at all about the matter." Another member of the firm, however, who heard the question, said he had read about Lars Olsen Smith's achievement in the way of trying to sober the Swedes, but he did not think he had done anything which had not been done by every distillery north of the Ohio for the last fifteen years. "In Kentucky," said the gentleman, "the fusel oil is not extracted from whisky, and the distillers there try to get rid of the oil by ageing the liquor—that is, keeping it for three or four years until it is thoroughly mellowed. This may not entirely get rid of the fusel oil, and I will give no opinion upon that question, but I can speak confidently about all the whisky made in Chicago and north of the Ohio. Here we extract the fusel oil almost entirely from every drop of whisky distilled."

USE OF FUSEL OIL.

"Yes," now chimed in Mr. Shufeldt, "and if you wish it I can show you now seventy-five barrels of fusel oil extracted in this way. That fusel oil is used largely in the manufacture of quinine, and it often sells for as much as $2 a barrel to those who handle the cinchona bark. So thoroughly and generally is fusel oil extracted from spiritous liquors in this part of the world that I can mention it as a curious fact that the cheapest whiskies sold—the 'doctored whiskies,' as they are sometimes called by people who do not know much about them—are the cleanest and the freest from fusel oil. What this Swedish distiller means is probably that he has discovered what we discovered many years ago—namely: that fusel oil is a poison, and that the less there is of it in spirits the better it will be for the spirit-drinker. That is not very much of a discovery, for of course we all know that while the purest whisky is bad when taken to excess, whisky is always so much the worse that has fusel oil in it. All spirits will produce intoxication, but it is quite possible that fusel oil is what destroys the brain."

IT IS GOTTEN OUT BY REDISTILLATION.

While agreeing with Mr. Shufeldt in all he said, the other man added—"I don't believe that spirit-drinking nowadays is nearly as harmful as it was before distillers took care to extract the fusel oil. The old-fashioned way of making the cheaper grades of whiskies was by rectification through coarse coal. Now coal has but little affinity for fusel oil, consequently it can absorb but a small quantity of it. It was found that by redistillation the fusel oil could be separated and gathered, and pure whisky produced as cheaply—if not more so—as it was possible to do by the old-fashioned and defective process of rectification. I may explain that the difference between rectification and redistillation is that in the former case the raw whisky is filtered through coal, and in the latter it is converted into vapor, which is carried up through a copper column to such a hight that the heavier oils cannot ascend and become entirely separated from the vapor, which is then condensed—of course, as you must see, condensed entirely free from fusel oil. To show how thoroughly this process of redistillation eliminates the spirit from the objectionable oil, I will quote you an opinion by a recent correspondent of mine, H. W. Miller, the chemist, of Philadelphia. He says regarding the habit of keeping the fusel oil in Kentucky whisky and trusting to time to destroy the oil: 'The whisky may change in character, but the fusel oil can never leave it entirely.' I agree with Mr. Shufeldt, that the cheapest whiskies made today are those that contain the least fusel oil and are the least injurious."

MR. SHUFELDT CONFIRMED.

Anton Junker, of the Riverdale Yeast Company, Kinzie street, was not in his place of business when the reporter called upon him, but his representative spoke without hesitation: "I read in THE TRIBUNE about that Swede, and I thought at the time that if all he was doing was extracting fusel oil from his liquors he was simply doing what the distillers on this side of the Atlantic, outside of Kentucky, have been doing for many years past. Lars Olsen Smith is something like the young hen that made a fuss about laying an egg, when a good many other hens were quietly fulfilling their duty to society without thinking they had done anything out of the way. All that Smith has done is to tumble to the fact that fusel oil is bad a little sooner than his countrymen, and of course it is easy to understand that opposition to him made by other distillers. Why, we in this country have so thoroughly mastered the way of doing away with fusel oil that if you see a gentleman in a swell saloon drinking his 15 or 20 cent whisky you may make up your mind that he is not getting a less harmless drink than the laborer who throws down his five cents for his tipple. I can easily understand why the reduction of the cases of delirium tremens in Sweden is causing widespread astonishment throughout Scandinavia. The people there used to drink the raw fermented juice of potatoes, grain, or beets, and the stronger it was the better they liked it. All that stuff was full of fusel oil, and of course it was no wonder that alchoholism prevailed to a serious extent. Cute Mr. Smith, therefore, besides benefiting his own exchequer, is likely to be the means of doing a great deal of good to his compatriots by turning off the fusel oil into some other channel than their blood.

DRINKING ALCOHOL.

"Up to the time he took to improving the common liquor, after the American plan, I do not believe the Scandinavian distillers knew anything about rectification or redistillation. What makes me say so is that I have noticed that the people who came here from Scandinavia are the only white men that can drink alcohol straight or only partially mixed with water, and nobody could do that but some one who had been accustomed to the cheapest, rankest, and most fusel oil charged 'highwines,' as the commonest raw spirits are called."

"Are there many places in Chicago where pure alcohol is sold?" asked the reporter.

"Plenty of them," was the reply, "and the Scandinavians like to buy it by the pint or the quart and take it home and drink it either straight or mixed with water, just as they please. Almost any ordinary liquor-store or drug-store keeps alcohol, and in a drug-store I suppose that any child would be sold a quart of alcohol merely by asking for it. Of course alcohol is a terrible drink, because it is full of fusel oil, but nevertheless a lot of foreigners like it because they were brought up to it before Sweden's 'brandy king' took a hint from the United States."

A DEFENSE OF KENTUCKY WHISKY.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. Gore, of a well-known liquor firm, and asked him if he had any reply to make to the statement of Chicago distillers that the whisky manufactured north of the Ohio was purer, in consequence of the redistillation which took out the fusel-oil, than Kentucky sour-mash. "My reply to these statements," said Mr. Gore, "is that they are all bosh. It is a scheme of the distillers to sell their goods—that is patent to all. Worlds of money have been spent in trying to make other whisky as good as the Kentucky article, but it is as impossible to do that as it is to make London porter or Cognac brandy in Chicago. Good whisky cannot be made away from Kentucky soil or climate, and even there it must stand at least four years before it is ready for the market. Not a glass of whisky that is not four years old should ever go across a bar. The slow process by which first-class whisky is made, a seventy-hour process, frees it from the fusel-oil. Then it stands four years, loses the taste of the mash, retains the essential oils, and acquires a rich flavor—a bouquet. A man can get 'full' on that kind of liquor and get up the next morning without feeling sick; but let him drink some of this mushroom stuff and the morning after a spree he will have to get a lot of bile off his stomach. You may redistill whisky up here and make it a little smoother, but you cannot relieve it entirely of fusel-oil nor give it a richness in taste and aroma."

"TAKE OUT THE FUSEL OIL."

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This is good advice, but not even the "brandy king," Olsen Smith, of Sweden, can accomplish this by distillation. It is only by concentration and absorption that this can be effected, or by a new and extraordinary process said to have been discovered by one Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who claims to be able by his process to convert acids and oils into other substances in animal or vegetable life—to preserve fresh for an indefinit period all perishable articles of food without affecting their taste, flavor, or color—by converting the oxygen in the tissues of animals into ozone or purified air, which remains there permanently to the exclusion of the lighter atmospheric air. He also claims, I am told, that his "process" will destroy parasitical life—including trichina in pork, that he can prevent second fermentation in malt liquors—and destroy the fusel oil in alcohol. Will THE TRIBUNE kindly give us light on this subject? AN INVESTIGATOR.

But Lars Olsen Smith says that he does extract the fusel-oil poison from spirits. He employed eminent scientists in Paris to make experiments, and they finally discovered a practical method of removing the deadly "amyl oil." Here is what he says on the subject:

Having thus discovered my enemy, the question arose how to get rid of him. I studied the question of the rectification of spirits in all other countries, and in order more accurately to understand the exact operation of the various alcohols on the system. I provided funds for scientific researches conducted by eminent scientists at Paris, of which you may have seen a notice, dealing with the alcoholization of pigs. These experiments were conducted at my expense to ascertain the real truth on these matters.

Having found a method of extracting the fusel oil from spirits, I erected seven rectifying factories in Sweden for the purpose of extracting the amyl oil from the raw spirit. These factories have cost about £200,000, and they are at present the only large establishments of their kind in the whole of Sweden. As soon as I was in a position to produce a comparatively harmless intoxicant I introduced it into the market, etc. The result was that except in one or two low public-houses, patronized by soldiers who wished to get drunk at the minimum of expense, no one ever asked for the raw spirit. The "rectified" came into general use, and the first result is that in place of about 600 cases from alcoholism in Stockholm the number has fallen to about 100 per annum, so that the substitution of pure for impure spirits has diminished the cases of alcoholism in Stockholm.

The story told to the London *Gazette* is so interesting that we make the following additional extracts therefrom:

Many deaths every year! and the more I thought of those deaths the more uncomfortable I became. Then I thought I must study the subject, and look into it for myself to see what it is that causes so much suffering. When I studied it I found that the chief cause of alcoholism was not the consumption of alcohol so much as the consumption of the fusel oil which it contained. In France they make brandy out of grapes; in England you make whisky out of grain; in Sweden we make plain spirits out of potatoes, and the peculiarity of the potato is that the percentage of amyl alcohol and other impurities contained in the potato spirit is sometimes up to 6 per cent, as against only 2 per cent in the alcohol made from grain.

My first anxiety, therefore, was to ascertain whether alcohol without fusel oil was detrimental to human life. I instituted investigations in all the countries of Europe, and, among other steps, I caused to be summoned at Paris a temperance congress attended by the delegates from all over the civilized world. I paid the invited delegates' expenses to and from Paris; and all their expenses during the time of the congress, which was also attended by delegates from a great many countries. Resolutions were passed embodying the results of the latest scientific investigations into the nature of alcohol, and the conclusion arrived at by the congress was that alcohol without fusel oil was comparatively harmless, but that fusel oil was poisonous in the extreme; and they called upon all civilized Governments to take united steps to limit the manufacture or control the employment of this deleterious liquid. It has been proved that in those departments of France where brandy is manufactured from grapes, which contain no amyl, there are no deaths from alcoholism or delirium tremens; but in those departments were the spirit is manufactured from beetroot, which is full of fusel oil, the proportion of alcoholism, delirium tremens, suicides, and all those curses which wait upon drinking is exceedingly high. Amyl alcohol, then, was the first enemy against which I had to contend in the interests of my fellow creatures. If I could but get rid of the amyl alcohol and other impurities the pure ethyl alcohol seemed to me a comparatively innocent beverage, and, therefore, I concentrated my strength upon a struggle with this poison.]

THE HOULDEN MURDER.

Preliminary Examination of the Prisoner—Testimony of the Dead Woman's Children and Other Witnesses.

PETERSBURG, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Charles Houlden, who brutally murdered his wife March 22 last, was brought before Justice Ott today for a preliminary hearing. The prosecution was conducted by State's-Attorney Knowles and Capt. S. H. Blane. The prisoner's case was managed by State Senator Laning and the Hon. N. W. Branson.

Oscar Hind, 15 years old, son of the murdered woman, gave a straightforward account of the murder, telling how Houlden knocked his mother down by striking her on the head with an ax, then jumping on her prostrate body and cutting her throat with a clasp-knife. The witness identified the ax and knife, which the Sheriff produced in court as the deadly implements used in the tragedy.

Luella Hind, 13 years old, sister of Oscar, testified that she did not see Houlden do the deed, as she fled at the signs of trouble to a neighbor's in search of another brother; that, returning, she saw her mother lying dead in the door, her throat cut and her body covered with blood.

Dr. J. T. Myers testified that he held a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased and found seven wounds—one mortal, two serious, either of which might prove fatal.

Sheriff Hargrave testified as to the knife and ax, which had been in his custody since the morning succeeding the murder.

The prisoner, a middle-aged, medium-sized man, with hair streaked with gray and a grizzled beard, seemed to take but little interest in the proceedings. At the conclusion the prisoner was remanded to jail.

THE BUZZARD ROBBER-BAND.

READING, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—Eli Heiny one of the notorious Buzzard band of Welsh Mountain thieves, is on trial at Lancaster, charged with robbing the Martindale schoolhouse. The principal witness for the Commonwealth is George R. Bartholomew, of Philadelphia, who was instrumental in lodging several of the gang in jail. He joined the band of thieves through making the acquaintance of Heiny at the request of the authorities of Lancaster, and in this way gained the confidence of the entire band. During his stay on the hills he obtained valuable information and was with the Buzzards in many robberies. Heiny is one of the worst villains of the band, having been always in the lead. There are thirty-two indictments against Heiny. He was convicted today on two of the charges. Abe Buzzard and several others of the band who escaped from jail are still at large.

REV. G. H. WASHINGTON, Chesterton, Kent Co., Md., hardly did justice to himself, through kindness toward one of his flock, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that ATHLOPHOROS enabled him to act the Good Samaritan's part, and he cheerfully writes: "Had two bottles ATHLOPHOROS, which I intended using myself, but I gave one to a lady member of my church, who was a great rheumatic sufferer. It did her so much good that I had to part with the other bottle also."

LAKE MARINE.

The Dominion Government Has Made a Reduction of One-Half from the Present Canal Tolls.

Wrecked Vessels to Be Released—A Brisk Gale from the North—Freights and Charters—General News.

CANADIAN CANAL TOLLS.

A REDUCTION OF ONE-HALF.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—The shippers' delegation from Montreal having affirmed most positively that the increased cost of one cent a bushel occasioned by the canal and other charges of the St. Lawrence route as compared with the New York route had produced the effect of drawing the grain-carrying trade away from Canadian canals, and averred with equal positiveness that reductions of the cost of transport to Montreal to the extent of one cent a bushel would result in great activity in the business, the Government, in view of these statements, has resolved, as a temporary expedient for this summer only, to remit one-half of the present toll of five-eighths of a cent per bushel, provided others interested reduce the charges so as to make up the one cent per bushel. The Government rate for the present season will therefore be five-sixteenths of a cent per bushel. The Government organ in announcing the reduction of the tolls says: "There are many difficulties in the way of the total abolition of canal tolls. The canals have cost large sums of money, paid by the people of Canada. If the tolls are abolished for Canadian shippers they must also be abolished for American shippers. It would never do to remove in perpetuity the tolls now received, because the free use of our canals by Americans might in the future be an available consideration for some treaty concession on the part of the United States to Canada."

THE FEELING AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Que., May 27.—[Special.]—The statement telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government has decided to reduce canal-tolls on eastbound wheat to one-half rates for the present season was the sole topic of conversation on 'Change today. Inquiry elicited the information that the Secretary of the Board of Trade had not received any official information of the decision arrived at by the authorities in Ottawa. Naturally the announcement of the action of the Government was received with derision and disgust and the general opinion expressed upon all sides was that the reduction would not prove of the slightest perceptible advantage to the St. Lawrence route. Moreover it is claimed that unless the canal-tolls are abolished at once prospects of an advantageous competition against the free Erie Canal are at an end. A prominent shipper, and ex-President of the Board of Trade, who is a stanch supporter of the Conservative party, says that if the Government did not sweep away all existing tolls he would never cast a vote in their favor again. Other gentlemen considered that representations of the Montreal Board of Trade were practically ignored. A well-known forwarder stated that the reduction would not better their interests, and that the only recourse left for his company was to lay up their fleet. A leading commission-merchant was not inclined to believe that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues could arrive at such a decision in the face of the universal opposition. Forwarding and transportation companies have intimated their intention of reducing charges one-fourth per cent. An elevating company also decided to allow 20 per cent discount this season as usual, all on condition that the Government abolish tolls.

MARINE MISHAPS.

THE WRECKED GUIDING STAR.

Another effort is to be made to release the schooner Guiding Star, Wolf & Davidson, of Milwaukee, having purchased her from the underwriters yesterday. They are to pay $800 cash for the wreck in her present condition and an additional $300 if they succeed in getting her into port. The purchase also includes the vessel's cargo. The Guiding Star was one of the many unfortunates that was wrecked by the heavy gales last fall. She was bound for Milwaukee with a cargo of coal, and when within a few miles of her destination struck a reef off Port Vilas. This happened Nov. 5, and before the close of navigation several attempts were made to get her afloat. Unfavorable weather prevented the wreckers from working to advantage, and the vessel was abandoned after about one-third of her cargo had been removed. Last week Chicago parties visited the wreck with a view of buying her, but found that she had broken in two during the winter and was otherwise badly damaged. A large amount of her cargo had been washed out, so that only about 200 tons remained, and that was mixed with sand and much of it comparatively worthless. The vessel was owned by Cummings, of Oswego, and was valued at $9,000. She was built in 1869, measured 324 tons, and classed A2. Vessel and cargo were insured for $12,500. Wolf & Davidson will send an expedition to her at once.

CRUSHED BY A BREAKER.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—The Canadian propeller Quebec is expected here in a few days to go in the dry-dock for repairs. Capt. Symes reports that on his recent trip up Lake Huron he encountered a large tidal wave which struck the Quebec with tremendous force, and before she had time to raise on it piled over and crushed down the forward part of the promenade deck, bearing it down to the main deck. Capt. Symes is an old navigator, but states that he never saw anything like it before.

The steamship Rube Richards is aground at the head of Herson's Island. She is bound down.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

Capt. Frederick Seymour, General Manager of the Northern Michigan Line, received a telegram last evening to the effect that one of his vessels, the barge R. A. Seymour, had been run into by the Goodrich Line propeller Ludington and sustained considerable damage. The barge succeeded in reaching Milwaukee, and Capt. Seymour started for that port last night. It was not stated whether or not the propeller was damaged. Nothing had been received at the office of the Goodrich Line concerning the collision up to a late hour last night. The Ludington runs between Milwaukee and Manistee.

A WRECKING EXPEDITION.

Capt. William Dall yesterday made a contract with Wolf & Davidson to send a wrecking expedition to the schooner Lincoln Dall, which went ashore at Detroit Harbor, Green Bay, last November. The vessel and cargo were valued at $6,500 and insured for $4,000. The wrecking tug Leviathan will be sent to her with three steam-pumps.

DISABLED AT MILWAUKEE.

The Goodrich Line steamer Chicago, due here last evening, did not arrive. Capt. Sweeney telegraphed from Milwaukee that the propeller Michigan crowded her up against the piers and broke five arms off her wheel. Repairs were to be made at once and the Chicago was to leave there last evening.

THE TWO FANNIES ASHORE.

A letter received here yesterday states that the schooner Two Fannies, which left Chicago for Port Huron with a cargo of corn over a week ago, went ashore on Middle Island Reef on her down trip. With the aid of the life-saving crew she was released after eight hours' work.

IT IS THE MONITOR.

The steamship City of Rome and consort Guido Pfister arrived from Buffalo yesterday. They passed by the North Manitou Sunday. Capt. Chapman says the only vessel ashore there is the barge Monitor, which went on last fall. There were no signs of life on board.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

The demand for tonnage yesterday was good, but spot room was scarce. Carriers were asking 2¼ cents on wheat and 2 cents on corn to Buffalo, but shippers were offering a quarter of a cent under those figures. A number of vessels were taken at 1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 6¾ cents on wheat, 5¾ cents on corn, and 4½ cents on oats. There was some inquiry for vessels to load for Georgian Bay ports, and one charter was made at 1¼ cents on corn. The amount of grain in store at this port was decreased 1,202,661 bushels last week, leaving a total of 11,779,832 bushels in the elevators, against 10,378,910 bushels at the corresponding period last year. Last week the shipments of wheat from Chicago aggregated 577,867 bushels, against 989,594 bushels the week previous, and the shipments of corn 723,925 bushels against 1,057,028 bushels. The engagements yesterday were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller Tacoma, oats	80,000
Propeller William Edwards, corn	53,000
Schooner Golden Age, corn	98,000
Schooner Charles Foster, corn	67,000
Schooner M. W. Page, corn	50,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Wissahickon, rye	56,000
To Midland.	
Schooner Emily B. Maxwell, corn	25,000
Total	424,000

COAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—Coal freights yesterday were firm, with a good demand for tonnage. The engagements comprised the steamers Jim Sheriffs, W. T. Graves, and schooners G. W. Adams, H. A. Kent, for Milwaukee, at 80 cents; steamer Starucca, for Chicago, at 80 cents; steamer Nipigon, schooner Middlesex, here light, from Erie, and the schooner H. A. Kent, light from Cleveland, to load coal for Milwaukee.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—[Special.]—Charters—Schooners Champion, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 70 cents; H. A. Kent, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, at 80 cents; Sunrise, ore, Escanaba to Buffalo, private terms. The propeller S. J. Macy left last night for Portage with 770 tons of coal at 75 cents. She will load ore at L'Anse.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Charters—Schooners Jessie, cedar, Fishing Island to Detroit, at $2 per cord; May Hattie, coal, Sandusky to St. Ignace, at 60 cents; King Sisters, iron-ore, L'Anse to Detroit, at $1.10 per ton; Erie Belle, wood, Golden Valley to Detroit, at $1.80 per cord.

WIND AND WEATHER.

A BRISK NORTHERLY GALE.

The wind was blowing fresh from the north'ard yesterday morning, and gradually increased in violence until night, when it attained a velocity of forty-two miles an hour, according to the measurement taken at the crib. There was a heavy sea running outside, and the weather was exceedingly cold on the lake. A large fleet remained in port windbound. The official bulletin, published by the Signal Service, at 2:15 p. m., records high winds on Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and at Port Huron, as follows:

Port.	Direc'n.	Veloc.	Port.	Direc'n.	Veloc.
Milwaukee	N. E.	32	Detroit	W.	17
Grand Haven	W.	15	Sandusky	N.	24
Escanaba	N.	25	Erie	N.W.	..
Mackinaw	S. E.	7	Cleveland	N.	13
Duluth	N. E.	36	Buffalo	N.	11
Marquette	N.	19	Oswego	N.	10
Alpena	N. E.	19	Kingston	E.	11
Port Huron	N.	28			

These measurements and observations are taken on land, and consequently the velocity of the wind is less than attained on the lakes.

AROUND THE LAKES.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—The new iron revenue-steamer Commodore Perry made a trial trip this afternoon. Barring a defect in the main valve of her engine, which can easily be remedied, everything worked satisfactorily. She is a fine craft in every respect. She will be commanded by Capt. J. A. Henriques, and will make her headquarters at Erie. In a few days she will go into service.

Robert Learmouth has resigned the position of local Government Inspector of Boilers, which he has filled for four years in a most satisfactory manner. He has accepted an appointment as Chief Engineer of the Anchor Line, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Moses. Learmouth is a first-class engineer, and will make an excellent chief. It is a singular coincidence that Moses in 1871 resigned the office of boiler inspector to go into the Anchor Line as Chief Engineer. Learmouth will begin his new duties June 1.

The Lehigh Valley steamer Clyde arrived here from Chicago this afternoon, light. She loaded coal and will get away again in the morning. There was a time not many years ago when vessels from Chicago made the return trip light rather than carry back coal cargoes.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—A brisk northeast gale set in at 11 o'clock last night and still continues. The steam-barges Keystone and consort, Nelson Bloom; A. Weston and consort, Jeannette; Porter Chamberlain and consorts Cahoon, Corning, and Bliss, ran back from fifty miles down the lake. The schooner Onward, which left here, the schooner Fearless from Racine, and the schooners Belle Brown and H. Rand from Chicago, also came into the harbor. The schooners A. P. Nichols, Tallahassee, and another vessel are at anchor in the bay. The propeller Juanita is waiting for the storm to subside.

The heavy northwester caused a big swell to run in between the piers, and as the steamer Chicago was leaving for Chicago this morning she was carried against the north pier and it for a while looked as though she would suffer serious injury. Her paddle-box on the starboard side was stove in and her wheel broken, but she succeeded in backing off and returned to the harbor.

Arrived, coal laden—Schooners M. I. Wilcox, S. J. Tilden, Monterey, and G. C. Trumpff. Cleared for Chicago—Propeller A. J. Averill. For Escanaba—Schooners Newcomb and David Vance.

NEW LIGHTS IN GEORGIAN BAY.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Capt. M. P. McElhinney, of Ottawa, Nautical Adviser to the Dominion Government, accompanied by Mr. Worrall, of Kingston, passed through Toronto en route for the Georgian Bay, for the purpose of locating four lighthouses, the money for the erection of which has already been voted by Parliament. When Capt. McElhinney's report has been adopted by the department the construction of these important works, tending to make lake navigation more secure, will be proceeded with at once. The lighthouses will be erected somewhere in the vicinity of Manitowaning, Sisters Rock, Cape Rock, and the Binnacle, respectively.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—Canal: northward—Schooners Burton, Dall, Rainbow. Southward—Schooners Goodman, Matt; propeller Favorite, towing.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Sophie, Bonner, Amsden. Departed—Schooner Amsden, with Norway pine, for Chicago.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Nellie Hammond, Josephine, Dresden. All the above cleared. Weather pleasant; wind north-west, fresh.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 2, Depere; propellers Fayette, Mary Mills, E. A. Moore; schooners Lillie E., H. T. Tabor. Sailed—Steamers F. & P. M., Depere; propellers J. H. Shrigley, Mary Mills.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Menominee, Wisconsin, City of Milwaukee, Daisy Day; schooners Active, Condor, Contest. Cleared—Steamers Menominee, Wisconsin, City of Milwaukee, Daisy Day; schooner Active.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Merrimac, Minneapolis, W. L. Brown, Minnesota, Massasoit; schooners Moonlight, Porter, Penaukee. Sailed—Steamers Argonaut, Merrimac, Minneapolis, W. L. Brown; schooner A. M. Peterson. Wind north, gale.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—Vessels in port—Maggie Johnson, Petrel, Minnehaha, Guido, Island City, D. De Wolf, Mellitta, Mary, Waleska. None sailed. The Schooners William Jones and American Union are in the bay. It is blowing a gale and a big sea is running.

RACINE, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Buckeye, coal; barges Sam Flint, coal; York State, coal; schooners C. A. King, coal; Jesse Martin, lumber; Caledonia, lumber; Thomas L. Wilson, lumber; Bailey, wood; Day Spring, lumber, Kittie Grant, tanbark; Sea Star, lumber.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 2, Depere, Colin Campbell, Marshall, F. Butters, Hattie, Perue; schooners Jessie Winters, Nancy Dell, Mercury, Mary E. Cook. Windbound—Odd-Fellow, John Mee. Cleared—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 2, Depere, Hattie Barnes; schooner Lillie Pratt.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers M. Groh, J. M. Allmendinger, Annie Laura, Albert Soper, E. C. Thompson, St. Joseph, Maine, Milwaukee, City of New York; schooners William Smith, J. Conway, Levi Grant, J. V. Taylor, Robert Howlett, Jack Thompson, Rosa Belle, from Chicago; schooner Penobscot, from Milwaukee; schooner Mishicott, from Manitowoc; propeller A. R. Colborn, from Michigan City; schooner Walter Smith, from Kenosha. Departures—Propellers M. Groh, J. M. Allmendinger, Annie Laura, Albert Soper, E. E. Thompson, St. Joseph, Menominee, Maine, Milwaukee, City of New York; schooners William Smith, J. Conway, Levi Grant, J. V. Taylor, Robert Howlett, Walter Smith, Jack Thompson, Rosa Belle, for Chicago; schooners Penobscot, Mishicott, for Milwaukee; propeller A. R. Colborn, for Michigan City.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Benton and barges; R. Stewart and barges; schooners Pico, Howland. Down—Propellers J. W. Blanchard, Northerner, Missouri and barges; S. D. Caldwell and barges. Passed up today—Propellers Point Abino, Oscoda, W. P. Thew, Delaware and consort; H. Chisholm and schooner A. Cobb; schooners Defiance, E. C. Hutchinson, Theo Voges, P. S. Marsh, Higgie, St. Lawrence, Thomas P. Sheldon, Ida Keith. Down—Propellers Newburg, V. H. Ketcham, Colonial and consort, Ohio and consort, Allegheny and barges, City of Cleveland, and schooners W. S. Crosthwaite, Florida, A. Everett and Sophia Minch, Sparta and consort and Owasco, Havana and consort and Genoa, Torrent and raft, W. T. Robb and barges; schooners Golden Fleece, H. G. Cleveland, Col. Cook, Selkirk, Nellie Reddington, R. B. Hayes, J. Gillmore, A. Ford, R. Richards and consort. Wind north, light; clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed up—Vanderbilt, 1:10 p. m.; Sanilac, 2:50 p. m.; D. C. Whitney and barges, 3 p. m.; J. M. Glidden and consorts, 3:10 p. m.; Galena and barge, Hecla, 4 p. m.; Swain, T. H. Howland, 6 p. m.; Toledo, 7:15 p. m.; Handy Boy, 6:40 p. m.; Empire State, 7 p. m. Down—Crusader, Golden Fleece, 12:40 p. m.; Colonial and consorts, 12:10 p. m.; Pearl, 1 p. m.; Alleghany and barges, 1:10 p. m.; Newburg, 1:20 p. m.; St. Clair, 2:25 p. m.; Height, William Young, 2:25 p. m.; Sprague, Col. Cook, Selkirk, H. G. Cleveland, 4:20 p. m.; Smith Moore, 4:45 p. m.; John Owen, Nellie Redington, R. B. Hayes, James E. Gilmore, 5 p. m.; City of Cleveland, W. S. Crosthwaite, Florida, 5:10 p. m.; A. Everett, S. Minch, 5:20 p. m.; Sparta and consort, 5:50 p. m.; Owosso, V. H. Ketcham, 6 p. m.; Havana and consorts, 6:35 p. m.; R. T. Robb and barges, Rube Richards, 10 p. m.; Otego and barges, 10 a. m.; Japan, 10:40 a. m.; City of Mackinac, 10:30 a. m.; D. Ballentine, Northwest, 11 a. m.; Acontias, 6 p. m.; Westford and barges, 7 p. m. Wind-bound—Mineral Rock, W. P. Shaw, E. K. Roberts, R. Stewart, D. Stewart.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Jessie Scarth, Grantham, Fitzhugh, Stewart; propeller J. B. Lyon, with Hutchinson, Masten, and Wells; schooner C. J. Kershaw. Down—Schooner Hoboken; propellers Arabia, Onoko, Atlantic, Lincoln and tow. Departed—Schooners S. B. Pomeroy, Fleetwing, North Cape. Arrived—Schooner Lottie Wolf. Northeast wind, fresh; weather cold.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Lehigh with schooner Schuylkill, 5:30 a. m.; schooner Grantham, 11 a. m.; steam-barges Progress with schooner C. C. Barnes, and Argonaut with schooner Samana, 4 p. m.; tug Frank Moffat, 7 p. m. Passed up—Propeller Milwaukee, 6:15 a. m.; propeller Cuba, 8:40 a. m.; propeller Rochester, 12 m.; propeller Portage, 2 p. m.; schooner Jessie Scarth, 2:30 p. m.; schooner Monticello, 5 p. m.; schooner John Magee, steam-barge John B. Lyon, with schooners John M. Hutchinson, J. G. Masten, and C. J. Wells, 5:30 p. m. Weather pleasant; wind north, fresh.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Prussia, Kingston to Toledo, light; W. R. Taylor, Kingston to Toledo, light; C. B. Jones, Charlotte to Chicago, coal. Passed down—Steamer Bruno, Traverse City to Kingston, timber; schooners Laura, Traverse City to Kingston, timber; Maggie McRae, Traverse City to Kingston, timber.

PORT COLBORNE, May 27.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner Maggie McRae, Traverse City to Garden Island, timber; Laura, Traverse City to Collins Bay, timber and staves; propeller Bruno, Traverse City to Collins Bay, staves; steam-barge Abercorn, Bay City to Wilson, lumber. Up—Tug Metamora and consort, Collins Bay to Cheboygan, light; propeller D. D. Colvin, with four vessels in tow, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners L. A. Low, Narragansett, from Escanaba, ore.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Golden Fleece, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Schooners T. P. Sheldon, Milwaukee, coal; Ida Keith and C. P. Minch, Chicago, coal.

ERIE, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Gordon, from Escanaba, ore; Idaho, Conestoga, from Buffalo, mercandise; schooner Sweetheart, from Green Bay, light; barges Sparrow, Farewell, from Saginaw, lumber. Cleared—Propellers Gordon Campbell, for Buffalo; Idaho, for Duluth, light; Conestoga, for Chicago, merchandise; Schooner Julia Williard, for Kelley's Island, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Conemaugh, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; Starucca, Chicago, corn, rye, etc.; W. T. Graves, Duluth, wheat. Cleared—Propellers Idaho, Duluth, sundries; James Fisk, Chicago, sundries; W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; Alma Munro, Port Arthur, rails; schooner Richard Winslow, Duluth, 1,500 tons coal.

LAKE HURON.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—A cold northeaster has been blowing since morning, with heavy seas running. In the harbor for refuge tonight—Tugs Emerson, Bob Anderson, Oswego, Swain, Sweepstakes; propellers Sanilac, Pringle, William Comie, and Ira Chaffee. Each have two barges in tow.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—A northeast gale is raging. The weather is cold. Sheltered—Propeller Saginaw Valley, bound for Chicago; steam-barge Manistique, with a large raft, bound for Detroit; steam-barges City of Mt. Clemens and Ruby. Several craft are at anchorage.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Peerless, barge Clinton, schooner Grimsley. Cleared—Propeller United Empire, India; barge Iron Duke.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Prussia, from Duluth, with passengers and freight. Cleared—Steamer Algona, for Owen Sound, with 50 passengers and a cargo of flour; steamer Prussia, for the north shore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—R. P. Ranney with Thomas Quayle, Vienna with Verona, Continental with Magnetic, Our Son, J. S. Richards. Cleared—R. P. Ranney with Thomas Quayle, H. J. Webb, tug Niagara with Montcalm, Mont Blanc, Montgomery, Montmorency, and Republic.

LAKE ONTARIO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Samana, from Chicago, grain.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 27.—[Special.]—Arrived.—Schooners Watertown, from Chicago, wheat; John Gaskin, Toledo, corn; Glenova, Toledo, corn. Sailed—Tug Active, with schooners Gaskin and Glenova for Toledo, light; schooner Watertown for Oswego, to load coal for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, lumber.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, barge Jacobus, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, barges Peshtigo and Active, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Wissahickon, Erie, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Guido Pfister, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, coal.
Schr Reed Case, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Lilly Hamilton, Cockburn Isle, railway ties.
Schr Pewaukee, St. Michael's Bay, posts.
Schr Duncan City, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr L. W. Perry, Cheboygan, posts.
Schr America, Green Bay, posts.
Schr C. J. Magill, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Bark River, poles.
Schr Mediator, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr L. M. Mason, Point Peninsula, railway ties.
Schr Ramedary, Waukegan, railroad gravel.
Schr F. D. Barker, Milwaukee, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport, posts.
Schr Pilgrim, North Bay, railway ties.
Schr Cuyahoga, Wilson Bay, posts.
Schr Belle Wallbridge, Cedar River, posts.
Schr Success, North Bay, posts.
Schr Vermont, Bailey's, wood.
Schr Martha, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Green Bay, posts.
Schr Hunter Savidge, White Lake, lumber.
Schr R. Kauters, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Racine, Traverse Bay, railway ties.
Schr Myrtle, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr W. B. Hale, Bay de Noque, poles.
Schr M. Fillmore, Rogers City, lumber.
Schr Cascade, High Isle, railroad ties.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Melvina, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr W. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Benix, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr George Steele, Duncan City, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, cedar posts.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Lord, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Menominee, light.
Schr E. Fuller, Menominee, light.
Schr Herchel, Menominee, light.
Schr M. Slauson, Menominee, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, light.
Schr Mystic, Manistee, 30 tons iron pipe.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Escanaba, light.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr E. Ellen, Montague, light.
Schr Genie, Montague, light.
Schr Otter, Squaw Creek, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Squaw Creek, light.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington, light.
Schr L. W. Perry, Northport, light.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr B. Calkins, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Peoria, Latham, light.
Schr Cuyahoga, Bay de Noque, light.
Schr R. Campbell, Bark River, light.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mediator, Muskegon, light.
Schr Charlotte Raab, Buffalo, light.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, light.
Schr C. J. Magill, Marinette, light.
Schr Duncan City, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Parana, Duncan City, light.
Schr Helen, Carlton, light.
Schr Ironsides, Traverse Bay, light.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop H. H. Gratwick, Tonawanda, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon, light.
Prop Nellie Tarrent, Manistee, light.
Schr Westchester, Latham, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Willows Bay, light.
Schr Clipper City, Montague, light.
Schr Success, North Bay, sundries.
Schr Imperial, Summer Isle, light.
Schr P. J. Skidmore, Portage Lake, light.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.
Schr Vermont, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Spray, Muskegon, light.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 11,500 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, light.
Schr Evening Star, Charlevoix, light.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mrs. Ella J. Hayden.

The recent death of Mrs. Ella J. Hayden, after a long and severe illness, has caused widespread grief among her large circle of friends and acquaintances. During the brief space of her years she was an active and self-sacrificing woman. With clear perceptions of the right, she joined the will to work for it, and was untiring in all noble directions.

Her superior intellect was devoted to the best uses. She was an old and faithful member of the Woman's Club, where she did efficient work. To the Refuge she devoted much time and thought, holding office in that charity and encouraging and giving all possible help to the inmates. She was also a member of the Fortnightly, in which society she was loved and appreciated. All these organizations and a large number of her personal associates have lost by her death a sincere friend and a true, noble-hearted woman.

George R. Hastings.

George R. Hastings died at his residence on Emerald avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, from a complication of complaints. The deceased was a brother of L. F. Hastings, of the firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. He was 60 years of age and a native of Ohio. Mr. Hastings was a pioneer in the live-stock business in this city, having begun in the year 1858 and been actively engaged until three or four years ago, when he was compelled to retire by reason of failing health. He leaves a wife but no children.

Dr. F. A. Ramsey.

Dr. Frank A. Ramsey, father of the wife of Dr. Almon Brooks, of Chicago, died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., May 26. He was widely known as an able writer on medical topics and was long a leading practitioner. During the War he served as one of the chiefs of the Medical Department of the Confederacy.

THE OLD-LEATHER MAN.

New Haven (Conn.) letter to New York *Sun:* The published reports concerning the old-leather man this season have brought into notoriety a queer old man who has been known all over Connecticut for years. Nothing is known of his history, and his line of march has never been found out. For ten years past or more he has made trips up and down the Newton turnpike between this city and Bridgeport at comparatively regular intervals. When he reaches the end of the route he always turns east, and it is said that he has a hut or cave in one of the shore towns, where he makes a stop before he tramps northward again. At the upper end of his route he seems to disappear for a time. The suit which he has worn ever since any one in this neighborhood remembers him is composed of old boot-legs, coarsely sewn together with leather thongs. They are fashioned into a rude resemblance of a sack-coat. His head is covered with a high cap, made like the rest of his apparel, of boot-legs, cut square on top. It resembles a short section of stovepipe. He carries a tin pail. When he gets hungry he calls at houses and indicates by signs that he wants something to eat. He usually gets it. Sometimes he puts it in his pail and tramps on; at others he sits down on the doorsteps or by the roadside and eats. He never talks so he can be understood, and it is a disputed question whether he understands English or not.

Pneumonia Prevented.

OYSTER BAY, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK, April 11, 1883.—I believe I have been saved from a terrible illness by ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

About a month ago I was attacked with a violent pain in my chest, accompanied by a fever and great difficulty in breathing. I apprehended pneumonia, which is so prevalent at present; I went to bed and applied one Allcock's Plaster between my shoulder blades and two on my chest. In an hour my breathing was much easier, in two hours the pain had left me, the next morning I awoke perfectly free from fever. I went about my business as usual, and at the end of a week took the plasters off.

For the last ten years Allcock's Plasters have been used by my family with the best effect in colds, coughs, and pain in the side and back.

E. B. SHERWOOD.

Be sure to obtain "Allcock's" Porous Plaster, as all others are worthless imitations.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

SECOND CONCERT OF THE

MAY FESTIVAL.

Chorus, 900 Voices. Orchestra, 170 Musicians.

THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.

The programme will include Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony and selections from Wagner's "Tannhauser."

SOLOISTS:

Mme. Amalia Friedrich-Materna,

Miss Emma Juch, Mr. Toedt, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Heinrich,

Herr Emil Scaria, Herr Hermann Winkelmann.

TOMORROW AFTERNOON, May 29—GRAND WAGNER MATINEE. Soloists: MME. NILSSON, MME. MATERNA, HERR SCARIA, and HERR WINKELMANN.

TOMORROW EVENING, MAY 29—Berlioz's "MESSE DES MORTS" and the third act of Wagner's "WALKURE." Soloists: MME. MATERNA, HERR WINKELMANN, and HERR SCARIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30—Schubert's Symphony in C No. 9, and Handel's "DETTINGEN" TE DEUM. Soloists: MISS WINANT, MR. TOEDT, and MR. REMMERTZ.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 31—CHILDREN'S MATINEE. Chorus of 1,000 children. Soloists: MME. MATERNA, MISS JUCH, HERR SCARIA, and HERR WINKELMANN.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31—LAST CONCERT. Gounod's "REDEMPTION." Soloists: MME. NILSSON, MISS JUCH, MISS WINANT, MR. TOEDT, MR. HEINRICH, and MR. REMMERTZ.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.00, $2.00, AND $2.50.

For sale daily at the Central Music-Hall Box Office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

It is at this season, when the blood and perspiration are loaded with impurities, that Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm; Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofula Sores, Abscesses, and Discharging Wounds, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humors, whether Scrofulous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood-Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA Soap, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally, in one-half the time and at one-half the expense of any other season.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet equal to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.

Providence, R. I.

CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance where other remedies have failed.

H. W. BROCKWAY, M. D.

Franklin Falls, N. H.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped, and Greasy Skin, Black-Heads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infants' Humors, use CUTICURA Soap, a real beautifier.

CATARRH



COMPLETE TREATMENT, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the sense of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

LADIES!

Judges of Fine Art

Swiss Applique Curtains

Are apprised on sight that we sell $25.00 and $30.00 and $35.00 Curtains for

$15.00.

15 to 20 patterns in White and Ecru to select from.

John W. Goetz & Co.,

State-st.,

S. W. Corner Washington.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Retentive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was. Not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 50 years.

L. S. HODGE,

Residence 349 West Jackson-st.

Aug. 25, 1883.

Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 56 State-st., Chicago.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE

Randolph-st., South Side.

Tonight and every evening and Saturday Matinee, Stephens & Solomon's popular Nautical Comic Opera,

BILLEE TAYLOR

With appropriate Costumes, New Scenery, and all the original effects, under the personal supervision of the celebrated manager, MR. J. C. SCANLAN.

Special features in Museum Salons.

THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS. THE ELECTRIC LADY.

HOSTS OF RARE AND CURIOUS WONDERS!

MATINEE DAILY AT 2 P. M. EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8 P. M.

Doors open at 9 a. m. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 25c and 50c extra. Reserved Seats may be procured in advance at Box Office.

GREAT CHICAGO

MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark Street Bridge.

GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! A PACKED HOUSE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE TO WELCOME THE NEW OPERA,

PRINCESS TOTO | Today's Matinee. Tonight.

General Admission ....25 Cents

IN THE MUSEUM:

Enlarged and Hourly Entertainments worth five times the price charged. Kentucky Giant, Snake-Charmer, Circassian Beauty, 1,000,000 Curiosities.

GRAND PRIZE PET DOG SHOW

To commence Monday, June 2. Liberal Premiums. Entries must be made before Friday, May 30. No entrance fee charged.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS.

FRANK MAYO AND JOHN G. WILSON'S NEW ROMANTIC PLAY.

NORDECK.

Every Act Recalled.

Every Scene Applauded.

A Great Star Cast.

The New Play a Success.

FIRST NORDECK MATINEE TODAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SUCCESS,

CLAIRE

AND THE

FORGE MASTER.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 and TONIGHT AT 8.

Sunday, June 1—THE NEUENDORFF OPERA CO. See Special Announcement.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

Palace Dime Museums

EVERYTHING NEW THIS WEEK.

SOUTH SIDE.	WEST SIDE.
Clark-st., near Madison.	W. Madison, near Halsted
Grace Courtland, the Witch of Wall Street; Fat Men, Albinos, Living Skeletons, Circassians, the Wonderful Pin Machine, and hosts of other strange curiosities. Entire change on the stage.	Mexican Rainbow Lady, Gen. Totman, the German Rose Midgets, Circassians, Giants, Wild Men, and many more wonderous Curiosity Halls. Every Act New on the Stage.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. EVENING AT 8:15. Last Appearance this Season, the Reigning Monarch.

THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS!

GEO. T. CLAPHAM, Manager.

Presenting a program far surpassing any ever before attempted. Everything new and original.

THE GREAT BASE-BALL CONTEST.

Monday, June 2—Augustin Daly's Company in their great success, "Dollars & Sense."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY

In Von Suppe's Voluptuous Oriental Comic Opera,

A Trip to Africa!

With an Excellent Cast, Picturesque Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Augmented Orchestra, Chorus of 40 Fresh Voices, commencing SUNDAY, JUNE 1. Sale of seats begins at Box-Office Thursday Morning.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, and during the week, last performances of McCaull's Comic Opera Company in the brilliant and successful comic opera

The MERRY WAR

Rendered by these excellent artists Misses Lillie Post, Ray Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton. DECORATION-DAY, Friday, May 30th, last matinee of THE MERRY WAR. June 2d production of the Kiralfy Brothers' great Spectacular and Pantomimic Ballet, EXCELSIOR. Sale of Seats commences Thursday.

CASINO ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

This is just the weather to enjoy the fascinating sport of Roller Skating. Rink crowded last evening. 1,500 pairs of skates in use. Everybody happy!

TONIGHT—COMICAL TURKEY GRAB!

Four roller-skaters, blindfolded, grab for the Turkey, which is suspended from the roof to within seven feet from the surface. The one who grabs it first is presented with it. This is a most comical sight.

THURSDAY EVENING—Skating till 10 o'clock. Dancing till 10:45.

MISS HATTIE HARVEY IN HIGHLAND FLING. Decoration-Day. Grand Bon-Bon Party. Great bill.

WILLOW SPRINGS PICNIC GROVE.

PIC NIC — EDMANSON'S WILLOW SPRINGS PICNIC GROVE, on the Chicago & Alton R. R., 18 miles from city, has many improvements, consisting of new buildings, new boats, gravel roads, walks, and all necessary appointments, making it the finest grove within reach of Chicago. Good boating and fishing. For arrangements call on GEO. EDMANSON, 154 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STANDARD THEATRE.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Leon and Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Co.

In Sarah Barnum's Dilemma and Ill-Fed Dora.

Next Week—CALLENDER MINSTRELS.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, supported by Mr. John Stetson's Company, in

MONTE CRISTO!

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Curtain rises: Matinees, 2; evenings, 8:20, conclude at 11. Next week—Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto."

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

One week, commencing Monday, May 26, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,

BURR OAKS!

By D. K. and M. O. Higgins, Chicago. Elaborate Scenery. New Mechanical Effects. Popular prices, 10, 20, 30, and 50c. Next week, June 2d, C. A. Gardner in KARL THE PEDDLER.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

CORPULENCE

And its Treatment on Physiological Principles. By Dr. Wm. Ebstein. Translated and adapted for Popular Reading by Emil W. Hoeber, M. D. Price 25 cts. Published and for sale by

BRENTANO BROTHERS,

101 State-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. A. F. Hill, of New York, and Col. R. D. Tilly, of Virginia, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

The county offices will be closed Decoration-Day.

The indebtedness of the Chicago Bible Society to the American Bible Society is not $10,000, but $1,039.

John Hoey, a saloonkeeper at No. 77 South Halsted street, was fined $25 by Justice A. J. White for keeping his place open after midnight.

The County Board of Education has decided to hold an oral examination of the senior class of the Normal School June 11, and to hold the graduating exercises June 19.

As an indication that the fishing season is opening up well, George Andrin and L. Monheimer, of Chicago, caught 340 black bass in four days last week at Island Park, Wis.

Max Rosenberg and his wife, who keep a saloon at No. 1619 Clark street, pleaded guilty to the charge of selling liquor to minors, and were fined $10 by Justice Foote on a promise to supply no more children with liquor.

Complaint was made to the Lincoln Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday of the overofficiousness of the park police last Sunday towards visitors in the park. The offending policeman will be discarged.

Col. Thompson, of the Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, and it has been accepted. It is understood that Gen. Fitz-Simons, commanding the First Brigade, is on the point of resigning.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 52° above zero; 9 a. m., 53°; 10 a. m., 54°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 55°; 1 p. m., 55°; 3 p. m., 53°; 6 p. m., 58°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.46.

As Miss Blanche Bowen was passing the corner of Halsted and Randolph on her way home late Monday night a man rushed up behind and wrested her pocketbook from her hand. She raised an outcry, and two officers caught the footpad after quite a chase through alleys and by-streets.

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Jefferson Democratic Club was held last night. The by-laws having been read and adopted, the Chairman explained the principal objects of the club, and Ald. Lawler and Mr. James O'Brien urged all members to work up the ward thoroughly, so as to bring out the full Democratic vote at next November election. Over sixty members have already been enrolled.

Walter Fletcher, a young man living at No. 233 West Madison street, was assaulted and knocked down at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets early yesterday morning by two men who succeeded in getting away with his watch and chain and $4. Two men, one of them having the watch, were arrested soon after. The prisoners are Rody King, alias O'Brien, and Mike McAurney, alias "Dirty Mike."

A number of professionals were sentenced by Judge Williamson yesterday. John Mangan Jr. was convicted by a jury of burglarizing several new buildings. His father and Patrick McCabe, it was alleged, were associated with him in the crime. The former was indicted under the Habitual Criminals act, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to fifteen years at Joliet. His son's term of imprisonment was fixed at nine years, and McCabe was acquitted.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., has received and accepted an invitation from the Grand Commandery of K. T. of the State of Minnesota to attend the annual conclave of that body to be held at Minneapolis June 24. The commandery will leave here Sunday, June 22, and be present at the festivities, which will take place at Minneapolis. The rest of the week will be spent in visiting places of interest in the State of Minnesota.

Mayor Harrison will not state what action he intends taking on the Thirty-first street railway ordinance, but it is generally believed that he approves of it and will not enter a veto. The Aldermen seem to be considerably exercised over the rough handling which Ald. Shorey gave the City Council, openly charging corruption. Ald. Lawler says considering that it is a Democratic Council Ald. Shorey should be very thankful that he is not expelled.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward branch of the Irish National League last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. P. H. Cronin; Vice-President, Miss Anna Murphy; Secretary, John T. Normile; Treasurer, Dennis O'Connor. Florence Sullivan, Capt. O'Connor, and H. T. Mullen were appointed a committee to represent the club at the convention June 8 to arrange for the picnic to be held Aug. 15.

The long-drawn-out fight over the last school election in Hyde Park has reached Justice Lyon's court. Lorin Love, a Hyde Park attorney, who is with one of the factions, swore out warrants for the arrest of George A. Samouski, Patrick McLaughlin, Michael O'Mally, Timothy Mulcahey, and Michael McGuire. Samouski, who is an ex-city policeman, and McLaughlin are charged with swearing in illegal voters, and the other three are charged with casting illegal votes. The accused gave bail for their appearance before Justice Lyon June 2.

A "speculating" enterprise christened the "Chicago Turf Club," M. T. Martin Treasurer, circulated handbills offering $5 tickets upon the American Derby to be held by the Washington Park Club June 28. The police saw the bills, which were written up in THE TRIBUNE a week ago. Detectives Palmer and Amstein visited the headquarters of the "club" in Board of Trade alley and took possession of the tickets, circulars, and other accessories of the scheme. No arrests were made. Those interested in the venture promised to discontinue operations.

Resolutions of regret were adopted last evening by the Cook County Democratic Club in relation to the deaths of the late Ald. Michael Gaynor, Timothy Corcoran, who were members of the club, and Representative Mark J. Clinton, who died Monday. Objection was made to the passage of the resolution regarding the latter because he was not a member. "If we want to condole with the family of every Democrat who dies we can keep continually in session," some one said. But when Joe Mackin suggested that "it wasn't every day a member of the Legislature died" there was no further discussion.

At the temperance prayer-meeting held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Methodist Church Block yesterday the following order of exercises was observed: 10 to 11 o'clock, "The Leaders of the Woman's Christian Temerance Union," Mrs. Mary B. Willard; 11 to 12, "Christian Pastors and Editors," Mrs. Louise S. Rounds; 1 to 2 p. m., "Platforms of the Parties," Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball; 2 to 3, "Presidential Candidates," Francis Murphy; 3 to 4, "Christian Voters of the Republic," Miss Francis E. Willard. The attendance was composed chiefly of women, the main floor being comfortably filled during the afternoon.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PAY THE TAX FERRETS SQUELCHED—BIDS FOR THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM—CALVARY TURNPIKE.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday.

The recommendation of the Committee on Town Accounts that the right of way be given the new Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company in certain parts of the county was agreed to, with an amendment providing that the county officials should have free use of the wires for the transaction of official business.

The following bids for building a ward for the new insane asylum at Jefferson were received: John Bassi, $84,448; J. McKindley, $77,690; Leach & White, $74,983; Joseph Downey, $75,900; J. M. Dunphey, $72,690; H. C. Hansen & Co., $68,230; A. E. Fortin, $68,287; Messersmith & Gobel, $73,505; Agnew & Cox, $84,000; William Harley, $72,395; T. E. Courtney, $78,000; Hansen & Wilkie, $88,200; Hildebrand & Turner, $78,000.

The board went into Committee of the Whole, and Commissioner Kiehm moved that the contract be awarded to H. C. Hansen & Co., and the County-Attorney be instructed to draw up a contract. Commissioner Van Pelt moved as a substitute that the contract be given to J. M. Dunphy, because he was a well-known contractor and a perfectly reliable man, and because, as he understood, the lowest bidder was a relative of the architect.

President Donnersberger said that there were three bids lower than Dunphy's, and he didn't think it was fair to ignore them entirely, without knowing more about them. A vote was taken which resulted in the defeat of Dunphy. Hansen's plans and bid were accepted by the committee, the vote being 9 to 5. Before the board all the bids were referred to the Joint Committee on Charities and Buildings.

After this business had been disposed of, Commissioner Van Pelt brought up his 2-per-cent scheme. He wanted some provision made for the payment of Fant, the "tax-ferret" lately employed by the committee of which Van Pelt is Chairman. He wanted Fant to be voted a salary of $5 per day. As the "tax-ferret" matter was only a portion of Van Pelt's committee report, Commissioner Senne moved the adoption of his report, except that portion of it referring to Fant, as, in his estimation, it was entirely out of order.

"Your point is well taken, sir. The Chair declares this question of employing unnecessary help out of order. I thought that I settled that question before, and I say now that I don't propose to waste any time discussing it."

Commissioner Wasserman jumped to his feet to help Van Pelt out, and so did Hannigan, but they were immediately squelched by the Chairman, who rapped on his desk fiercely with his mallet and said:

"You are all out of order; sit down!" But Van Pelt wouldn't sit. He gravely asked President Donnersberger:

"I'd like to know the use of electing fifteen Commissioners for Cook County if one man who happens to be Chairman of the board is allowed to run this whole business."

"I am not here to answer conundrums," replied Donnersberger. "You can stand there and talk for a week on this scheme of yours, but you won't accomplish anything."

Van Pelt sat down disconsolate, but Wasserman jumped up to talk further on the question, but the Chair did not recognize him. He stood calling loudly, "Mr. President! Mr. President!" for nearly five minutes, but Mr. Donnersberger did not as much as look at him, but kept on playing a drum solo on his desk with his mallet in an attempt to restore order among the spectators who were enjoying the circus. Mr. Van Pelt asked for an appeal from the ruling of the Chair. Commissioner Donnersberger replied:

"There is no appeal necessary, for you are entirely out of order."

Commissioner Lynn very seldom has anything to say, but he couldn't resist the temptation to take a hand in the fun that was going on, so he arose and asked dryly:

"Isn't there some way of appealing from the decision of the Chair?"

"None that I am aware of," replied Donnersberger complacently, and Commissioner Lynn sat down.

Commissioner Hannigan called the attention of the board to the outrageous condition of the Evanston turnpike which leads to Calvary Cemetery. He denounced the Road Commissioners for their lack of attention to duty and moved that they be officially decapitated then and there. The majority of the board were with Commissioner Hannigan in this matter, and in the next moment the three Road Inspectors would have been shipped, only Commissioners Kiehm and Senne asked that they be given time to come before the board and defend themselves. County-Attorney Bliss was called in and asked if he had given the Road Commissioners any instructions relative to repairing the road in question. He replied:

"Yes, I have instructed them so often that I am getting tired of it, but I might as well keep quiet, for it's no use to talk to those men."

The question was finally disposed of by having the Road Commissioners instructed to report to the Committee on Roads of the County Board at the next meeting of that body. The board then adjourned.

MINING ENGINEERS.

OPENING SESSION OF THEIR YEARLY MEETING.

The opening session of the May meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held last evening in the Appellate Court-room at the Pacific. There was a fair attendance of members and a number of women.

O. W. Potter called the assemblage to order and introduced Mayor Harrison, who made the address of welcome. He cordially welcomed the association to the city, and warned them against being taken in by the Chicago sharps. Mining operations, he said, were in the West and not the East, and all that the miners did aided Chicago. He was glad that they had been well enough advised to select Chicago as a meeting place, as it was to be the scene of a great Presidential year, where one President would be made and many would-be Presidents left.

President J. C. Bayles, of New York, responded, saying that he was gratified to know that the value of the work of the society was appreciated, and that the members were so heartily welcomed by the Mayor. No one had done so much to open up the Western territory as the miner. If Chicago was glad to welcome them they were glad to come here. There was much in the city that they wanted to see, and if rumor was right there was much that they did not want to see, notwithstanding it was "the best governed city in the world."

The President then delivered his inaugural address, after which a paper by Prof. S. B. Christy, of Berkeley, Cal., entitled, "Note on the Miners' Fund of New Almaden," was read by the Secretary, Dr. Raymond.

W. F. Durfee, of Bridgeport, Conn., read a paper on "A Vacuum Pump and Table Blow-pipe."

John Birkenbine, of Philadelphia, gave an interesting description of the Cerro de Mercado (Iron Mountain), Mexico.

A special train on the Illinois Central will convey the guests to South Chicago at 9:30 this morning. The second session will be held this evening.

JEWISH ORPHANS.

MRS. FRANK'S DONATION OF $30,000—THE CHILDREN TO BE EDUCATED IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Mrs. Frank, of this city, one of the heirs of the Michael Reese estate, has donated $30,000 towards establishing a local society for the education and care of Jewish orphans. A Board of Trustees has been appointed, and the society will begin operations within the present week.

It has been decided that the society will begin practical work on a plan that has been largely followed in Europe, and has been tested with considerable success in the East—namely: to distribut the orphans among respectable private families who will be paid a fixed sum annually for their support and education. Mrs. Frank's original idea was to found a Jewish orphan asylum, similar to the one in Cleveland, but on the representations of her son, Mr. Henry L. Frank, who is one of the Trustees in the new society, and some other prominent members of the Jewish society, she concluded that the boarding-out system should be given a fair trial, and if found successful should be made the means of carrying out the objects of the society in case the Board of management so decided. A Jewish congregation in Philadelphia, whose pastor is the father of Dr. Hirsch of Sinai congregation in this city, has had this system of caring for orphans in operation for years with very satisfactory results. The advocates of the system argue that an asylum, from its very character, can never be a real home to children. They say that the individuality is stamped out of the child; that it becomes a military machine; that all is rule and routine, and that this disciplinarianism inevitably leaves its impress on the character, and handicaps the child for its future life-work. While giving all credit to the objects and excellent results attained by orphan asylums, and all honor to their charitable founders, there is still, they say, a better plan of caring for the friendless, which is to place them in a genuine home, subject only to the same care and discipline as a parent would naturally exercise.

The preliminary plans for carrying out the object of the trust have been prepared by Mr. Henry L. Frank and Mr. Julius Rosenthal. The aim of the society will rather be to care for and educate a limited number of children well than to give a large number a superficial training. The charity will be limited to Chicago children only. Half-orphans will be equally eligible with orphans for the benefits of the society, the circumstances being equally necessitous. Two guardians, one male and one female, will be appointed to each child, whose duty will be to visit their ward at regular intervals, to see that its secular and religious education are being properly cared for, and that its physical and other wants are attended to. It shall be compulsory on those in charge of the child, to give it a fair public-school education; the religious instruction will be given as the guardians may direct. The guardians shall have power to change the home of the child for satisfactory reason, and with the consent of the board. In selecting a home for a child its nearest relatives will be given the preference.

The rules have not yet been formally drawn up or adopted, but the above will give a fair idea of the proposed system of management. Hitherto the only provision for Jewish orphans of this city was the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, and at present that institution is filled to overflowing and cannot admit another inmate. There are several children in the city awaiting the charity of the society, and it is believed that five or six of these will be placed in comfortable homes before the end of the week. In certain cases the society will allow half-orphans to remain in the custody of the surviving parent, and pay for their support on the regular conditions. It is expected that the average cost will be about $150 to $175 for each child per annum. Mrs. Frank merely intends her donation as a nucleus of a fund, and the managers of the charity believe that it will be largely supported from other sources and that its success will eventually lead to an adoption of the system by all other sects in the city.

KER'S CASE.

RESULT OF A PERSISTENT PROSECUTION BY MEN WHO WOULD MAKE NO TERMS WITH A THIEF—JUSTICE VINDICATED—THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

The case of the People vs. Frederick M. Ker, recently decided by the Supreme Court, is of more than ordinary interest in the facts involved, and the persistency with which Preston, Kean & Co. have followed this robber to his right place in the penitentiary deserves the highest praise. The custom in this city has been, when a bank thief runs away, to let him run; if he can be reached, trade with him, and if he cannot be reached without difficulty, and especially if he has stolen somebody else's money, to let him go.

Mr. Samuel A. Kean the 1st of February, 1883, received a letter from one of his clerks who had for many years been in confidential relations with him in his bank, stating that he had squandered about $55,000 in speculation, that he was about to leave the country, and that if left alone all would be pleasant, but if pursued he would organize a run on the bank and ruin it, and do things generally disagreeable. Mr. Kean sent immediately for Mr. Pinkerton, and engaged his services to follow and arrest the man.

Mr. Kean also employed Leonard Swett and P. G. Grosscup to gather up the facts and supervise the prosecution. A given Friday Maj. Warner, of Pinkerton's force, came to Mr. Swett and said: "We must have the papers for Ker's extradition by Sunday next. Delays ordinarily are dangerous, but in this case they are simply fatal; for unless we send the papers by the steamer which leaves New York Wednesday Ker will be lost past following." Mr. Swett gave Friday, Saturday, and Sunday to the preparation of the papers, and delivered them to Maj. Warner's agent five minutes before the train left for Springfield Sunday night. The messenger made his connections, and the papers left New York on the next steamer after Ker had left.

The papers were ordinary extradition papers on the Government of Peru, but there was no Peru. Gen. Lynch, the commander of the Chilian forces, was the Military Governor in actual possession of the City of Lima, and, deciding it to be none of his business to protect thieves, he said if Ker could be identified clearly he would deliver him, provided he could be removed from the city at once. Hence arrangements were made with the commander of the United States steamship Essex, then lying in the harbor of Callao, and Ker was arrested and immediately transferred to this vessel, and finally reached San Francisco, where another requisition was plastered on him.

The first act of Ker on reaching Chicago was to apply for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge McAllister, alleging that, inasmuch as the detective had not presented his requisition papers to the Government of Peru, he had in fact kidnaped Ker, and the case stood as though no requisition papers had ever been made. Judge McAllister decided it did not matter how the Sheriff of Cook County got the defendant, and that he was in proper custody and held to answer the indictment properly found. Ker then applied for a second habeas corpus before Judge Drummond, who decided the question as Judge McAllister had decided it. Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court, who tried the case, held the same way. Ker was then tried, convicted, and sentended to ten years in the penitentiary, and his case taken on writ of error to the Supreme Court. This court has had the case under advisement since the September term, but recently Judge Scott has delivered the opinion of the court sustaining Judge Gary, and deciding that Ker must stay at Joliet. The opinion says in conclusion:

As to the crime of larceny with which the defendant was charged, he could have no right of asylum in Peru, as that is one of the crimes enumerated in the treaty, and what right secured by the treaty was violated when he was arrested there, with or without due process of law? The case was subject to extradition at any time under the treaty, and what difference can it make in law as to the right of a State court to try the defendant for the extradited crime whether the extradition treaty was violated in its forms? That which was done, if wrong, was in violation of international law, and if the Government of Peru does not complain of the arrest of the defendant within its jurisdiction as an infraction of international law it does not lie in the mouth of the defendant, and the settlement for that violation is a National affair.

Preston, Kean & Co. have spent more than $10,000 of their own money to bring this culprit to justice, and they deserve the thanks of every honest man in the community for the persistency with which they have followed him to the final end. The thanks of the community are also due to Mr. Mills for his able and earnest prosecution of the case.

THE JUNE GRAND JURY.

WILL THE PERSONS SELECTED BY THE COUNTY BOARD BE ALLOWED TO SERVE?

Judge Williamson was asked yesterday if he would impanel the June grand jury, which it is said was irregularly chosen by the County Board, or if he would issue an order for a special venire. "I have not examined the law as fully as I want to," he said, "and therefore cannot say definitly what I shall do. I believe, however, that there will be no difficulty. The statute in regard to the subject is not mandatory, but simply directory. I will look into the matter with great care before I decide, as it is important."

A prominent lawyer said if there should be any serious question as to the validity of the selection of the grand jurors when they appeared in court in obedience to the summons, the Judge in the exercise of his discretionary powers, which are clearly conferred by law, can decline to accept them, and can discharge them and direct the Sheriff to fill the panel from the bystanders, who may be the same men so discharged. The forms of the law could thus be respected and the persons originally chosen be permitted to serve, so that no objection to the body so constituted and the indictments by them returned could afterwards be made successfully.

It is possible that the Citizens' League may take a hand, if they see that there is any chance of the swearing-in of the jurors selected by the County Board. Of the men drawn, two—Michael Haley, of No. 2425 Archer avenue, and Michael Fox, of No. 2701 Deering street—are saloonkeepers, and are hardly the persons to do justice in case any complaints come up against any members of their brotherhood. Another—George Carlin—is put down as living at No. 148 Monroe street, but at the last city election a man of that name was one of the voters from Mike McDonald's "Store"—not quite the person whom one would think was fitted to act as a grand juror. There are others on the panel with whom no special fault can be found beyond the fact that they are not competent to perform the responsible duties of the place.

THE COUCH ESTATE.

DECISION BY JUDGE TULEY—THE RELATIONS OF DUPEE AND CHUMASERO TO JAMES COUCH.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the motion for Receiver in the case of Glover vs. Couch, which came up in the cross-bill of James Couch. The latter charged that prior to 1880 he had been the lessee of the Tremont House and owner of the furniture, worth $200,000, contained therein. That his legal adviser, Charles A. Dupee, and his confidential financial adviser, John T. Chumasero, obtained such an undue influence over him as to enable them to devise a scheme to obtain possession of the hotel and furniture. In pursuance of this it is alleged they induced him to give up his lease, allow his furniture to be sold under a chattel mortgage and bought in by Chumasero and Dupee, and John A. Rice was installed as lessee. Since then, as was claimed, Rice, Chumasero, and Dupee had made large profits out of the transaction, which they had recently divided among themselves. The defendants denied all charges of fraud.

The Judge in deciding the case said the allegations of the bill, if sustained, would probably justify a decree that Rice, Dupee, and Chumasero should be held as trustees and liable to account as such, but from the evidence already put in it was not probable that the complainants would establish a case against Rice. He occupied no fiduciary relation to Couch, and it had not been shown he acted with any intent to defraud him. Without finally passing on the question of the alleged fraud and conspiracy of Dupee and Chumasero it was enough to say that the evidence tended strongly to prove that at the time when Dupee and Chumasero conceived and had partly consummated their scheme of having a chattel-mortgage sale made of the furniture and buying it in in their own name and for their own use and benefit, and of having an agreement or understanding with Rice to the effect that he should furnish a part of the purchase money and have an interest therein, and that the same, when purchased, should remain in use in the hotel for the period of the lease obtained or about to be obtained by Rice, they, Dupee and Chumasero, to receive one-half of the net profits of the hotel during such lease, they occupied such fiduciary relations toward Couch and had acquired such influence over him by reason of such relations that equity would impress a constructive trust on the property purchased, and the profits realized therefrom in favor of Couch as the party beneficially entitled thereto. Whether Dupee and Chumasero intended any fraud or not it was too late for them to terminate the trust relations and avoid the effect of their having existed between the parties. While it was true that in some cases persons occupying fiduciary relations might contract with the cestui que use as to the property connected with such relations, or might under certain circumstances become the owners of the same, yet under the peculiar circumstances of the present case, the embarrassed condition of Couch's matters, his extreme old age, the great influence and control which Dupee and Chumasero had obtained over him, the intimate and close trust and confidential relations existing between them and Couch, there was a strong probability that Couch would be entitled to a decree—that as against him they could not hold, and it would be unconscientious to prevent them to retain the property purchased or the profits realized therefrom. The property being of great value, with large profits accruing therefrom, and Dupee and Chumasero claiming to own the same in their own right, a Receiver should be appointed as to their undivided one-half interest in the furniture, and as to the profits arising under the contract with Rice, in order that the same might be preserved for the party ultimately found to be entitled thereto.

ON 'CHANGE.

A FLURRY IN PORK—THE OPEN BOARD WILL MOVE SATURDAY.

A small flurry in pork circles was created yesterday on the discovery that a few thousand barrels sold short on the first news of the troubles in New York had been disposed of to a firm abundantly able to take care of the matter and make sellers pay for the fun of playing with other people's property. The total quantity involved was not more than 30,000 barrels sold for July at about $17, and bought back at prices ranging from $18 to $19.30, two-thirds of it being filled in yesterday on an average of $19. The selling was done mostly for parties outside the city, and it is said 10,000 barrels were on foreign account.

As the Board of Trade will necessarily close Friday (Decoration-Day), a petition has been circulated to have it remain closed over Saturday also. A ballot vote on the question will be taken during this morning's session.

A. C. Thomas, the statistician of the board, was on the floor yesterday for the first time in several months, having recovered from his recent severe illness.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade Directors the following were elected to membership: Lewis M. Johnson, Ellery C. Spinney, Edward P. Russell, George L. Bacon, Henry R. Green Jr., and William S. Bogert. L. M. Prentiss was restored to the privileges of the board.

The Open Board of Trade expects to remove to its new building on Pacific avenue Saturday, when the members will form in a procession and thus take part in the exodus from the old Exchange Building. At the new quarters appropriate exercises, consisting of speeches and the like, will be held.

THE BASE-BALL CLUB.

THE QUESTION OF OUSTING IT FROM THE LAKE-FRONT TO COME UP MONDAY.

The case of the United States against the City of Chicago and the Chicago Base-Ball Club, being an application for an injunction against both parties in connection with the Lake-Front Base-Ball grounds, was called in the United States District Court before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning. District-Attorney Tuthill was present on behalf of the Government, but the city was not represented.

Mr. Tuthill stated to the court the object of the motion, and remarked that counsel for the base-ball club, Mr. Culver, was absent.

A young man from Mr. Culver's office said that the lawyer had left the city Monday before being notified of the time of calling the case, and that he would be back Saturday. He asked that the case go over until Monday.

Mr. Tuthill said that he had no objection to its being postponed until then, provided there would be no games on the ground till a settlement was made.

Judge Blodgett said he would let it go over until Monday without any special order.

This action will allow the club to play its first home game on the grounds Thursday, as has been announced. Mr. A. G. Spalding, President of the club, was in the court-room, but had nothing to say regarding the suit, pending the absence of his counsel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM A FAILURE.

IT IS TO BECOME A VARIETY THEATRE AGAIN.

For some weeks it has been known that a change was contemplated in the management of Col. Wood's Museum, which has been a failure almost from the start. It was run by a committee of business-men who knew little about the practical details of amusement enterprises, and Col. Wood was only nominally at the head of the concern. He could make no expenditures without the consent of the Directors, and much disorder ensued from the complex nature of the management. That the stock has been tumbling for many weeks is a matter of general gossip, and as the stockholders wearied of this continued bad fortune negotiations have been pending for some time with a view of transferring the theatre to other hands. It is now almost definitly settled that Manager Emmet, who formerly ran the Olympic, and Nick Norton, who was associated with him, will resume control of that part of the museum used as a theatre, and will transform it once more into a variety house. It is thought, and with reason, that it is possible to overdo the light-opera business in Chicago, and that there is room on the South Side for a good variety theatre. The probabilities, therefore, are that the old Olympic will once more open its doors, and that Manager Emmet will be shortly found at his old stand.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE WILL OF KATE E. ELDER.

The will of Kate E. Elder, who died May 23, was admitted to probate yesterday. Her estate, real and personal, is valued at $70,000. Rollin H. Moulton is named executor, and was duly qualified to act as such. The real estate of the deceased consisted of two residences in Chicago and two farms in Will County—one of 320 acres and the other of 400. Her live stock and household goods are estimated at $10,000.

By the terms of the will she leaves $2,000 for the building of a Presbyterian church at Peotone, and bequeaths the interest of $2,000 more for the payment of the preacher's salary. She leaves $1,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $500 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and $500 to the Foundlings' Home of Chicago. To Arnold R. Moulton she bequeaths her mining stock in the San Juan and Poughkeepsie Mining Companies; to Winnie Moulton the residence at No. 632 West Monroe street; and to Mrs. Amelia André and Mrs. Minnie Phelps a life-interest in the residence at No. 344 West Monroe street, which upon their death becomes the property of the daughters of Mrs. Caroline Blume. To Adelia Walker she leaves $1,000, and a corresponding amount to William André. The remainder of her estate is divided among many relatives.

SHE THOUGHT OF JUMPING.

AFTER HIDING UNDER THE BED SHE TRIED THE WINDOW.

While Officer Lorch, of the Larrabee-Street Station, was walking along Penn street Monday night his attention was attracted by the screams of a woman at No. 21. Running into the yard he saw the form of a woman suspended from a window, to which she clung by a great effort. With the assistance of a neighbor she was released, and, totally exhausted, she fell to the ground. To Justice Kersten she told a story yesterday morning which enlisted for her the sympathy of the bystanders. Her husband came home drunk, she said, and threatened to kill her. To escape his violence she crawled under the bed, and remained there until she thought he was asleep. When she emerged from her hiding-place the man awoke and began anew his abuse. In her excitement the woman raised a window in the second story, determined to jump, but when she discovered the distance between the window-sill and the ground her courage failed. When the policeman entered the house he found Engelman drunk on the bed, while two little children were crying piteously in another room for their mother. Their father was sent to the bridewell for fifty-three days.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A special meeting of the Village Trustees was held last night to consider measures for improvement of the water-works. The presence of sand in the water distributed through the pipes makes it a necessity that something be done. A diver has been employed to make an examination of the inlet-pipe. Other plans of improvement were presented by Trustees Kirk and Stockton and Capt. Falcon, the diver. The matter was referred to the Committee on Water, to be further investigated, and their deliberations to be reported at the next meeting.

John Goebel, the oldest druggist in the village, has disposed of his business. The purchaser will take charge the latter part of next week.

LAKE VIEW.

Tuesday afternoon a servant-girl at Joseph Tilt's, corner of Evanston and Addison avenues, placed an oil-stove on the top of a range in the laundry while it was hot. The bottom of the stove melted and the oil caught fire, making a big smoke and a smart blaze for a few minutes, but luckily no explosion took place. The hose-carts were called out, but were not needed, as the fire was promptly extinguished.

Mrs. Maria Raetz, wife of Jacob Raetz, of No. 563 Lincoln avenue, died Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place this morning from the residence and the remains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Rock Island Road will run a late train, leaving Chicago at 11:30 p. m., every evening during this week for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the May Festival.

The inquest on the remains of John James, who was killed Sunday by a Fort Wayne train at Forty-third street, resulted in a verdict censuring the road for employing incompetent flagmen. John Duffy, the flagman, has been held in $500 bail for examination at the Police Court Saturday on the charge of criminal carelessness.

JEFFERSON.

Henry Esdohr, the School Treasurer, has turned over the balance of the funds to S. S. Kimball, his successor.

NOT SO MANY FOREIGNERS.

Wash Hesing Doesn't Know Everything.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An item in your paper of today says:

Mr. Wash Hesing, in his controversy with the exaggerative and sensational Dr. Kittredge in defense of Sunday horse-racing, presents figures showing that Chicago is a foreign city, ruled by foreigners, imbued with free-and-easy foreign ideas, and containing a small remnant of Americans whose Puritan prejudices and notions their foreign masters are not bound to respect.

Mr. Hesing, who is not infallible, would better be certain about his figures before he charges other persons with exaggeration and fanaticism. In his article on horse-racing he says the City of Chicago contains:

170,000 Germans,
125,000 Irish,
60,000 Scandinavians,
60,000 Poles and Bohemians,
30,000 French, Russians, etc.

The United States census of 1880 gives the population of the city as 503,000.

Germans, including Austria and Bohemia	90,793
Norwegians and Swedes	22,713
Poles	5,536
Russians	921
Irish	44,000
French	1,590

Mr. Truthful, Unfanatical, Non-Exaggerative Hesing, the man who would teach morals by the associations of Sunday racing, claims 445,000 of certain foreigners he enumerates, while the census puts down in 1880, 165,964. Granting the population has increased 96,815, making it 600,000, and that all this increase belongs to his favorit foreigners, there would be 165,964+96,815=262,779, making his statement in exaggeration of the small amount 182,221, or an excess of 16,257 more than the census gave as the number of his favorit foreigners.

Mr. Hesing is good in expletives and dogmatic assertions, but weak in premises and unfortunate in conclusions.

The statement about the religious persuasions are equally false—and when he says the Roman Catholic Church inculcates the moral teachings of a race-course, of open saloons Sunday, or of Sunday amusements other than those of a religious nature, he slanders the church of which he may be a member in name. He says he believes in a Christian Sunday but not in a Puritan Sunday, and then goes on to show the benefits of Buffalo Bill as a teacher of morals Sunday to the rising generation.

I would like to ask certain pertinent questions:

Was there more or less crime under the Puritan Government of Oliver Cromwell or under that of his Christian Majesty Charles II.? Was there more or less crime under the Puritan rule in Massachusetts than under an equal population in Chicago under foreign rule since 1879?

Did Hesing or any other man ever hear the Catholic or Protestant clergy advocate the race-course or its concomitants as an aid to the Christian religion? Has the increase of crime, prostitution, gambling, racing, and other like reforms under foreign rule since the great fire been conducive to the morals and welfare of the family circle in Chicago? Does the prevalent lack of reverence for God, parents, and superiors show a growth in good morals?

What is there in the Sunday theatre, Sunday amusements, or Sunday picnics to call for the applause of our citizens?

The moral reformer, Hesing, calls people fanatical and narrow-minded because they are foolish enough to differ from him. Did he ever hear a priest, clergyman, Bishop, or Pope in these days give any moral advice but if followed would better the family, society, and the community? Did the same moral reformer ever hear any moral advice given at a picnic, concert, theatre, horse-race, or anything that our kind foreign Government allows; but has he not heard of seduction, theft, murder, and such like as the result of such amusements?

Is it not true that the real animus of Wash Hesing is to make money for the race-course association regardless of the moral question—and this moral issue is a miserable hypocritical covering for a money scheme? CITIZEN.

DRUGGED FOOD NOT WANTED.

What Eminent Physicians Say About the Use of Ammonia in Bread-Making.

The local physicians are beginning to take an active part in the war on baking-powders that contain ammonia, and the general public is becoming alarmed. When the Health Commissioner of a large city like Chicago says that compounds containing this disgusting substance should be prohibited it is time that something is done to protect the general health. Dr. Oscar De Wolf was interviewed by a local newspaper, and expressed his opinion as follows:

"Ammonia is the first combination produced in the decomposition of animals, and fetid ammonia has not even the virtues of a drug, and in none of its forms should the drug itself be handled by unscientific persons. So far as the use of ammonia in baking-powders is concerned, it is certainly harmful. Its sale as a constituent element in human food should be discouraged and prohibited."

Dr. J. Adams Allen, President of Rush Medical College, says the use of ammonia is attended by injury to the stomach. Dr. Charles W. Earle, who holds a Professorship in the Woman's Medical College, and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, regards it as unsafe for use in any item of human subsistence. Dr. A. E. Small, for fifteen years President of Hahnemann Medical College, says "the use of baking-powders containing ammoniais detestable and ought not to be permitted." A number of other eminent physicians of the city have expressed similar opinions, and the doom of drugged baking-powders is sealed. Baking-powders are used in every family, and the amount of injury done by them is incalculable, to say nothing of the sickening feeling of disgust occasioned by the knowledge that those claimed to be "absolutely pure" contain, as Dr. Henry M. Lyman, of Rush Medical College, says, "one of the excrementitious substances from the animal body." Dr. De Wolf ought to present to the City Council an ordinance prohibiting the sale of any article for food containing ammonia, and it would undoubtedly pass. This would be a hard blow at the Royal Pearl and one or two other powders, but it is time that the drugging of articles of food should be stopped. Fortunately for Chicago, such an ordinance would not affect the sale or the manufacture of Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder, which is a home production, and contains no ammonia.

DID NOT DRINK ANYTHING.

"Do you drink anything, Miggs?" asked the Atlanta *Constitution* editor of a reporter.

"No, sir," came the prompt answer.

The editor relapsed into silence, but presently spoke again.

"I'm sorry to doubt your word, Miggs, but I'll swear I saw you drunk yesterday."

"I have no doubt but what you did, sir."

"But didn't you say just now that you did not drink anything?"

"I did, sir."

"Then how came you drunk?"

"You will observe," answered the reporter, "that you asked me if I drank anything; to that question I answer emphatically no; for if I drank anything I would soon be poisoned; I am quite choice with my drinks, and kill nothing but pure whisky."

BOTANY IN INDIANA.

Delphi (Ind.) *Times*: Wednesday was a fine day, and the Professor decided to take his pet class in the high-school up the river on a botanizing tour. About the first thing he spied in the way of a botanical specimen was a mushroom. He pounced upon this eagerly, and gave his class an elegant lecture upon the origin of the mysterious plant, its palatability, and other curious characteristics. Two dozen fine mushrooms were secured and taken home. Next day seven members of the class narrowly escaped death from the effects of eating toadstools, and their recovery is still too doubtful for comfort.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES

To all of the pleasure resorts in the Northwestern Summerland via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway can now be obtained at the company's offices, No. 62 Clark street (in Sherman House), and at the passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets. Come and see us if you want cheap tickets to any point in the West or Northwest.

Durkee's Salad Dressing, a ready-made, rich, and delicious dressing for all salads of meat, fish, or vegetables. Cheaper and infinitely better than home-made. Unrivaled as a sauce.

The Ford Laundry, Nos. 354 and 356 Wabash avenue, is one of the oldest in Chicago.

Buck and Rayner's "Roach Powder" and Powder Gun will kill roaches and all house insects.

Furs stored, insured against fire, moths, and every risk. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
John Castella, Chicago	23
Nellie McDermott, Chicago	21
John W. O'Brien, Englewood	24
Annie V. Clifford, Englewood	22
Anton De Laby, Chicago	24
Nellie Pursley, Chicago	19
Frank Read, Chicago	23
Ann Brennan, Chicago	22
Frenka Skupa, Chicago	23
Mary Vrastie, Chicago	20
Frank Weinbergeis, Chicago	23
Cecelie Schiff, Chicago	20
Thomas Burke, Chicago	25
Kate Murphy, Chicago	23
Joseph Duerstein, Chicago	26
Annie Schwachgen, Chicago	26
Fritz Hagelauer, Chicago	31
Anna Klinck, Chicago	19
Ernest C. Plum, Chicago	39
Paulina Lawrie, Lyons	34
William Hanneforth, Chicago	58
Helene Trapp, Chicago	50
Louis Schafer, Chicago	26
Kate Valter, Chicago	18
Daniel Wagner, Chicago	28
Helena Jansen, Chicago	20
Fred Basse, Chicago	28
Lena Schmid, Chicago	25
Wilhelm Ballwanz, Chicago	29
Emelie Keske, Chicago	26
Dominic Hellmich, Little Rock, Ark	24
Mamie Koenig, Chicago	20
Niels B. Sorensen, Chicago	25
Anna Jorgensen, Chicago	27
Frederick Wellander, Chicago	25
Mary Olson, Chicago	23
Fred Busch, Chicago	21
Annie Brook, Chicago	20
William Hogg, Chicago	24
Christine Deuben, Chicago	18
Michael Hoye, Bristol, Wis	35
Mary Hunt, Chicago	30
Albert Rush, Chicago	24
Mathilde Rauch, Chicago	22
James M. Braschler, Kensington, Ill	24
Jennie Hameetman, Kensington, Ill	17
Peter Schwarzkopf, Chicago	23
Pauline Demhardt, Chicago	20
Peter F. Friis, Chicago	40
Ann Terry, Chicago	37
Frank W. Spranger, Chicago	21
Kate Nevens, Chicago	21
Viktor Lindblad, Pullman	28
Alida Anderson, Pullman	25
Gustaf Alfred Petterson, Evanston	21
Mathilde Hammren, Evanston	24
Anton Megudle, Chicago	21
Victoria Apabruy, Chicago	18
Frank E. Raymond, Chicago	32
Mary A. Kavanagh, Chicago	23
Frederick Heide Jr., Chicago	25
Alma Riedel, Chicago	23
Charles B. Mader, Chicago	24
Anna Monns, Chicago	21
Louis L. Sutherland, Minneapolis, Minn	32
Clara L. Cooke, Chicago	26
John Jung, Chicago	29
Amelia Merkl, Chicago	24
Frank Hurley, Chicago	27
Sarah Jane Walker, Chicago	19
Jacob J. Zousius, Lake View	23
Emma F. Reiber, Chicago	19
Charles M. Gerts, Chicago	25
Julia E. Swarts, Chicago	23
Gustav J. Pammel, Chicago	23
Emma H. Burmeister, Chicago	23
Daniel Morhieser, Chicago	27
Hattie Hekla Hart, Naperville, Ill	22
Herman H. Wehrarberg, Lake View	31
Dora Stechwah, Lake View	24

DEATHS.

BUGEY—Mary Kiley, wife of Mr. Patrick Bugey, aged 30 years; native of Dungarvin, County Waterford, Ireland.

Funeral Thursday, May 29, from late residence, 51 West Thirteenth-st., at 10 a. m., to Jesuit Church, from thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

COOPER—May 26, at 414 Oak-st., Margaret, eldest daughter of John W. Cooper.

Funeral from her late residence, 414 Oak-st., to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SAWYER—At East Boston, the 26th inst., of cholera-infantum, Abbie Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles A. and Florence C. Sawyer, of Chicago, aged 5 months and 7 days.

MONTGOMERY—At Saline, Mich., May 25, Alva Montgomery, father of George W. Montgomery of this city.

THOMSON—Roy, youngest son of James and Julia Thomson.

Funeral from residence, Belmont-av., near Evanston-av., Lake View, Wednesday at 2 p. m.

GERRITY—Catherine Gerrity, aged 46 years, wife of James Gerrity, at South Chicago Tuesday, May 27.

Funeral at residence, corner of Ninety-third-st. and Manistee-av., Thursday, May 29, at 8 a. m., by cars to Calvary.

HENDERSON—Kristi G., wife of R. Henderson, of consumption, aged 44 years and 6 months.

Funeral from residence, 259 Fulton-st., Thursday, May 29, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

HAYDEN—On Monday, May 26, Ella Weed, wife of William Hayden.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 86 Bryant-av., Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE USUAL CONSECRATION MEETING will be held at headquarters Central W. C. T. U., 161 La Salle-st., Thursday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock. Mrs. Louise S. Rounds will lead.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB OF the Sixth Ward will hold a special meeting for the admission of new members this evening in R. Walter's Hall, No. 519 Blue Island-av. Good speakers address the meeting.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

"Use nothing but Natural Mineral Waters, such as APOLLINARIS, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION

IN THE COST OF

Apollinaris Water.

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of $2 for 50 large or 100 small.

FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT, 91 & 93 N. Union St.

GREAT
2 EXCURSIONS.

June 4, Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas for land seekers. June 5, Chicago and St. Louis to California. The preceding excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists. Rates very low.
Address JNO. E. ENNIS, 109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY ROAD CART.



The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors, State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

LOCATION NOTICE.
EDWIN F. RUSH, M. D.,
126 State-st., cor. Madison-st., Room 10.
SPECIALTY—
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.
Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Dept.

BARGAINS!

"Neck Scarfs"
DOWN FROM
50c and $1.00
TO
25c and 50c
EACH.

"Suspenders"
25c.
FORMER PRICE,
50c and 75c.

"Silk Umbrellas,"
GOOD QUALITY,
Only $4.50.

Inspection Invited.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.
Wednesday, May 28th, 1884,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Boot and Shoe Dealers

Will further their own interests if they attend our sale of the 28th, as we are instructed by Eastern consignors to let their goods go; owing to the market East they must have money; and as the assortment is good it will benefit any dealer to call and examine Wednesday, May 28, 1884.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, May 29, 9:30 a. m.,
1 car of C. C. Ware,
TO BE SOLD OPEN, STOCK
English and American W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware,
Library Lamps, Brackets, etc.
Chamber and Tea Sets, Platedware, etc.
1,000 brls. Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
STRAW GOODS,
THURSDAY, May 29, 9:30 a. m.
The last Special offering in this line this season.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
This Morning at 9:30, our Regular IMMENSE CLEARING SALE
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
30 Chests Tea, one Ton White Lead, General Merchandise, and a lot Pipes and Tools.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS.
Friday Morning, 30th, at 11 o'clock,
Will be sold at our stores a large and valuable assortment
FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Rings, Pins, Studs, Ear-Rings, &c., &c.
Sold for account NATIONAL BANK, being held as collaterals for margins.
Sale peremptory. Terms cash.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been decided by Judge Blodgett in conformity with other decisions, that cutting, or marking, or interposing anything between the joints of the blocks in concrete paving for sidewalk while in the process of formation is an infringment of the John J. Schillinger patent.

We therefore propose to lay concrete pavement strictly under J. B. Hurlbut's patent No. 162,177, dated April 20th, 1875, making a close, beveled joint without interposing anything in said joints between the blocks while in the process of formation like the division block work, which was not found to be an infringement of the Schillinger patent.

We solicit the patronage of all those wishing to have pavement of the above description, and of superior quality, and will guarantee to give satisfaction in every respect.

We will also sell State, county, and town rights to lay such paving under Hurlbut's patent.

Correspondence in relation to the patent or paving solicited and promptly answered.

PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING CO.
J. B. HURLBUT, Patentee and Manager,
Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, shawls, on goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 130 South Clark, and 159 West Madison-sts.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY at KRANZ, 30 State-st.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 155 Dearborn-st. 130 Madison-st.

[MARSH]ALL FIELD & CO. ... Washington-sts. [Gen]tlemen's [Fu]rnishing Dept. [BA]RGAINS! [Ne]ck Scarfs" [D]OWN FROM ... and $1.00 TO ... and 50c EACH. [Su]spenders" 25c. [FO]RMER PRICE, ...c and 75c. ... Umbrellas," [GO]OD QUALITY, [On]ly $4.50. [Insp]ection Invited.

[GE]O. P. GORE & CO., [Auct]ioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st. ...y, May 28th, 1884, 9:30 o'clock a. m. [Boot a]nd Shoe Dealers ... their own interests if they ... of the 28th, as we are ... Eastern consignors to let ... o; owing to the market ... ust have money; and as ... it is good it will benefit ... to call and examine ... May 28, 1884. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...y & Glassware. ...y, May 29, 9:30 a. m., ...of C. C. Ware, ... SOLD OPEN, STOCK ... American W. G., Rock, and Yel... Brackets, etc. ...Tea Sets, Platedware, etc. ...ssware. ... country merchants. ... P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...AR TRADE SALE ...AW GOODS, ...Y, May 29, 9:30 a. m., ...offering in this line this season. ...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ON, FLERSHEIM & CO. ...t 9:30, our Regular IMMENSE ...LEARING SALE ...RNITURE, ...RPETS, AND ... HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ...s, one Ton White Lead, ...chandise, and a lot Planes and ... ...LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...AMONDS. ...ning, 30th, at 11 o'clock, ...ld at our stores a large and ...aluable assortment ...AMOND JEWELRY, ...s, Studs, Ear-Rings, &c., &c., ...nt NATIONAL BANK, being ...rals for margins. ...tory. Terms cash. ...LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...TO THE PUBLIC. ...decided by Judge Blodgett in ... ...r decisions, that cutting, or mark... ...g anything between the joints of ...crete paving for sidewalk while in ...rmation is an infringement of the ...r patent. ...ropose to lay concrete pavement ...S. Hurlbut's patent No. 102,172, dated ...aking a close, beveled joint without ...ning in said joints between the blocks ...ss of formation like the diamond ...n was not found to be an infring... ...llinger patent. ...patronage of all those wishing ... ...f the above description, and of ... ...d will guarantee to give satisfac... ...pect. ...ell State, county, and town rights ...g under Hurlbut's patent. ...s in relation to the patent or per... ...promptly answered. ...D CEMENT PAVING CO. ...LBUT, Patentee and Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

...OUSE. Est'd 1856. Every descrip... tion of silks, velvets, wool... goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, ...es, etc., cleaned or dyed to any de... Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or ... cleaned without removing any trim... crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes ... and repaired. Orders received by AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy ..., 158 Illinois, 190 South Clark, and ...

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for pre... ents. Refers to all Chicago. Ad... dress C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

...Z'S 'Paris Glaces.' Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY of KRANZ, 30 State-st.

J. C. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

...o smoker should be without a box of ...ir celebrated "PITCH" BRAND ... ...AVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 158 Dearborn-st. 130 Madison-st.

Unequaled Telegraphic Service

Furnished customers of the

Stock Brokerage AND Grain Commission

House of

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Three Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Also Private-Wire connection with Boston and Philadelphia.

Quotations and News from all Speculative Markets.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

We are prepared to buy Railroad Stock and Bonds for investment in any quantity desired. Orders will be executed promptly by means of our private wire to Wall-st.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE & CO., 16 Chamber Commerce.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., INVESTMENT BANKERS,

176 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BONDS { U. S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.

MONEY TO LOAN { At six per cent in Illinois upon real estate, in sums of $2,000 and upwards.

Stock Increase Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Badger Electric Company at the office of said Company Monday, June 9, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company.

S. S. BADGER, President.
I. H. STANWOOD, Secretary.

DEATH OF MISS CROWLEY.

Young Allan Arthur Breaking His Engagement—Story of Their Wooing—Intimacy Between the Families.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—[Special to *New York World*.]—The news of the death at Lockport, N. Y., of the daughter of ex-Congressman Dick Crowley, received here this evening, has shocked society people here, where she has been such a favorit. Nearly a year ago she was engaged to Allan Arthur, the President's son. He broke the engagement without any apparent reason. The young lady never recovered from the mortification attendant upon that occasion. During the last year she has rapidly declined, consumption set in, and as early as last fall the physicians could give no hope.

Miss Crowley was a tall, stylish blonde, who was much admired during her stay in Washington. When her father was in Congress the family lived at the Arlington Hotel. There were a number of young ladies at the hotel at the time, including the Misses Ranney, daughters of Congressman Ranney, of Boston; Miss Dwight, daughter of Congressman Dwight; Miss Camden, daughter of Senator Camden; and Miss Anna Farwell, daughter of the millionaire Congressman from Chicago. These young ladies formed a society among themselves, and were objects of a great deal of social attention. The wealthy Senator Fair gave a famous dinner in their honor, upon which he lavished great sums in the way of display.

The Crowleys were then very intimate at the White House, and were as intimate with the President as if they were members of his own family. They were constantly entertained by him, and were his most frequent companions at dinner. The young ladies of the Arlington Hotel were also frequently entertained at the White House. The result of this intimacy was to bring Allan Arthur and Miss Crowley very much together. Young Arthur frequently got up theatre parties to which all the young ladies would be invited. Parties were constantly being made up for excursions in various directions. After a time Allan Arthur singled out Miss Crowley as the especial object of his attentions and they became engaged. Miss Crowley then occupied the post of honor among her young lady friends, as she had captured the President's son. No one foresaw any obstacle to the match, as President Arthur and Mr. Crowley had long been friends upon the most intimate footing.

Suddenly the engagement was broken off without a word of warning. It was at that time that Crowley resigned his post as special counsel for the prosecution of the South Carolina election cases, and had his memorable break with Arthur, leaving the White House in a towering rage, vowing that he would never speak to the President again. Various reasons were given for this break at that time, various political excuses made, but the real reason was the peremptory breaking of the engagement between Allan Arthur and Miss Crowley.

It was understood by those who were in the secret at the time that it was the President who ordered the breaking of the engagement, upon the plea that his son was too young to be bound matrimonially; that he should not consider the subject of marriage until he had at least finished his college career. This excuse was not considered a good one, because the President had really encouraged the intimacy of the young people, was familiar with the fact of his son's devotion to Miss Crowley, and should have interfered earlier or not at all. Mr. Crowley believed that he broke off the engagement upon the ground of his desiring to make a more ambitious match for his son.

After Crowley left the White House he refused to give any explanation to his friends for his break with Arthur. In his pride he has even gone so far as to deny that there was any rupture, but Mrs. Crowley has not been so reticent; mothers are apt to be unreasonable when they think their children have been injured. Mrs. Crowley has been unsparing in her denunciation of Arthur. As her daughter's health declined this bitterness became intensified. She has repeatedly said that if her daughter died she should hold the Arthur family responsible for her death. Last fall the President took pains to seek for a reconciliation with Crowley. This succeeded in a measure, but Mrs. Crowley never has forgotten the Arthurs, and has never entered the White House since the day of the broken engagement. Mr. Crowley's reconciliation with the President was a very perfunctory one. Their intimacy never was resumed. As his daughter's health grew worse during the winter Crowley stopped giving even the appearance of being on friendly terms with Arthur. It is said that Miss Crowley has always been delicate, and that under the most favorable circumstances could never have been very strong. The Crowleys were here until this spring, when they went home with their daughter, carrying with them the bitter consciousness that her life was only a question of a few months.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: T. M. Sinclair & Co., 133 sacks salt; Grommes & Ullrich, 30 octs. gin; M. E. Stone, 3 cases books; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; Burke, Walker & Co., 2 cases dry goods; F. Siegel & Bro., 4 cases silk plush; J. Bauer & Co., 1 case musical goods; Henry Dibble, 4 cases tiles; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 11 cases guns; Small & Lathrop, 26 cars salt; J. H. Fenton, 4 cases saddlery. Collections, $9,488.

AN AWFUL WARNING.

Shamokin (Pa.) Times: A man who had his hair cut Saturday night, when the shop was full of regular customers waiting to be shaved, fell from the chair and broke his neck. A fearful warning.

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Again Quite Buoyant—New York Exchange at Par in Chicago.

The Pork Market Excited by Shorts Covering—Other Provisions and Grain Stronger.

Larger Receipts of the Cereals, but a Big Decrease in the Visible Supply.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 27.	May 20.
New York	$94,250,661	$115,187,816
Boston	9,277,743	11,479,837
Chicago	6,515,000	7,455,000
Philadelphia	9,044,204	10,058,107
St. Louis	1,984,964	
Baltimore	1,369,643	2,039,058
New Orleans	1,081,533	1,670,326
Totals	$124,014,739	$147,893,714

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, 5c discount to 10c premium.
St. Louis, par to 50c premium.
Cincinnati, 25@50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Yesterday showed further progress toward a stable condition of financial affairs and full public confidence in the banks. Not only were there no disturbing developments, but evidence was seen that business is getting back into its ordinary channels. This is not saying, however, that money will be as cheap hereafter as it has been for some months past. Business has been so shaken up that, even supposing that mercantile affairs do not justify higher rates, it will take a long time for lenders to get back to that degree of confidence which will justify them in putting out funds at 3 or 4 per cent. There was an advance to 4 per cent in the call rate at New York yesterday. The banks in this city are masters of the situation. There has not from the first been any evidence of serious distrust of them, and the little fear shown by persons not familiar with their condition has passed away. One of the most prominent of the banks has a list of those persons who gave any signs of anxiety, and it comprises only fourteen names. They were in most cases people who had very little in the banks and who were outside of business life.

There was a further improvement in Eastern exchange yesterday, and it closed at par. The orders for it were quite large, and the supply only moderate. The demand is to a considerable extent from the country banks, who are increasing their balances in New York. It is predicted that it will be well above par this week. The orders for currency from the country were small, but a good deal of paper was sent in for rediscount, and there is a growing disposition to take it in this city. As for the local money rates, a large proportion of the time loans, perhaps the majority, are placed at 7 per cent. Call loans are quoted at 6, but 7 and 8 are by no means uncommon. Foreign bills were without change here. It was reported from New York early in the day that they were weaker in consequence of the purchase of our securities by foreigners, but the market stiffened later.

The sales of stocks on the New York Exchange were 510,600 shares. The strength manifested by the list Monday was well maintained, to the surprise of many of the best observers of the market. The leader was Lackawanna, which went up six points, to 103¾, though falling off to 101¼ at the close. There was said to be a powerful bull pool in this stock, consisting of Gould, Morgan, Work, Osborne, S. V. White, and others. It was declared that the road was earning 8 per cent on the stock, even in the present bad condition of the coal trade. The pool realized on a part of their holdings above par. There are bull pools in other stocks, and the Goulds were conspicuously strong. The advance was promoted by the large short interest. It is said that there are 50,000 shares of Missouri Pacific sold on seller sixty options. Most of the leading stocks loaned at a premium. The report that the banks had stopped calling loans helped the bull party, and the advance in the market increased confidence in the banks, as it of course made their margins larger. The list closed strong, but with a material reduction of the short interest. There is a visible growth of the bull feeling in this city and the metropolis. There was a report during the day that the clearing-house certificates were at a discount, but it produced little effect. The four cable companies are organizing against the Mackey-Bennett company, and will fix the rate at six cents a word.

Mr. Vanderbilt will sail from England for this country June 7.

The earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company the third week of May were $17,020 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed Friday, May 30—Decoration-Day.

The dealings in investment securities in this city are still limited, but there is a constant demand from small capitalists. There were sold at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday $4,000 City Railway 4½s at 97½, $5,000 Wisconsin & Minnesota 5s at 92½, $3,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 70, $1,200 Board of Trade 5s at 102, $3,800 at 101¾, and $5,000 Burlington & Missouri River 4s at 87¼.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The bulls had the whip hand of today's market, and between opening and closing they created more of a hurrah than they had made for a month. From beginning to ending, allowing for intermediate weaknesses, the market was upon the jump. Everything was better generally and the prominent favorits were so specially. It was a forlorn and forgotten stock that did not reap something to its advantage out of today's rise. The improvement ranged all the way from ½ to 2 per cent. There were two classes of buyers in this morning's market—the bear cohort (scared by the market's strength into covering its "shorts") and the Gould contingent, that bought freely, not only because the oversold market invited a rally, but because a good many stocks are selling confessedly cheap. Putting aside the bear buyers and the Gould buyers, it may be stated as a matter of fact that there was a very lively investment buying both for home and foreign account. Both bulls and bears pulling together, it was no wonder that there should have been a hilarious opening and a jubilant ending to this morning's market. What people want to know is, Will the improvement last? Upon this point opinions differ widely. The bulls claim that inasmuch as values have been unduly depressed nothing is wanted to start them permanently upon a gain except a vigorous buying. The bears, on the other hand, contend that the general condition of things is in no respect improved, that today's ebullition is nothing better than froth and foam, and that eventually prices must go lower than ever. The future course of prices seems to lie between these two extremes. While it is unreasonable to anticipate any material advance it is equally unreasonable to expect any further serious fall. As far as one can see, no further financial troubles are to be feared, while at the same time no brilliant prospects of improvement are to be looked for. The safe diagnosis for the immediate future is that prices will remain comparatively steady and dull. The suit of Warren Currier against the West Shore Railroad has been decided in favor of the defendants. The much-talked-about clearing-house certificates are officially stated to have been in most cases issued upon the pledge of commercial paper. As this paper falls due certificates will be retired. Rumors of a defalcation in Jersey Central are officially and positively denied. It is asserted that the West Side Bank will resume business tomorrow, and that if it needs help it will get it from the clearing-house banks. Gould's representatives deny that he has borrowed $10,000,000 from the Astor estate. Mr. S. N. Kneeland also denies that the Metropolitan Elevated Road has discontinued its legal proceedings against the Manhattan Company, and states that he has not recognized the validity of the "Merger" dividends. The committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to nominate a candidate for the highly-honorable office of President recommended this morning Mr. J. Edward Simmons to the suffrages and favorable consideration of his fellow-members. Although an old member of the board, Mr. Simmons retired several years back from active business. He was for several years a partner in the house of Grant & Co.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—Government bonds were steady today. There were apprehensions that a lot of 6 per cents would be thrown upon the market. The stock-brokers say Vanderbilt's bonds appear to be under his stocks today. The foreign houses report larger orders from London today to buy American railways. It is stated that the most of the collaterals against the clearing-house certificates are commercial notes of guaranteed acceptance. The Boston *Transcript* of this evening says that no July dividend will be paid on Union Pacific, and that an agreement to this effect has been made with the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt will sail for home June 7. It is thought in Boston that the July interest on Mexican Central 7s will be passed. Heavy mercantile failures are reported in Vienna today. Philadelphia dispatches say the New Jersey Central securities are intact, and there has been no loss since the Lathrop deficiency. A prominent coal official said this morning it is literally true that the use of bituminous coal will probably entail a loss of consumption of anthracite of about 1,000,000 tons this year. A New Orleans telegram reports money 8@9 per cent, with the former rate most generally current. The finer qualities of cotton are held considerably above current quotations in the New Orleans market, but other grades are plenty at going rates.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—May 27	Last—May 26
Can. Pacific	1,000	46¾	46½	46¾	46½
Canada Southern	800	39¼	38½	39¼	37¾
Central Pacific	2,400	44¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
Chicago & Alton	405	130	129¾	130	126
C., B. & Q.	4,948	114¾	113	113¾	112¾
C., C., C. & I.	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
Ches. & Ohio	100	7¾	7¾	8	7¾
Do 1st pfd	200	16	14¾	16	14¾
Do 2d pfd	600	10	9¾	9¾	
Den. & Rio G.	1,300	11¾	10½	10¾	10¾
Del. & Hud.	2,470	97	95	96¾	95
D., L. & W.	103,145	103¾	97¾	101¾	97¾
Erie	8,450	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	230	36¾	34	34	33
Do seconds		61	58¼	58¾	58¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
Do pfd	350	8	7¾	7¾	8
I. B. & W.	100	12¾	12	12¾	12
Illinois Central	1,800	121	118¾	121	117
Jersey Central	5,300	61	54	60	53¾
Kan. & Tex.	8,400	16	15¼	16	15¾
L. E. & West.	100	11	10¾	11	
Lake Shore	14,537	87	84¾	86¾	84¾
Louis. & N.	18,133	33¾	31¾	33¾	31¾
Manhattan	100	49	48¾	48¾	
Mem. & Chas.	200	25	25	25	
Met. El. bonds	200	101	101	101	100¾
Mich. Central	200	70	69	69	65
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	32¾
Minn. & St. L.	200	15	13	15	12
Do pfd	300	25	23	23	22¾
Mobile & Ohio	130	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Mo. Pacific	44,310	74	70¾	74	70¾
Nash. & C.	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	39¾
N. Y. Central	5,527	110	108¾	109¾	108
N. Y. C. & St. L.	350	7¾	7¾	7¾	6¾
Nor. & W. pfd	600	32¾	30	30	31
Northern Pacific	2,710	21¾	20	21	20
Do pfd	17,467	48¾	45¾	47¾	45¾
Northwestern	27,500	100¾	97	99¾	96¾
Do pfd	650	128¾	128	128	128
Ohio & Miss.	600	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
Ont. & West.	100	10	10	10	9
O. Ry. & N. Co.	880	75	74¾	74¾	74
O. Transcon.	7,250	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
Pacific Mail	3,500	39¾	38	38¾	38
P. P.-C. Co.	1,405	101¾	99¾	101	97¾
Peoria, D. & E.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Reading	22,000	31¾	29¾	30¾	28¾
Roch. & Pitts.	1,410	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
Rock Island	1,620	112¾	110¾	112¾	111
St. L. & S. F. pfd	1,490	38¾	36¾	37¾	34
St. Paul	85,615	73¾	68¾	72¾	68¾
Do pfd	900	108	107¾	108	105
St. Paul & O.	825	27	25¾	26¾	25¾
Do pfd	2,625	89	88¾	88¾	86¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,100	90¾	87¾	89¾	87¾
Texas Pacific	6,700	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	38,462	42¾	41¾	41¾	41
Wabash	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	5
Do pfd	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
W. Shore bonds		44		44	45
Western Union	34,915	59¾	56	58¾	55¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	98
American	90	United States	46

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1sts (asked)	116
United States 4½s	112¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	45¾
United States new 4s	123¾	do Rio Grande	56
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific firsts	112¾
Central Pacific firsts	112¾	do land grant (ask)	103¾
Erie seconds	59¾	do sinking fund	105
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	95		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68	Tennessee 6s, new	38¾
Missouri 6s	105¾	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	109	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	38
Tennessee 6s, old	37	do deferred	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	Tenn 6s old	38	20000	N Y W S & B 1st	45¾
1000	Can So 1st gtd	98	5000	do	45¾
14000	do	98¾	5000	do	45¾
5000	C B & Q 7s	129	75000	do	45¾
5000	C S P M & O con	110¾	20000	do	45¾
1000	D & R G W 1st	58	15000	do	45¾
3000	D & R G 1st con	82	5000	do	45¾
10000	E Tenn 5s	55¾	35000	do	45¾
18000	do	55¾	5000	do	45¾
15000	do	55¾	5000	do	45¾
10000	do	56	20000	do	45¾
6000	do	56	5000	do	45¾
2000	E & T H 1st	95	20000	do	45¾
10000	H & St Jo 8s con	110	5000	do	45¾
4000	K P 1st cons	90	145000	do	45¾
1000	L & W B con asntd	90	5000	do	44¾
3000	Mich So s f	101¾	35000	do	44¾
5000	Mich Cen 7s	124¾	35000	do	44¾
1000	M L S & W 1st	101	35000	do	44¾
2000	M&SPlst—C&PW	94¾	1000	do	44¾
2000	M&SPlst—W&M	94¾	10000	do	44¾
1000	M & St P 1st	120	5000	do	44¾
2000	M K & T con 7s	104¾	5000	do	44¾
5000	NYLE&Wn2d con	89	5000	do	44¾
25000	do	89¾	5000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	5000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	35000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	5000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	10000	do	44¾
10000	do	89¾	12000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	10000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	5000	do	44¾
5000	do	89¾	1000	N J C 1st con	100
5000	do	89¾	25000	NJClst conasntd	100
20000	do	89¾	5000	O So 1st	73
5000	do	89¾	10000	O Cent inc	13
5000	do	89¾	2000	So Pac of Mo 1st	104¾
1000	do	90	2000	St L & I M 1st	111
4000	N Y C & St L 1st	102¾	3000	TexPaclst—RGD	55
4000	N W s f 6s	112¾	6000	Tex P inc l g	47
5000	N W s f deb 5s	91¾	1000	U P land grts	106
5000	N W con coup b	128	1000	U P s f	114
2000	No Pac 1st coup	101¾	1000	Wab g m 6s	42¾
9000	do	102			

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 3s regd	100¾	10000	N Y W S & B 1st	44
10000	U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	10000	do	43¾
10000	U S 4½s coup '91	113	10000	do	43¾
600	C&Olst—SeriesB	89	10000	NYLE&Wn2d con	89¾
7000	C & O cur	34¾	10000	do	89¾
3000	Can So 1st gtd	98	10000	do	89¾
3000	C B & Q deb 5s	92	10000	do	89¾
10000	C&NWcon c'p g b	128	10000	do	89¾
1000	C & N W s f 5s	101	30000	do	89¾
8000	D & R G W 1st	58	10000	do	89
1000	D & R G 1st con	59	1000	N Y C 1st coup	131¾
15000	E Tenn inc	15	1000	N Pac 1st coup	102¾
4000	Ft W & Den 1st	66¾	10000	O & T 1st	69
1000	do	67	2000	SPM&Mlstconds	104¾
6000	Kas Pac 1st cons	81	1000	SL&SF2d—ClassB	97¾
10000	N Y W S & B 1st	44¾	2000	Tex P 1st—RGD	56¾
10000	do	44¾	15000	U P 1st	112
1000	do	44¾	25000	Wab g m 6s	43
20000	do	44¾			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S 4s regd	123¾	3000	N Y W S & B 1st	45
1000	A & P inc	13	5000	do	44¾
6000	do	13	18000	do	44¾
5000	do	13	70000	do	44¾
2000	do	14¾	2000	do	45¾
3000	B C R & N 1st	103¾	15000	do	45¾
17000	C B & Q deb 5s	92	20000	do	45¾
5000	Can So 2d	80	30000	do	45¾
3000	C&Olst—SeriesB	91¾	10000	do	45¾
5000	C & O cur	36	10000	do	45¾
5000	C & E Ill 1st	100¾	10000	do	45¾
5000	C S P M & O 1st	115¾	10000	do	45¾
4000	C Pac gold bonds	112¾	10000	do	45¾
1000	C St P M & O con	110	5000	do	45¾
5000	D & R G W 1st	40	10000	do	45¾
6000	Erie 1st	122	40000	do	45¾
1000	Erie 7s cons gold	121	5000	do	45
13000	E Tenn 5s	57	10000	do	44¾
2000	Ells Lex & B S 6s	90	10000	do	44¾
2000	Intl coup 6s	72	5000	do	44¾
12000	KPc—DDassntd	103	5000	do	44¾
1000	L & N gen m 6s	91	5000	do	44¾
1000	L&WBcon asntd	95	5000	NJClst con asntd	102
10000	M K & T gen 6s	72	1000	O & M con	118¾
2000	Mich Cent 7s	123¾	1000	do	119
2000	Mich Con 5s	102	5000	O & T 1st	69
12000	Met Ele 1st	100	12000	O Ry & N Co 1st	105¾
5000	Mut Union 6s	65	3000	SL&SF2d—ClassB	98
2000	M&SPlst—W&M	94¾	3000	S P M & M 1st	111¾
1000	Mid of N J 1st	86	4000	SM&Mlst—Da Ex	109¾
1000	N W s f deb 5s	92¾	6000	St L & I M 5s	64
1000	do	92¾	2000	Tex P 1st—RGD	56¾
10000	do	92¾	1000	Tex P inc l g	45
1000	N W s f 5s coup	101	1000	do	44¾
25000	NYLE&Wn2d con	90	1000	do	44¾
1000	N Y C Ex 5s	104¾	8000	U P 1st	112¾
3000	do	105	1000	W & St P 1st	107¾
2000	N Y C & St L 1st	103	30	Mercantile Bank	122
5000	N Y Sus & W 1st	98	20	Amn Ex	93
100000	N Y W S & B 1st	44	25	do	93
5000	do	43¾	5	do	92
35000	do	44¾	10	do	90
5000	do	44¾	50	Adams Ex	128
35000	do	44¾	10	U S Ex	50

NEW YORK, May 27.—Money market easy at 2@3; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firmer at 483¾; do demand, 485¼. Produce exports for the week, $5,797,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—[Special.]—A small amount of paper has moved, and rates are steady at 5½@6 per cent for business time loans. The banks borrowed money at the clearing-house this morning at 6 per cent. New York funds sold at from 5 cents discount to 10 cents premium on $1,000. The exchanges were $9,277,743 and the balances were $1,206,468.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	10	154	154	154	154
Erie Tel.	200	25	25	25	25
New Eng. Tel.	125	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Atchison	400	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
C., B. & Q.	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Fitchburg	100	116	116	116	116
Mex. Cent.	1,000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	100	42	42	42	42
Cal. & H. mining	5	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
Quincy	5	36	36	36	35
Second board—					
C., B. & Q.	100	113	113	113	113
Flint	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Mex. Cent.	1,300	9	9	8¾	8¾
Pullman	100	100	100	100	100
Bell Tel.	50	154	154	154	154
New Eng. Tel.	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Erie Tel.	100	25	25	25	25
Atchison	1,000	73	73¾	73	73¾
Cal. & H. mining	15	167	167	167	167

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2500	Mex Cent 7s	38¾	1000	B & O 6s	119¾
15000	do	38¾	2000	New M & S P 7s	117
10000	do	38¾	1000	So Kan & W 7s	119

SECOND BOARD.

25000	Mex Cent 7s	38¾	2000	Mex Cent 7s	40¾
15000	do	39	10000	do inc	9¾
10000	do	38¾	15000	do inc	9¾
23000	do	39	5000	do inc	9
25000	do	40	9000	Den Ex 4s	80
11000	do	40¾	5000	L R & Ft S 7s	96
25000	do	40¾	5000	U Pac 8s	103

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,044,204; balances, $1,307,479. Money 4@6. New York funds easy. Stock renewing flat to 4 per cent. Market steady to strong. The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55¾	55¾
Reading	15 7-16	15¾
Northern Pacific	21	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	47¾	47¾
Louisville & Nashville	44	44¾
B., N. Y. & P.	6	6¾
Jersey Central	59	59¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—[Special.]—There is no change in the market for New York exchange. Sales continue to be made between banks at 25 and 50 cents premium over the counter. The buying rate is par and the selling rate 1-20.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 27.—Exchange unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 27—5 p. m.—United States 4½s, 113¾; United States 4s, 123¾.

St. Paul 71¾; Canadian Pacific, 47¾; Illinois Central, 123¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 111; Erie, 16; do seconds, 61½; Reading 14¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £46,000.

PARIS, May 27.—Rentes, 78f 2½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The mining market, although quiet, was somewhat firmer. Sales included Belle Isle at 51c and Bodie at $4.40. (The strength of this latter stock is due to the contest for control now being carried on actively in San Francisco.) Consolidated Virginia 15c, Horn Silver $6.03, Sierra Nevada $1.20, Union Consolidated $1.80, and Bulwer 54c.

Homestake	9	Quicksilver	4¾
Iron Silver	85	Do preferred	22¾
Ontario	19		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	143¾	Pewabic	1¾
Allouez Mining Co.	1¾	Quincy	36¾
Calumet & H.	167¾	Huron	¾
Franklin	7		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Hale & Norcross	$2.12¾
Best & Belcher	1.75	Mexican	1.37¾
Bodie Consolidated	3.75	Mount Diablo	2.25
California	15	Navajo	3.25
Chollar	1.50	Ophir	1.00
Consolidated Pacific	25	Potosi	40
Consolidated Va.	20	Savage	75
Crown Point	1.25	Sierra Nevada	1.12¾
Day	1.87¾	Union Con.	1.62¾
Eureka Con.	2.25	Utah	65
Gould & Curry	1.25	Yellow Jacket	1.75

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Bradley st, 150 ft e of Noble, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 29 (Julius R. Krens to Anthony Tomaszewski) $1,850
Washington boulevard, 210 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 30x154 ft, dated May 3 (S. and H. A. Christy to Erasmus Garrott) 12,000
Indiana av, 298 ft n of Thirtieth-st, e f, 26x171 ft, improved, dated May 26 (James F. Hervey to Michael B. Lydon) 10,000
West Erie st, 288 ft e of Paulina, n f, 72x70 ft, dated May 13 (Andrew L. Anderson to Thomas Williams) 4,800
Clybourn av, 464 ft n w of Dayton st, s w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 27 (F. and K. Pauzer to Charles A. Friedrich) 3,800
Lytle st, 416 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 26 (Ellen Murray to Timothy Riordan) 3,500
Stanton av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 248x125 ft, dated April 30 (Abner Smith to August Singer) 2,600
Ontario st, 100 ft e of St. Clair, n f, 50x120 ft, dated April 21 (estate of William B. Ogden to Mary R. Boynton) 6,750
The premises No. 601 West Erie st, dated May 27 (W. and N. A. Wyckoff to Emma J. Witty) 2,000
West Superior st, n w corner Ashland av, s f, 48x120 ft, dated May 24 (William Koch to John Schwerin) 6,000
East ½ of Lot 7 in Block 14, Sec. 39, 14, dated May 24 (Nicholas Mann to Catharine Mann) 2,000
Bloomingdale road, n w cor of Dudley st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 28 (E. Maynard to C. C. Brethauer) 500
Ogden av, n w cor of Madison st, e f, 161½x[illegible] ft, dated May 24 (Ann E. Webster to Lewis D. Webster) 20,000
Dearborn av, 150 ft n of Maple st, e f, 56x150 ft, dated May 24 (Lewis D. Webster to Ann E. Webster) 20,000
Hanover st, 126 ft n of Thirty-[illegible], [illegible]x100 ft, dated May 12 (David Davis to Fred Bussiann) 2,100
Nebraska st, 225 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 30 (D. Van Bull to H. Murray) 800
Bushnell st, 300 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3 (H. E. Buell to L. J. and K. J. Gunther) 1,050
Washington boulevard, 236 ft w of Albany av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 24 (S. H. and J. R. Wood to Henry Van Buren) 2,000
Arbour place, s e cor of Ashland av, n f, 20x115 ft, dated May 20 (Joseph and John Titley to Stephen Olbrick et al.) 27,000
Thirty-first st, 24 ft e of Wallace, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 19 (F. P. Fisher et al. to P. H. Crowe) 1,400
Dayton st, 227 ft n of Western av, w f, 24x123 ft, dated May 13 (M. O. Jones to E. Worle) 1,000
Peoria st, 188 ft n of Kinzie, e f, 20x116¾ ft, dated May 27 (John N. Ison to Joseph McLean) 2,000
West Polk st, n e cor of Rockwell, s f, 97½x125 ft, dated May 12 (G. W. Smith to J. W. Ulm) 1,800
Campbell av, 164 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Aug. 11, 1883 (J. E. Willets to W. W. Willets) 1,200
Southport av, 339 ft n of Belden, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 8 (G. F. Koester to Peter Mayer) 700
Ashland av, 299 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated May 27 (J. Rocne to G. F. Koester) 600
Michigan av, 264 ft s of Madison, e f, 36¾x[illegible] ft, dated April 30 (Philip W. Deirick to The Western Bank-Note and Engraving Company) 26,000
Prospect av, 120 ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 13 (W. Tarr to J. F. and K. A. Kuhnlein) 425
Green st, 200 ft s of Van Buren, w f, undivided ½ of 50x125 ft, improved, dated May 1 (James Edmanson to George Edmanson) 3,500
Ferdinand st, s e cor of Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, dated May 22 (H. E. and J. Larmon to H. F. Scheuermann) 1,250
West Eighteenth st, s e cor of Ruble, n f, 25x101¼ ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. W. Lanehart to E. Dowling) 1,600
Evergreen av, 75 ft e of Robey st, s f, 50x170 ft, dated May 26 (Frank Thon to Anna T. Lusk) 2,200
West Congress st, 81¾ ft w of Paulina, s f, 22x73¾ ft, dated May 15 (J. E. and H. T. Weeks to Henry Drummond) 5,000
Thomas st, 189 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 19 (C. Counselman to R. C. Moore) 360
West Monroe st, 50 ft e of Homan av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 17 (C. P. and A. B. Dewey to M. E. Sutherland) 750
Osgood st, 250 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 12¾x125 ft, dated May 17 (A. L. Humphreys to W. Schubert) 375
Ritchie place, 80 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 40x75 ft, dated April 2 (A. M. and W. Casler to Potter Palmer) 4,000
Washtenaw av, n of Lake st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated May 19 (J. A. Townley to R. Bourke) 550
Indiana av, 96 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 24x180 ft, dated Feb. 9 (James H. Luther to Charles H. Wood) 6,000
West Nineteenth st, 120 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 26 (J. and B. Honda to F. Kalibera) 1,300

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st, 186 ft e of Southport av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 26 (E. Prussing to F. Indeler) $525
Ward st, 61 ft s of Diversey av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 4 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to Anton Pieper) 500
The premises No. 1130 North Halsted st, dated April 5 (John T. Davis to L. M. Erickson) 3,500
Snyder st, 100 ft s of Noble av, e f, 25x121 ft, dated May 19 (Albert Wisner to E. L. Vogel) 1,650
Fullerton av, 150 ft w of High st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23, 1883 (W. Hahne to C. Griebenow) 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 23 and 24, Block 1, Herring's part of Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated May 10 (H. Simmers to G. T. Simmers) $500
Jefferson av, 110 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated March 1 (Paul Cornell et al. to Maria L. Whitney) 3,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Carroll av, 176 ft w of Forty-second st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 14 (West Chicago Land Company to L. E. Farrar) $400
North av, 230 ft w of Mead st, s f, 25x140 ft, dated May 12 (H. and D. F. Keeney to A. Pelzer) 475
West Ohio st, 25 ft w of Forty-seventh, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 27 (A. Miller to A. B. Dewey) 250

BUILDING-PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

W. Ladwig, one-story cottage, 20x35, No. 284 Clybourn avenue, to cost $1,200.
William Graves, cellar, 16x20, No. 100 Augusta street, to cost $250.
Mrs. Curtin, one-story cottage, 24x24, No. 635 Lincoln street, to cost $800.
John Gillen, three one-story cottages, 24x30, Nos. 3716, 3720, 3728 Butler street, to cost $3,000.
Patrick Hallinan, basement, 20x40, No. 153 North Peoria street, to cost $800.
M. Lukowski, two-story dwelling, 20x50, No. 188 Cleaver street, to cost $2,500.
Mrs. Anna C. Allen, three-story dwelling, 20x44, No. 18 Walton place, to cost $7,000.
P. Caugley, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 2863 Deering street, to cost $1,000.
J. H. Lehner, three-story dwelling, 23x60, No. 779 North Clark street, to cost $6,000.
John Haas, four-story store and dwelling, 25x80, No. 1118 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $9,000.
Ernst Kiens, two-story dwelling, 20x36, No. 913 Girard street, to cost $1,600.
C. W. Blarsdell, two-story dwelling, 24x58, No. 511 La Salle avenue, to cost $9,000.
Charles E. Hoyer, three-story dwelling, 22x64, No. 307 Lincoln avenue, to cost $4,500.
August Hansake, four-story factory, 40x100, Nos. 100 to 108 Weed street, to cost $8,000.
John Kralowec, three-story store and dwelling, 57x75, 644 and 646 Blue Island avenue, to cost $13,000.
August Kursch, one-story cottage, 20x40, No. 912 Ogden avenue, to cost $1,200.
H. Rosenberg, one-story cottage, 20x24, No. 351 Henry street, to cost $800.
John Marish, one-story cottage, 22x24, No. 2008 Dashiel street, to cost $1,000.
Conrad Seipp, three-story stores and dwellings, 180x115, Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $50,000.
John Stephens, two-story front addition, 20x22, No. 436 Huron street, to cost $1,200.
F. Muehlke, two three-story dwellings, 46x48, Oak and Sedgwick streets, to cost $8,000.
John Braman, basement and addition, 20x60, No. 833 Twenty-first street, to cost $2,000.
Julius Voght, one-story cottage, 18x20, No. 543 Moore street, to cost $800.
John Beche, one-story cottage, 20x32, No. 21 Marvin street, to cost $1,000.
P. Nicholson, three-story flats, 22x66, No. 345 West Adams street, to cost $7,500.
H. Schipperus, one-story dwelling, 24x24, No. 893 Ogden avenue, to cost $1,500.
John Meier, two-story front addition, 20x30, No. 517 South Morgan street, to cost $1,000.
P. Moran, basement, 20x50, No. 154 Centre avenue, to cost $1,200.
F. Copeland, two-story dwelling, 25x50, No. 507 West Harrison street, to cost $4,000.
John Nole, one-story cottage, 20x25, No. 3030 Poplar street, to cost $600.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were not active yesterday, but rather tended to quietness. They were easy in the early part of the session, as European reports were not encouraging and there were rumors of a defalcation in coal stocks besides discounts on New York Clearing-House certificates, all of which caused some unsettling of confidence in produce. About 11 o'clock prices stiffened on the report of a firmer feeling in the stock market, and later there was a wave of decided strength, which seemed to be started by the posting of the statement of visible supply, which showed a much larger decrease for the last week than had been guessed at by the knowing ones. People here doubted the value of the figures, but they were telegraphed far and wide all the same, and wakened up outside buyers. Previous to that the trading was nearly all local. The grain markets were helped by a sharp rise in pork, which seemed to be independent of anything except the will of a gentleman who was long enough to catch certain shorts napping, and let them have what they wanted when they bid high enough to suit his ideas of propriety.

Provisions were quiet and stronger in an irregular way. Holders were firm in their views, as the local hog market was called firmer and Liverpool reported 6d advance in lard. But there was not much demand till the market started up about noon in sympathy with grain. Previous to that the principal business was a rather liberal changing of lard from June into July at a difference of about 17½c, with no attempt to turn it over into longer futures. Pork was marked up sharply about 1 o'clock by "the powers that be." It advanced to $19.10 for July, with about the same price for June and nearly that for August, while October sold at $17.75@17.90 and the year ranged at $13.75@13.80, both being freely offered by a party who recently covered a big line of shorts. Lard closed 7½c higher, at $8.37½ for July and $8.50 asked for August. Ribs closed 2½c higher, at $8.37½ for July, with several shipping orders that could not be filled, as they were limited below the market. In the afternoon there was a sharp advance in pork, with a wild look about the market, as if people did not know what they wanted to do. Pork for July sold simultaneously at $19.15 and $19.25, sold up to $19.30, was quoted at $19.20 after the tap of the bell, while $19.25 was bid a moment later. The shorts simply "walked up to the Captain's office," or rather their representatives did, as most of the buying was done on outside account. There were only two trades in lard in the afternoon, with no change in prices, while ribs were a shade firmer.

Flour was dull and easy. There was even less doing than the recent light average buying. The coarse millstuffs were quoted weak.

Wheat was rather more active and quite strong. It declined 1c early in the day to 89½c for July, but improved to 91¾c at 1 o'clock, with about 2¾c less for June, and August at ⅝c premium. The British markets were called dull and heavy, and New York reported things to be flat on both sides of the Atlantic. This, with the financial uncertainty and fine weather in the West, caused the throwing of some large lots, most of which were bought on the recent depression, and the market looked quite heavy for a while. The offerings were mostly on Eastern account, which fact made some suspect that there was more trouble brewing Eastward. But this selling was over about the time that stocks were reported to have turned in New York, and the subsequent posting of the visible supply figures led to a rush of buying. On the afternoon session the market fell back to 91c for July on the discovery that New York was ¼c lower in response to our 1 o'clock bulge, while other statements of visible supply led many to think that ours made the decrease twice as great as it ought to be. Cash lots of No. 2 spring sold at 87¼@87½c, with hard No. 2 at 90½@91½c, and No. 2 Minnesota at 92½c.

Corn was quiet and firmer. It closed at 1 o'clock ¼c above the latest prices of Monday, at 57½c bid for July, after selling early at 56⅝c and later at 57⅜c, with June at 1¾@2c discount and August at 1¼@1½c premium. The British markets were quoted dull and heavy, while our receipts exceeded 300 car-loads, and those in the Southwest were stated to be on the increase. These things caused the early weakness and made the market very dull by causing buyers to hold off, while the bears seemed afraid to sell short. Subsequently the market rose in sympathy with wheat and on the posting of the visible supply, but there was not much tone to it, and July fell back to 57¼c at the close of afternoon trading. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 54¼@54½c, with rejected at 45@46c except in special bin, which brought 48½@52c. Sample lots closed nearly 1c higher than Monday, though they were very heavy early in the day.

Oats were active, there being a brisk inquiry from shippers, who, however, confined themselves almost entirely to the sample market. Futures opened steady, advanced ⅜c, but fell back that much a little later, advanced steadily ⅝c, and closed steady at 32⅜c for July and 32c for June, being ⅛@⅜c higher than the latest prices of Monday. One car of No. 2 mixed sold early at 31c, but was quotable at about 31½c later. In the sample market something of an improvement was reported for No. 2 mixed, a good many of which were taken to put into elevators, probably to be shipped by lake some time soon. No. 2 white sold at about previous prices, bringing 34¾@35c on track, and 34¾@36¼, chiefly at 34¾@35c free on board cars. No. 2 mixed sold at 32@33c on track and at 31½@34c, chiefly at 32c, free on board cars. In the afternoon the market was easier, June closing at 31⅞c and July at 32¼c.

Rye was quiet and steady for cash No. 2 at 61c, with May and July nominally ½c higher, at 61c and 62c respectively, and June 61c bid, sales being made at that. Six cars sold by sample brought 61@62½c for No. 2 free on board cars. There was a moderate inquiry on shipping account, but the offerings were small and trading light.

Barley was unchanged and nominal for cash No. 2 in store, which was quoted about 67c. The cooler weather, however, resulted in an improvement in the sample market, where there was considerable trading and a higher range of prices, No. 2 taken from store and placed free on board cars selling at 68c, No. 3 at 55½@60c free on board and at 60@65c on track, and No. 4 at 55c free on board cars.

Seeds were unchanged. There were no offerings in consequence, and a quiet market resulted. Flax sold sparingly at $1.69 for No. 1 cash, timothy was about $1.29@1.31 for prime, and prime clover was about $5.30 for prime. Hungarian seed is firmer, owing to about half the stock in the city having been consumed in the fire of Sunday last.

The wholesale markets remain in a very quiet state. Scattering buyers are to be seen, but the but the bulk of the business is in the execution of mail and telegrah orders. Dullness prevailed in the boot and shoe and clothing markets. Groceries met with a seasonable demand and averaged steady. The dried-fruit market was without new features, and canned goods and fish were also quoted as before. Oils were steady. Dairy products were quoted about as before, the demand continuing light at weak prices.

Reports from the cod and mackerel fisheries are to the effect that comparatively few fish are being taken. The catch of lake fish has also been light thus far and the larger part of those taken have been absorbed in a fresh state. The effect has been to impart a firmer tone to the market at a time when ordinarily the course of prices is downward. The relatively high price of meats also has a sustaining effect.

Hay was steady, the inquiry being active with a liberal supply. Eggs were steady and poultry in request for spring chickens at 9½c per lb. Hides were unchanged, tallow dull, and wool quiet at quotations. Potatoes, if choice, could be sold, otherwise not. Broom-corn was steady. Green fruits were generally in request and unchanged in price. Berries were plenty and in somewhat better condition than Monday, and higher prices were realized. Whisky was unchanged.

The pork covering of the last three days has probably amounted to about 30,000 brls, of which two-thirds was filled in yesterday. Nearly all of it was sold short at the time people thought pork was going to the dogs on the New York failures, which is not "so very long ago."

There was not much going on yesterday on 'Change, except the pork squeeze, and the reporter had a hard time of it in getting operators to talk about anything but the visible supply of grain. That was discussed ad plenum if not ad nauseam. The correctness of the Secretary's figures were widely called in question, especially in the case of wheat, which the New York statement will show to have decreased only about 1,000,000 bu instead of nearly twice as much. The difference may be partly accounted for by reference to the shipment of some 500,000 bu of wheat by lake from Duluth last week. If that wheat is really consigned to Canadian millers, as some claim, there is reason in having regarded it as dropped out of the count altogether. Then the Chicago statement is made upon the basis of subtracting 25 per cent from the shipments, and perhaps it does not include some grain in New York harbor that ought to be counted, most of the receipts of wheat at that point being put afloat at this season. We note that Secretary Stone looked over his figures on being told that their accuracy was questioned, but could find no error to require correction.

Some people here say that the selling out of the young wheat is rather a reason for strength than for weakness. The trade is now relieved from the fear of its being dumped on them at any moment, which fear held them in dread for weeks. The sword of Damocles could not have excited graver apprehension.

No export demand here yesterday for wheat, but lots of rumors of big business in New York. One telegram said 500,000 bu had been taken. One party noted a fair demand there, but principally for low grades. A couple of boat-loads were sold there early at ½c advance, which was rendered possible by lower ocean rates. We note that New York sold 100,000 bu oats for export, the low prices making them unusually attractive in Europe. Also that our stocks of oats in Chicago are down to a minimum on much the biggest receipts ever known, and that sample lots were bought here yesterday to be put afloat, which is also very unusual.

At the close of trading yesterday afternoon it was curiously interesting to see one Director doing his best to enforce the rule in the wheat pit and another Director setting the example of disregarding the bell-tap which is notice to quit.

A London cable of yesterday says "Are offered (wheat) at 1s (per quarter) less than figures you ask." Yet that asking figure was based on about the lowest quotation here. The grain now in New York is being offered to Europe on very low terms by people who want the money.

The Board of Trade will vote today on the question of adjourning over next Saturday. Friday is a legal holiday, and calls for no vote.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
May	$18.55	$18.60 @18.65	$19.20
June	18.55	18.65 @19.25	19.20
July	18.57½	18.85 @19.30	19.25
August	18.50	18.60 @19.20	19.20
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$8.12½	$8.15 @ $8.17½	$8.15
June	8.15	8.15 @ 8.20	8.17½
July	8.32½	8.30 @ 8.37½	8.35
August	8.45	8.42½@ 8.50	8.47½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$8.17½	$8.20 @ 8.25	$8.27½
June	8.17½	8.17½@ 8.25	8.27½
July	8.32½	8.32½@ 8.40	8.37½
August	8.45	8.40 @ 8.52½	8.47½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	87¾	87¾@ 87¾	88
May	87¾	86¾@ 89¾	88
June	87¾	87¾@ 89¾	88¾
July	89¾	89¾@ 91¾	90¾
August	90¾	89¾@ 92¾	91¾
CORN.			
No. 2	54¾	54¾@ 54¾	54¾
May	54¾	54¾@ 55¾	54¾
June	55	54¾@ 55¾	55¾
July	57	56¾@ 57¾	57¾
August	58¾	58 @ 58¾	58¾
OATS.			
No. 2	31¾	31 @	31¾
May	31¾	@	31¾
June	31¾	31¾@ 32	31¾
July	32	31¾@ 32¾	32¾
Year	27¾	27¾@ 27¾	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$1.12	$1.13¾	$1.[illegible]¾
No. 2 corn	56¾	57	57¾
No. 2 oats	39	39¾	39¾
No. 2 rye	*64	*64	*65¾
Pork	19.30	19.30	19.47½
Lard	11.72½	11.72½	11.82½
Short ribs	10.07½	10.07½	10.22½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	16,612	9,881	9,900	7,378
Wheat, bu	9,467	17,510	87,513	51,777
Corn, bu	114,902	230,714	352,795	237,132
Oats, bu	261,730	179,441	224,042	100,826
Rye, bu	5,041	16,400	25,598	7,823
Barley, bu	11,323	8,100	5,638	4,193
Grass-seed, bu	133,290	132,140	7,650	29,511
Flax-seed, lbs	93,156	75,670	51,000	4,000
Broom-corn, lbs		28,900	1,940	31,073
Cured meats, lbs	833,420	460,107	1,486,240	1,186,147
Canned meats, cases			634	1,517
Dressed beef, lbs			490,756	919,073
Beef, tcs			[illegible]	
Beef, brls			[illegible]	459
Pork, brls	150	225	3,729	1,548
Lard, lbs	119,400	660,303	601,450	317,631
Cheese, lbs	84,379	109,688	119,820	105,735
Butter, lbs	327,835	207,615	463,529	323,465
Live hogs, No.	17,977	15,900	3,117	2,095
Cattle, No.	7,772	4,258	2,412	2,137
Sheep, No.	1,104	2,881		1,385
Hides, lbs	143,650	229,965	249,623	514,450
Wool, lbs	140,010	63,519	63,190	63,698
Coal, tons	12,777	18,140	1,174	1,444
Lumber, m feet	15,935	14,713	2,910	3,753
Shingles, m	8,920	13,070	80	161
Salt, brls	8,908	6,737	4,546	1,600

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	3	..	3
Spring wheat	19	13	4	36
Corn	63	28	215	306
Oats	258	..	52	310
Rye	12	..	1	13
Barley	..	6	6	12
Totals	352	50	278	680

Total about 425,000 bu. Inspected out, 94,676 bu wheat, 150,591 bu corn, 386 bu oats, 421 bu rye.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Chicago last Saturday, compared with those one year previous:

	1884.	1883.
Nos. 1 and 2 winter wheat	102,413	497,762
No. 3 winter	49,508	26,305
No. 2 spring	7,068,345	4,982,609
Nos. 1 and 3 spring	20,670	232,478
Total wheat	7,241,942	5,807,051
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	3,761,536	2,749,715
Rejected and new mixed	47,379	473,677
Total corn	3,808,915	3,257,350
No. 2 mixed oats	305,285	501,814
No. 2 white	12,980	13,992
Total oats	321,167	564,246
Nos. 1 and 2 rye	336,685	691,406
Total rye	338,980	718,007
Nos. 1 and 2 barley	42,715	19,918
No. 3 barley	26,113	11,789
Total barley	69,820	32,247
Grand total	11,779,832	10,378,910

These figures show a decrease during last week of 384,695 bu wheat, 593,672 bu corn, 27,511 bu oats, 183,086 by rye, and 11,697 bu barley. Total decrease 1,200,661 bu.

There was no change in lake freights, corn being about 2c and wheat 2¼c to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 213,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu oats, and 56,000 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visibly supply of grain at days named:

	May 24, 1884.	May 17, 1884.	May 10, 1884.	May 3, 1884.
Wheat, bu	19,985,250	21,987,705	23,684,503	23,901,133
Corn, bu	7,988,357	10,011,777	10,295,804	11,992,443
Oats, bu	2,724,556	2,619,745	3,380,035	3,617,740
Rye, bu	1,022,027	1,250,309	1,213,870	1,380,207
Barley	401,650	653,679	522,546	668,933

These figures show a decrease during last week of 1,960,455 bu wheat, 1,685,420 bu corn, 302,687 bu rye, 168,029 bu barley, and an increase of 104,809 bu oats.

The following were the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, corn and rye for the week ending May 21 from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
Great Britain	709,629	369,713	....
France	182,943	128,392	....
Holland and Belgium	141,411	....	41,695
Germany	25,236	115,460	76,587
Portugal	60,547	....	....
West Indies, Brazil, etc	68,458	4,750	....
Totals	1,188,214	618,315	118,282

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—75 brls springs on private terms; 115 brls winters at $5.25; 200 sacks low grades at $2.15. Total equal to about 340 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—34 cars bran at $10.50@12.25; 12 cars middlings at $13.75@19.50; 1 car screenings at $16.50.

WINTER WHEAT—3 cars by sample at 88@90c for No. 3 red free on board cars. Total about 1,500 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—15 cars No. 2 hard at 90½@92½c. Total about 7,500 bu.

MIXED WHEAT—1 car No. 2 at 88c delivered.

SPRING WHEAT—34 cars No. 2 at 87¼@87½c; 7 cars by sample at 85c for No. 3 on track and 89c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 24,000 bu.

CORN—38 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 at 54¼@54½c; 7 cars high mixed at 56½@57c; 51 cars rejected at 45@52c; 206 cars by sample at 46½@53c for rejected free on board cars. Total about 130,000 bu.

OATS—1 car No. 2 mixed at 31c; 269 cars by sample at 34¾@36¼c for No. 2 white and 31½@34c for do mixed. Total about 270,000 bu.

RYE—6 cars by sample at 61@62½c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 3,000 bu.

BARLEY—13 cars by sample at 68c for No. 2, 55½@65c for No. 3, 55c for No. 4, and 45c for No. 5. Total about 10,000 bu.

MESS PORK—250 brls at $18.60.

LARD—No sales reported.

MEATS—155 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 225 tcs sweet pickled shoulders and 250 boxes short clear sides on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was unchanged at the following range of prices: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¾@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—In sympathy with Elgin the market was weak. There was no pronounced decline, but it was difficult to get last week's prices even for the best grades, while the poorer sorts apparently were not wanted at any price. Receipts are liberal and steadily increasing. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 19@20c; do common to choice, 16@18c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 7@8c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—The market remains in a depressed condition. Buyers are still adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy, and it is impossible to move round lots at the current quotations. Hard skims are in pretty large supply, and are neglected even at present low prices. We quote: Young America, full cream, 13c; full cream cheddar, mild, 11@12c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12@12½c; choice skimmed flat, 5@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@4c; damaged, 1@3c.

EGGS—Were steady at 13½c per doz for fresh laid.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change of importance, oranges being scarce and high, bananas plenty and easy, lemons steady, and pineapples are dull. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.50@5.00; oranges, Messina, per box, $4.00@6.00; Jamaica, per brl, $8.00; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.00; pineapples, per doz, $2.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—Jobbers, though by no means as busy as they would like to be, are doing a very fair business, the volume of sales being about up to the average for the time of year. Prices again showed steadiness, no article in the list undergoing a quotable change excepting standard granulated, which was off ⅛c: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13½c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cutloaf, 7¾c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Receipts have been liberal and a weak market is reported. No. 1 timothy was about $12.00@13.00 and Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@13.00.

HIDES—Were rather quiet and steady. We quote: Light green salted, 8½@8¾c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 13¼@13½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11½@11¾c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Fair activity and a steady set of prices were noted of the oil market. We quote: Carbon, 110 test, snow white and water white, 11¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10c; 175 test, headlight, 12¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 68c; lard, No. 1, 60c; lard, No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, 56c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 35c.

SEEDS—There was a quiet market at about Monday's prices, flax being $1.68@1.70, timothy about $1.30 for prime, and $5.20@5.30 for prime clover.

STRAWBERRIES—Were in liberal receipt, but the general condition of the berries was better. Centralia, Ill., berries were especially nice and brought $2.25@2.50 per case, with other kinds, Southern Tennessees, etc., $1.25@2.25 per case.

TALLOW—Was dull at 6¾c for city packers' and 6c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 22@25c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@35c; coarse, 24@28c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@21c; medium, 23@24c; low do, 20@23c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,729	17,977	1,10[illegible]
Tuesday	4,100	16,000	50[illegible]
Total	11,829	33,977	1,6[illegible]
Same time last year	10,085	22,079	4,55[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	3,412	3,117	18[illegible]

George R. Hastings, extensively known throughout the West in connection with the sheep trade, he having been a sheep salesman here for the last fifteen or twenty years, died yesterday morning, after a brief illness, at his home near the Stock-Yards.

There were some 1,600 Texas sheep in the yards the bulk of which had lain there since Saturday. They were all closed out yesterday at $2.75@3.75.

Mention was recently made of a sale of a load of range-bred Hereford-Texan steers at the remarkable price of $7.00. They were bought by a city butcher. They dressed 65 48-100 per cwt neat meat to the 100 lbs, which is above the average obtained at our fat-stock shows.

There was more activity yesterday in all branches of the market and prices were generally firmer. Cattle were only a little more than half as plentiful as the day before, and under a good local and Eastern demand advanced 5@10c. Shipping grades sold at $5.65@6.80. The hog market was quiet, but averaged stronger than Monday, with sales of choice light at $5.65@5.75, and of best heavy at $5.75@5.80. Sheep were in good demand and sold to better advantage than for some days previous. Sales were at $2.75@5.60.

CATTLE—The weakness of Monday gave place yesterday to one of firmness. The change for the better was due to the fact that the arrivals showed a falling off of something like 3,600 head, and that advices from the markets below have continued favorable. The demand was moderate, as is usually the case Tuesday, but there was enough of it to take all the fresh and stale lots and at prices averaging about 10c higher. This carries the market back to about Saturday's figures, which it may be remarked were the highest of the year. Light and medium weights—droves averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs—continue to receive the most attention and command relatively the best prices. Anything that will do to ship, however, is in demand at prices that should prove satisfactory to feeders. From $5.65@5.75 for rough half-fattened lots sales ran upward to $6.80 for choice. That higher figures were not reached was because no extra beeves were offered. Most of the sales to the Eastern trade were at $5.80@6.35. Exporters took a goodly number at $6.40@6.80.

Butchers' stock, owing to the smallness of the supply, was firm. Butchers took hold freely enough, but canners held off. They do not care to do much at the prevailing prices, preferring to wait until Texas and native grass cattle come in larger numbers. They will not have long to wait. Sales were at $4.00@5.35 for poor to prime cows and bulls and at $5.50@5.75 for common to fair fleshy little steers. Scallawags sold at $2.50@3.50, and a few choice cows reached $5.50.

There was a fair inquiry for stockers and feeders. Few country buyers were here in person, but there were a number of orders in hand, and holders of attractive lots were enabled to get fully recent prices. Sales were on a basis of $4.25@5.25 for stockers and $5.00@5.65 for feeders.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
21	1,456	$6.80	20	1,070	$6.00
17	1,417	6.70	44	1,048	6.00
16	1,480	6.70	47	1,046	6.00
15	1,488	6.70	29	1,126	5.95
15	1,334	6.65	37	1,180	5.90
63	1,245	6.35	20	1,281	5.90
64	1,405	6.65	22	990	5.85
85	1,257	6.30	20	1,004	5.85
15	1,344	6.30	16	1,125	5.80
204	1,403	6.60	12 feeders	1,165	5.65
62	1,628	6.50	21	1,048	5.75
34	1,213	6.25	16	1,156	5.65
15	1,340	6.25	100 Texas	969	5.45
18	1,361	6.45	122	909	5.15
45	1,317	6.45	19	1,106	5.40
17	1,348	6.40	16 feeders	957	5.50
17	1,347	6.40	14 feeders	1,023	5.40
123	1,236	6.35	13 cows	974	4.95
45	1,260	6.35	17 yearling	555	5.25
10	1,139	6.10	37 yearling	733	5.25
15	1,344	6.30	16 cows	906	5.35
18	1,295	6.30	21 cows	974	4.75
85	1,258	6.30	24 cows	815	4.75
20	1,212	6.25	19 cows	975	4.62½
58	1,080	6.00	13 cows	700	4.50
88	1,224	6.25	11 cows	988	4.50
55	1,188	6.20	25 cows	914	4.65
18	1,238	6.20	31 cows	985	4.25
33	1,189	6.20	24 cows	944	3.50
31	1,115	6.15	11 cows	825	3.10
21	1,192	5.95	58 stillers	1,079	6.00
74	1,188	6.15	34 stillers	1,184	6.25
20	1,075	6.10	82 stillers	1,196	6.35
18	1,227	5.90	132 stillers	1,321	6.60
11	1,043	5.90	19	910	6.00
19	1,155	5.90	74 calves	120	7.00
19	1,003	5.90			

HOGS—The hog market opened rather quiet but a little firmer than Monday. The decreased arrivals and the fact that the market for the product was higher both favored increased strength in the live animal, but buyers were unwilling to pay any considerable advance and didn't. Light hogs were more active than heavy, and were the strongest. Though the number of packers buying was less by two than for Monday, their purchases were larger, they taking about 9,500. Closing quotations were $5.10@5.70 for poor to prime light and $5.10@5.80 for inferior mixed to extra heavy. Sales of skips and culls were at $3.50@5.00. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	382	$5.80	63	201	5.50	42	1[illegible]	$5.30
45	305	5.75	69	200	5.50	41	237	5.30
49	325	5.75	57	262	5.50	116	211	5.30
52	286	5.70	137	220	5.50	61	173	5.25
41	278	5.70	41	250	5.50	42	185	5.25
62	259	5.70	62	273	5.50	28	243	5.25
51	210	5.70	145	169	5.45	68	237	5.25
290	272	5.65	46	180	5.45	62	148	5.20
41	263	5.65	97	223	5.45	36	238	5.20
241	254	5.65	107	244	5.45	61	229	5.20
51	217	5.65	37	182	5.45	43	173	5.15
87	206	5.65	57	168	5.40	74	150	5.15
64	190	5.65	63	180	5.40	47	241	5.15
78	183	5.60	57	168	5.40	30	182	5.10
43	205	5.60	22	242	5.40	59	157	5.10
68	197	5.60	71	229	5.40	27	217	5.10
145	237	5.60	43	262	5.40	49	161	5.00
62	243	5.60	160	158	5.35	64	147	5.00
58	274	5.60	43	171	5.35	74	139	5.00
43	272	5.55	62	175	5.35	29	167	4.90
115	249	5.55	53	262	5.35	64	138	4.75
42	279	5.55	67	222	5.35	54	135	4.65
72	198	5.55	67	170	5.30	27	125	4.40
47	186	5.50						

SHEEP—Were in better demand than for some days past and prices were firm. Anything at all decent sold 15@25c higher than last week, as the total supply in the yards, stale stock included, did not reach 2,500 head. Sales were at $2.85@5.60 for inferior to choice, and included 1,600 Texans at $2.75@3.75. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
120	79	$2.85	139	106	$5.50	124 Texas	74	$3.00
21	98	3.00	92	108	5.50	250 Texas	78	3.75
10	87	4.00	60	92	5.50	245 Texas	78	3.75
79	100	4.50	52	117	5.60	100 Texas	81	3.75
66	97	4.50	247 Texas	82	2.90	650 Texas	78	2.75
141	119	5.50						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 250; steady; all grades firm; exports, $6.50@6.75; good to choice shipping, $6.00@6.40; common to medium, $5.40@5.90; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@5.75; grass do, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,100; lower; slow; inferior to fair clipped, $3.00@3.50; common to medium, $1.75@4.25; choice to extra, $4.50@5.00; Texans, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Steady; light to good Yorkers, $5.00@5.40; packing, $5.20@5.40; heavy, $5.50@5.70; receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 6,200.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,030 head; nearly all exportation and city trade slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle. Dressed beef slow at 9¼@10½c; common to best city-slaughtered sides, American refrigerator beef quoted at Liverpool dull at 9½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 950 head; shade better; fat sheep dull and unchanged; spring lambs, sheep, sold at 4½@5½c; lambs, 6@8½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,215 head; none sold live weight; nominal value, $5.00@5.75 per cwt.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 204 head; receipts consigned through, 238 cars; nothing doing; all sold; feeling steady.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; consigned through, 5 cars; prices dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 835; consigned through, 88 cars; market steady; fair demand; Yorkers, common and light to fair, $5.15@5.40; good to choice, $5.50@5.75; good mediums, $5.75@5.85; pigs, $4.75@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 27.—CATTLE—Dull; 10@30c off yesterday's prices; receipts, 38 head; shipments, 400.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 230 head; shipments, 4,225; Philadelphias, $5.60@5.70; Yorkers, $5.20@5.40.

SHEEP—Dull; shade off yesterday's figures; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,800.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,519 head; steady; native steers, 1,025 to 1,389 lbs, $5.55@6.12½; stockers and feeders unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500 head; weak; 10@15c lower; lots 198 to 300 lbs, $5.00@5.35, mainly $5.05@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 325 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—HOGS—Steady; common

and light, $4.00@5.35; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.65; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 2,800.

LUMBER.

There is little to say of the situation, each day being a good deal like the preceding one. The sales on the cargo market are quick, as a rule, the inquiry for everything except shingles being brisk. Strips and boards were most actively inquired for, and they were quoted at $11.50@12.50 for No. 2, $14.00@15.00 for medium, and $16.00@18.00 for No. 1. Shingles were neglected at $2.00@2.10 for standards and $2.15@2.30 for extras. Lath were quiet at $1.60@1.70 for green and $1.75@1.87½ for dry.

The regular meeting of yard dealers was held at the exchange yesterday morning and a few changes in prices made, No. 1 fencing set, dressed, and matched being advanced 50c to $17.00; common boards, 14, 16, and 18 feet being advanced $1.00 to $13.00, and A, B, and C siding tied, advanced 50c@$1.00. Shingles were reduced 15c per m. The revised list as adopted for June is as follows:

Clears, 2 in	$49.00
1st and 2d clear, 2 in	49.00
1st and 2d clear, 1¼@1½ in	47.00
3d clear, 1¼@2 in	45.00
Selects	34.00@41.00
2x4 clear and select together	28.00
2x4 B elect	23.00
2x6 and 2x8 clear and select	34.00@37.00
Clear finishings	41.00@47.00
A select, 9 in. up	36.00
Thin, clear and select, 9 in. up	35.00
A to C stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	32.00@41.00
D stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	27.00
D stock boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	22.00
Common boards, 12 in, 12 and 14 ft	16.50
Common boards, 12 in, 16 ft	15.00
Common boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 12 and 14 ft	13.50
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 16 ft	13.50
A to D box boards, 13 in and upward	21.00@47.00
A to C flooring, 6 in, dressed and matched	26.00@36.00
No. 1 fencing, set, 6 in, dressed and matched	17.00
Clear siding, 12, 14, and 16 ft	22.00
Siding, A to C	14.00@21.00
Fencing siding	9.50
Common and cull boards, miscellaneous	13.00
No. 2 common and cull boards, 14 to 18 ft	13.50
1¼ and 1½ in common and cull boards	13.00
1st quality of fencing	14.50
No. 2 fencing, 12, 14, and 18 ft	13.50
No. 2 fencing, 16 ft	12.50
4-in common fencing, 12, 14, and 16 ft	13.00
Pickets, flat, common	9.00
Pickets, flat, rough, mill-run	11.00
Pickets, fancy heads, dressed, selected	18.00
Pickets, 1½-in square, D & H. selected	21.00
Timber, joists and scantling, all 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@14.00
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@14.00
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x10, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x12, 12 to 24 ft	13.50@15.50
Timber, joist and scantling, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
2-in cull plank, promiscuous width	9.00
2x4 cull, 12, 14, and 16 ft	9.00
Extra A shingles	2.00
Choice extra shingles	2.45
Standard A shingles	2.25
Cedar "A" shingles	2.35
Dry lath	2.35

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull and neglected.

FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d; California.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@8s 3d; Corn—New, 5s 3d; old, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard 42s 6d.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 98,000 centals, 64,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short ribs dull at 43s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 62s.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 25s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New spring steady at 7s 3d. Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 2½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—COTTON—Steady with a fair demand; prices unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 3d.

COMMON RESIN—5s 9d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester—Cloth very firm and holders are asking higher rates. Yarn firmer.

LONDON, May 27.—LINSEED OIL—18s 10d@18s 11d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 3d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 27—12 m.—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn dull and easier at 5s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn neglected. To arrive—Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull and heavy. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Pork, 73s. Lard steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 44s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese dull at 63s. Beef, 92s.

LONDON, May 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat tending downward. Corn tending downward: 5s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Very few cargoes off coast and very little inquiry. Corn very little inquiry. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very inactive and perhaps cheaper. Corn not much demand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Speculative trading in No. 2 red wheat was on a moderate scale, and at the outset indicative of slight yielding in values, followed, however, by a speedy rally, resulting in an advance of about ⅛@⅜c per bu; near the extreme close more or less of hesitancy was noted, with a rather easier range of quotations, leaving off steadily, though very quiet, and for early delivery winter hardened a trifle, as very sparingly offered, but was throughout very dull; spring futures advanced about ¼c a bu, and met with rather more attention, chiefly near the close, from shippers, partly as favored by the renewed depression in ocean grain freights. Sales of No. 2 red, $1.02¼@1.02¾ in elevator and $1.03¼ free on board from store, closing at $1.02¾ in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, early deliveries, 95¼@96c, closing at 96c. No. 2 red futures: May, closing at $1.01¾; June at $1.01⅞@1.02¼, closing at $1.02 bid; July at $1.03¾@1.04¼, closing at $1.04 bid; August at $1.04¾@1.05¼, closing at $1.04¾; September at $1.05¾@1.06¼, closing $1.05⅞ bid; October $1.06¾@1.06⅞, closing at $1.06⅝; December $1.09@1.09, closing $1.09. Corn advanced on early deliveries about ¼@½c a bu, limited offerings checking operations, especially on export account; No. 2 corn for prompt and May delivery on contracts was worked up early as much as 1¼@1½c a bu, as against the short interest, but left off weaker and unsettled. Later deliveries, on a moderate speculative business and through frequent fluctuations, closed a shade higher than yesterday. Sales of No. 2, afloat, of canal receipt, 64½@65c, closing at 64½c bid, and in elevator in lots 63¾@64c, do old crop in store, 65c. No. 2 futures: May 63¾@65c, closing at 63¾c bid; June 63¾@63¾c, closing at 63½c; July 63¾@64¼c, closing at 64¼c; August 65@65¼c, closing at 65¼c; September 66¼@66½c, closing at 66¼c. Oats, especially for early delivery, were sold to a liberal aggregate, and resulted in a further advance for the day of ⅛@¼c a bu, closing firmly. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator at 44c; No. 2 white in elevator at 40@40¾c, closing at 40¾c; do to arrive, 38¾@39¼c; No. 2 in store and elevator, 36½@37¼c, nearly all at 37c, closing in elevator at 37c bid, and delivered 38@38¼c; do arrive, 36¾c, cost, freight, and insurance, 36¾@37c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 36¾c. No. 2 futures: May closing 37c asked; June 36¾@37c, closing 37c; July 37½@37¾c, closing at 37¾c. Rye steadier in price, on, however, a restricted business, embracing afloat, 70½c; prime Western to arrive cost, freight, and insurance, 68¾@69½c; now held higher, with choice Canada at 73c as the best bid, and up to 75c asked. Barley and malt neglected; quoted about as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruled stronger as to price, on, however, a comparatively slow movement. Pork in limited request for early delivery at about previous quotations; old mess, $17.00, and odd lots of new mess, $17.75; clear backs, $18.25; small lots of family mess, $17.00; cut meats moderately sought after within the previous range; pickled bellies, in bulk, 7¾@8¼c; and sundry odd lots of other meats at former figures. Bacon dull and nominal. Western steam lard in slack request for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.40. Futures: June $8.37@8.40, closing $8.39; July $8.47@8.53, closing $8.51; August $8.57@8.61, closing $8.61; September $8.69, closing $8.70.

TALLOW—Steady and in demand with prime city quoted at 6¾c.

SUGARS—Raw in limited demand, at 5@5¼c for fair to good refinery muscovado; refined quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Less activity reported in the line of berth freights, with, in the instance of grain, renewed depression and irregularity in rates, though on most other classes of cargo the advantage continued with the carriers. The higher range of prices of wheat, corn, and oats, chiefly under speculative influences, told against the outward movement. In the way of charter contracts the business was to a fair aggregate. Of the contracts on berth by the steam-packets were, for Liverpool by steam, hence wheat at the reduced rate of 1½d, though at the close bids were reported of 2d; Newcastle at 13s 3d; Avonmouth, hence wheat at 3d; Hull, do at 3d; flour for London, local at 11s 3d @12s 6d; Glasgow, grain at 4½d; Bordeaux, wheat at 5c; Amsterdam, grain on private terms, quoted at 10c asked; Bremen, recently, rye at 55 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, May 27.—COTTON—Steady; futures quiet and steady; May, 11.63c; June, 11.64c; July, 11.82c; August, 11.94c; September, 11.74c; October, 11.25c; November, 11.04c; December, 11.04c; January, 11c; February, 11.23.

FLOUR—Dull; super State and Western, $3.00@3.40; common to good extra, $3.40@3.80; extra Ohio, $3.40@6.00; St. Louis, $3.40@6.35.

HAY—Quiet at 80@85c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and weak at 10@10¼c; options dull and slightly lower, there being little disposition to do business until it was seen how many notices of delivery would be sent out beginning tomorrow. Sales: 1,500 bags Rio No. 7, June, 8.00@8.05c; 3,500 do, July, 8.25@8.35c; 1,750 do, August, 8.35@8.45c; 250 do, September, 8.50c; 1,250 do, December, 8.70c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a moderate demand; domestic, 5¼@7c; Rangoon, 4¾c; Patna, 5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 79½c; crude, 7¼@7½c; refined, 8¼c.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 32¼c.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm at 14¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

CHEESE—Quiet and barely steady.

LEAD—Steady; common, $3.60.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,174 brls; wheat, 50,050 bu; corn, 114,850; oats, 48,800; rye, 50,200; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 7,033 brls; wheat, 117,179 bu; corn, 83,040 bu; oats, 58,187 bu; rye, 16,716 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady. High mixed, 68c; steamer yellow, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 65½c; steamer mixed, 65c; no grade, 62@64c. Oats very dull, with a large supply, but No. 2 white are held firm by the corner in May; No. 1 white, 44@45c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 1 mixed, 42c; No 2 mixed, 41c. At the call there was no business, but outside the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 46c.

FLOUR—Dull and easier; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.30; winter patents, $5.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.00@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Extra prime, $16.00; mess, $16.50@17.00. Lard unchanged at 9c. Hams, 13@13½c. Live hogs, 6@6¾c; dressed hogs, 7@7½c. Beef quiet. Extra mess, $12.00; plate, $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet and steady; steers, 8@10½c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7½c.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; creameries, 18@22c; imitation, 16c; best ladle, 14@15c; Northern dairy, 18@20c.

FREIGHTS—The market shows some improvement and fair engagements of grain have been made. To Liverpool—Grain, 1½d; sack flour, 5s; provisions, 7s 6d; butter and cheese, 15s; tobacco, 22s. To London—Grain, 3d; sack flour, 10s; provisions, 17s 6d; butter and cheese, 25s; tobacco, 30s. To Glasgow—Grain, 4d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 17s 6d; butter and cheese, 25s; tobacco, 35s.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,548 brls, 12,801 sacks; corn, 15,474 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; wheat, 33,450 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market on Change today was only fairly active and nominally unchanged in prices. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.09½; June, $1.09¾; July, $1.04; August, $1.12; No. 1 hard, cash, 99¼c; June, 99¾c; July, 98c; No. 1 cash, 92¾c; June, 95½c; July, 95c; No. 2 cash, 85c; No. 3 cash, 78½c; receipts, 22,750 bu; shipments, 99,934 bu; in store, 1,580,915 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a fraction lower and closed a fraction better than yesterday; No. 2 red, $1.11½@1.11½ cash, $1.11½ May, $1.09¾@1.09 June, 95¾@95¾c July, [illegible] August, 95¾@95¾c year, closing at outside; No. 3 red, $1.00 bid. Corn slow and irregular; 50¾c cash, 51¾@51¾c May, 51¼@51¾c June, 52¼@53¼c July, 53¾@53¾c August, 46⅝c year. Oats dull; 32¾c cash, 32¾c bid May and June, 29¼@29⅝c year. Rye slow; 63c asked. Barley dull at 60@80c.

LEAD—Dull; sales of small lots at $3.50.

BUTTER—Weak; dairy, 12@16c; creamery, 18@20c.

EGGS—Steady at 10½c.

FLAXSEED—Slow at $1.60.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Quiet at 70c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $3.05.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Firm, but very slow; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; $1.08¾ June; 95¾c July; 92¾c August; 92¾c year. Corn easier; 51½c May and June; 52¾@53¼c July; 53¾@53¾c August. Oats quiet; 32c May; 29¾c bid June.

Toledo, O., May 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, but steady; No. 1 white nominal at $1.12; No. 2 white, $1.05; No. 2 red, 98¼@98c; May, 98¼c; June, 98¼c; July, 96¼c; August, 95¼c; No. 2 soft, $1.16@1.07; No. 3 red, 89@90c; Rejected, 64@75c. Corn dull and easy; high mixed, 58c; No. 2, 57¾c; May, 57c bid; June, 56¾c bid; July, 58c asked; August, 59¾c asked; rejected, 55¼c; no grade, 51c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 39c, nominal; No. 2, 35@35¼c; May, 34¾@35c; June, 35¼c asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 1 white, $1.10; No. 2 white, $1.05; No. 2 red, 98¼@99c; May, 95¼c; June or August, 96c; July, 97c; No. 2 soft, $1.05@1.07c; No. 3 red, 89@98c; No. 4 red, 81c; rejected, 65@75c. Corn steady and firm; high mixed, 58c; new do, 57c; No. 2 spot, May, 57¼c; June, 57c bid; July, 58¼c asked; August, 59¼c; rejected, 56c; no grade, 51@51c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 2, 35¼c; May, 35¼@35¼c; June, 35¼c; rejected, 34¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 1,50 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 7,0.0 bu; oats, 200 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 27.—FLOUR—Steady, with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and closed steady; No. 2 red, May, $1.02@1.03¼; June, $1.02¾@1.03¼; July, $1.03¼@1.03¾; August, $1.02¾@1.02¾. Corn—Options dull; car-lots quiet but steady; rejected yellow, 60c; No. 3 mixed, 60c; steamer quoted at 61@62c; sail mixed, May, 60¾@61c; June, 60¾@61c; July, 61¾@62c; August, 62¾@63¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; rejected white, 38c; No. 3 white, 39¾c.

PROVISIONS—Lard steady; steam, $8.25@8.35¼.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; creamery extras, 20@21c; Western extras, 16c.

CHEESE—Dull.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2, 89¼c; May 89¼c; June, 90¾c; July, 92¾c; August, 93¾c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 56c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 61½c bid. Barley drooping; No. 2 spring, 63c; No. 3 spring extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $18.75 cash; $18.75 July and August. Lard—Prime steam, $8.20 cash and June; $8.35 July. Sweet pickled hams dull; 11@11¼c.

HOGS—Steady; $5.00@5.75.

BUTTER—Weak; choice creamery, 18@19c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Lower; new cream, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—Steady; 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 29,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 27.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.02¼@1.02¾; June, $1.03¼@1.03¾; July, $1.02¾@1.02¾; August, $1.01¾@1.02¾. Corn—Western nominally steady and dull; mixed spot, 61c bid; June, 60¾@60¾c; July, 61¾@62c; August, 62@62¾c. Oats lower; Western white, 38@40c; mixed, 36@37c; Pennsylvania, 37@40c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

EGGS—Easier at 13c.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Liverpool dull; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 2@2¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,488 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 91,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 295,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 27.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.02@1.03. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 58¼c. Oats lower; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35c. Rye dull; No. 2, 67c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm. Lard held at $8.00. Bulk meats buyers and sellers apart. Bacon firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firmer; prime factory, 8@9c.

Detroit, Mich., May 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, $1.07; May, $1.07¼; June, $1.06¾; July, $1.06¾; August, 98¾c; September, 98¾c bid; No. 2 red, 99¾c; No. 2 white, $1.00; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 33,000 bu. Corn—Cash, 58¾c; receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, 34¾c bid; receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, none.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 27.—Cotton—Future deliveries quiet. A loss of .02@.03c was followed by an advance of .04@.08c, but it could only be partially maintained. At the third call only 100 bales October were taken at 11.23c and 100 bales January at 11.10c. May was offered at 11.63c, June 11.64c, July 11.81c, August 11.94c, September 11.73c, November and December 11.03c. Futures closed steady, May to September inclusive, without quotable change. October to September .02c higher than yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., May 27.—Cotton—Steady, 11¼c; receipts, 284 bales; shipments, 530; stock, 22,700; sales 300.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 11¼c; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 400; stock, 7,800.

New Orleans, La., May 27.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; unchanged; net receipts, 730 bales; gross, 730; exports coastwise, 2,700; sales, 500; stock, 110,000.

Galveston, Tex., May 27.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 33 bales; stock, 5,331.

Bradford, Pa., May 27.—Petroleum—Stronger; total runs Monday, 88,203 brls; shipments and charters not reported; clearances, 3,034,000. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 74¼c, and closed at 79¾c; highest price, 80c; lowest, 74¼c.

Oil City, Pa., May 27.—Petroleum—Active, firm, higher. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 74¼c, advanced to 79¾c, declined to 78¾c, rallied and closed at 79¼c.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 27.—Petroleum—Active, firm, and higher; certificates opened at 74¼c, advanced to 79¾c, closed at 79¼c. Trading heavy.

Peoria, Ill., May 27.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., May 27.—Whisky—Quiet at $1.08.

New Orleans, La., May 27.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 27.—Turpentine—Firm at 29¼c.

CROP NEWS.

Iowa.

ALBIA, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—Since my last report the weather has been favorable to the growth of crops—rather warm and moist, though we have had some heavy showers of rain within the last week. The farmers nearly all have finished planting corn. The corn is coming up finely, and the ground is generally clean and in good condition. The early planting has been plowed once or twice, and is growing splendidly. The grass and small grain are "booming," and "the land is flowing with milk and honey." The numerous cheese factories are running at their full capacity, and some are ordering new vats. The prospect for apples and all kinds of small fruit is as good as ever seen, there having been no untimely frost to injure the blossoms or anything to hinder development. Iowa seems to be herself again, and her people are more cheerful and happy than for several years.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., May 27.—[Special.]—The crop prospects were never brighter in Buchanan County at this time of year than they are today. Small grains are up and doing finely. Corn-planting is more than half finished and much of it is already up and getting a good start. The weather is a little cool and cloudy, still everything seems to be growing. The hay crop will be heavier and better than ever before.

Illinois.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The weather has been cold for the last few days, and as a consequence the growing corn is suffering. An unusual crop of oats and hay is promised. Strawberries promise a bountiful yield. Fruit-trees in this county show a fair fruitage. Blackberry canes were winter-killed to a considerable extent.

TOLONO, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—Corn-planting is well along in this locality, the unusually dry weather of the last month having given farmers a fine opportunity to do their spring work. The corn is coming up well and will be a good stand. Wheat and oats have suffered more from the dry weather, and do not promise as large a yield as earlier in the spring. Strawberries will begin ripening within a week and will make a large crop.

DIXON, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The rains of late have hindered the farmers of the southwestern part of the county from getting in all their corn, while it has greatly improved the corn on higher ground. Nearly all the farmers have their corn planted, and some are plowing. Oats, wheat, and rye are looking fine, and fruit prospects have not been for years in a more promising condition.

Wisconsin.

RIPON, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—A ride through the neighboring farming country shows crops of all kinds to be in a flourishing condition. A mixed crop has been put in in this region. In spite of dire predictions corn is coming up well, and with favorable weather will give one of the largest yields ever known. In early crops the cold weather has interfered somewhat, but not materially.

BELOIT, Wis., May 27.—[Special.]—The last ten days have been rather wet and cold, yet it has been pretty good growing weather, and all crops are doing splendidly. Corn cultivating is commanding the farmers' attention, and the stand promises well. There is a little complaint from the wire-worm, and here and there a field has to be re-planted, but as a general thing everything is favorable. In many instances the rye is beginning to head out, and an early harvest is assured.

Michigan.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—The weather during the last week has been rainy and too cold for corn. A long ride throughout our farming region shows the condition of wheat to be at least 20 per cent under average in quality of growth for this time of year. Grass looks very well and oats fair. Cut-worms are injuring corn and potatoes.

Fruit Prospects.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The reports of a thousand correspondents from all parts of the United States in regard to the fruit crop say the apple crop will be the largest ever known. There will be only half a crop of peaches and pears. The prospect for a very large crop of small fruits is very good.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

ROCKPORT, Mass., May 27.—The first message by the Commercial Cable was received at Rockport yesterday afternoon, as follows:

From the Steamer Faraday to the Selectmen of Rockport: The Faraday wishes to thank the Selectmen of Rockport, as well as the citizens, for the hearty reception she received at their hands, and can only regret her arduous work called her away so soon, and she trusts this section, connecting the Cape to Dover Bay, will probably be completed this afternoon.

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

Col. Van Arman Says His Last Words in Behalf of the Prisoner.

Mr. Mills Closes for the State in a Powerful and Telling Argument.

The Jury Still Out—It Is Possible that They May Be Unable to Agree.

COL. VAN ARMAN.

HE CLOSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

There were no seats in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and no standing-room in the afternoon, when over 400 women were present. The men were turned out of one of the galleries, and, in addition, all the benches inside the railing and half of those outside were given up to females. They even crowded around the Judge, who couldn't move his chair, and one young woman actually sat on its arm. The aisles were packed full of women who stood up. Not since the Sullivan trial has there been such a crowd in the room, and over 200 men did not get beyond the front door. Many of the spectators seemed to be more interested in the speech of State's-Attorney Mills than in McKeague, for they left as soon as the court began to read the instructions. His argument was certainly a strong one, but it didn't please McKeague much, as he acted just about as he did when his own lawyers were talking—was calm and indifferent, apparently having no particular interest in the proceedings. He, however, was paler yesterday than usual, the strain of the long trial doubtless affecting him. His father was pleased at the explanations of Col. Van Arman, and his mother shed tears, but neither the plea of his attorney nor the denunciation of Mr. Mills made any impression upon him.

Col. Van Arman resumed his argument for the defense, continuing the subject of private detectives which he was in the midst of when the court adjourned Monday. He said it was injudicious and improper to allow them to meddle any further than was indispensable with a criminal case. They invaded private rights. "The brutal bully of a Pinkerton" arrested McKeague without a warrant and kept him in his private jail for twenty-four hours, making every effort to extort something that could be used against him. The people were not aware of their rights, or some men on whom unwarrantable hands were laid would blow out Pinkerton's brains.

He then went on to classify and discuss the evidence, saying that the circumstances could be embraced under three heads—suspicious conduct, blood, and buttons. He took up the testimony regarding McKeague's conduct before and after the murder was discovered, dismissing the question of "girling" as unworthy of discussion, and saying that there was nothing improbable in his statement about posting his books. It had not been impeached or impugned. The detectives, with all their watchfulness, had caught him in only one blunder, he having stated at first that he was writing letters Tuesday night. Who could tell what he had done two weeks ago without making a mistake? McKeague had had no possible chance to fix up his books. He had talked freely about the murder to his friends, and even the detectives admitted that he answered all their questions freely, though he knew they were questioning him to get evidence to hang him. There was something heroic in his love of truth and candor, surrounded by men seeking his life—telling all they wanted to know. If he had been guilty he would never have dared to talk in the manner in which he did.

BUTTONS AND BLOOD-STAINS.

Col. Van Arman insisted that, owing to the contradictory statements of Magin and the others as to the conversation about the buttons, the jury could not believe that McKeague said he didn't know where the buttons were lost. Considerable time was devoted to the spot of blood on the speckled pants. The Colonel claimed that microscopists could not distinguish human from animal blood, especially with only eleven corpuscles to work upon. Would the jury hang the meanest thing that lived upon such observation? Scientists were apt to be rash and headlong, and the Supreme Courts of nearly all the States had cautioned juries against them, declaring their testimony to be almost worthless. Prof. Piper was honest, but his testimony "wasn't worth a cent," because he was "overloaded with wonder," and thought things were true that he knew nothing at all about. But, having cut at one time his finger, which bled freely, and his hand at another, wasn't it possible that a drop of blood fell on McKeague's clothes, for the spot in question, a quarter of an inch in diameter, could have been made by one drop?

As to the buttons, the witnesses disagreed, and it was difficult to tell whether two or four were found. One testified that two new ones were picked up in a particular part of the room, and another that two old ones were found in a totally different part. No conscientious jury would take the unsupported testimony of a professional detective where he could testify to a falsehood. The oath of such a detective, where he had been hired "to work up a case," was unworthy of belief. While commenting on Billy Pinkerton, and saying that his evidence in other cases had not been credited, the court checked the Colonel, and told him he couldn't go outside of the case on trial. He came back to the buttons, and said that there was no way of identifying the shoddy in the vest and that on one of the buttons. A new vest had been produced, and it contained the same kind of shoddy as McKeague's vest. Piper had sworn that the shoddy in the vest and on the button had been colored by the washing. Tolman had shown that the vest contained not shoddy but common blue cotton batting. As to the thread, it had been shown that the two ends of a broken piece could not be identified unless the fibres were counted. Shiploads of such buttons were made.

THE GIRLS' STORIES.

The statements of the girls about the finding of the buttons at the Academy ball were natural and reasonable. They had been corroborated in part by others. Miss Murphy was called to impeach Annie Matkin, but how easy it was for her to overlook two small buttons among a lot of papers and money. McKeague's writing to the girls reminding them of what they knew and telling them to keep it in mind and stick to it was natural. If there was anything in that tending to impeach their testimony the Colonel was unable to see it. Their manner on the stand was certainly creditable, and their statements could not be discarded upon the testimony of Mr. Murphy, who was no more worthy of belief than they were. Miss Murphy's evidence was not worth a thought, as it was absurd. The testimony of the three girls constituted a perfect defense for McKeague.

As to the $50 bill, the Colonel insisted that McKeague's situation, his business, and the evidence in relation to his circumstances abundantly showed that that amount was not an unusual sum for him to have in his possession; and this circumstance, not being inconsistent with innocence, should not weigh a feather against him. Could the jury presume that Mr. Willson kept the $50 bill Dickson gave him, and that the $50 bill McKeague had was the same one? But a $50 bill had been shown to be in his possession the day before the murder.

In conclusion, the Colonel said he had always believed in the defendant's innocence. He deemed his prosecution very strange. The circumstances did not even authorize his arrest, and, with the explanation he had given of them, were not worthy of an instant's attention. He never knew of such a trivial case. All the favor the jury could do McKeague was to send him back to his dungeon, because there was another indictment against him. He demanded an acquittal, not for murder, but for justice, the prosecution being baseless, worthless, and, so far as the detectives were concerned, dishonest. The brutality and horror of the murder didn't aid the jury in determining whether McKeague was the perpetrator. They should treat him as law, morality, and religion demanded; with this he should be satisfied.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS.

THE CLOSING SPEECH—A POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

At the afternoon session State's-Attorney Mills closed for the prosecution. He spoke of the interest of the people in the case. They had no hate for McKeague, but demanded that legal subterfuges, the quibbles of lawyers, the perjury and fabrication of the prisoner should be brushed away, and the man proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and punished in the name of law, and order, and justice. He defended the detectives, who, he said, were honest, faithful, loyal men, and could well afford to take the abuse of criminal lawyers, because they were protected and strengthened by the appreciation and the love of the people.

He discussed the questions of reasonable doubt and circumstantial evidence. It was the duty of the people to show the guilt of McKeague, and, recognizing the justice and humanity of the rule, the State undertook to show by an analysis of facts that McKeague, who had sat before the jury for nearly three long weeks without the movement of a muscle, without a tremor of the face, and without a tear in his eye even when his mother was referred to by his counsel, was as guilty a man as ever sat cool and cold in a court-room—guilty of one of the most outrageous murders ever committed in the County of Cook.

SCORING M'KEAGUE.

"Be not deceived for a moment," said Mr. Mills. "Think not that that countenance is innocent. Think not that such a man could not have committed such a crime. What sort of a man are we dealing with? What kind of men does he belong to? Is he ordinary? Is he like other men? No. Cold as an iceberg, hard as the granit, his eye sheds no tear, his face shows no emotion whatsoever. Yet his counsel told you that these startling facts were proofs of innocence."

The evidence showed that he was a man of fiery passion as well as iron nerve; a man who, impassioned, stopped at nothing; a man who in the house of his friends, as at the ball in Winnetka where his friends were all around him, acted like a ruffian and a brute. Some people might imagine that McKeague was a guileless, innocent, simple-minded country butcher, but, independently of any proof as to his general reputation, he was shown by the testimony to be a man who associated not with the good, who frequented places not the best, who was quarrelsome, a fighter, a vicious man, maddened at times, and then wild. A burglar could not have committed the murders, because a burglar would have stolen the money and not have killed Mrs. Willson, a helpless paralytic, in her bed. Having quarreled with Mr. Willson and fired into his life, McKeague went up-stairs and slaughtered the woman to avoid detection and punishment. The business relations of Mr. Willson, and McKeague accounted for the latter's presence at the house February 12, he having been there before. No one except McKeague could tell what the quarrel was about, but the cause may have been the deed to the lot.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mills then analyzed the evidence at great length. If Fagan was a perjurer, the $50 bill could not be accounted for except in one logical, absolute way, and that was that McKeague took it from the body of James L. Willson, who got it from Dickson Tuesday, and did not leave Winnetka afterwards. Two witnesses swore they saw McKeague have a revolver Jan. 12. The proof was positive, not negative, like that of the defense on that subject. Where was that weapon now? The jury would find in McKeague's trunk cartridges for different-sized weapons. But the buttons were the "climax fact" in the case. Half an hour was devoted to them. He believed the jury would conclude, after examination, that the one with the thread and shoddy attachment found on the floor came out of the hole in McKeague's vest. Prof. Piper's answer settled the fate of McKeague—"There is no possible doubt: it amounts to a demonstration." Did the existence of millions of similar buttons prove that that one didn't come off McKeague's vest?

Attention was next devoted to the defense, Mr. Mills saying that it must have appeared to the jury that the witnesses who testified for McKeague were prepared to testify, their stories agreeing too minutely. Annie Matkin's story about the buttons was false, and as preposterous as that of young Meyers, who swore that he saw McKeague put down a barrel of sawdust and stoop and pick up something.

M'KEAGUE'S LETTERS.

The destruction of the letters of McKeague to the girls was significant. In the only one that had come to the surface he said: "Go slow, girls. Tell your story straight. My life depends upon it." Would the life of an innocent man depend on the telling of a story straight by two girls? Annie Matkin said nothing about the buttons at the Coroner's inquest. McKeague told different stories about losing them; the barrel-of-sawdust story came out for the first time in court. Where were the buttons Annie Matkin picked up? McKeague's varying statements as to what he was doing between 7:30 and 9:30, Feb. 12, were commented upon, and in conclusion Mr. Mills asked the jury to consider all the circumstances and tell the public how a man could be the focus of these convergent facts and be innocent.

The court, after making some general observations on the subjects of circumstantial evidence, reasonable doubt, etc., instructed the jury. The instructions were very long, of the stereotyped kind, and of no particular interest.

THE JURY.

THEY ARE STILL OUT.

The jury retired at twenty minutes after 5, and the pretty general expectation was that they would agree within a quarter of an hour, and about 300 remained to hear the verdict. But an hour passed and nothing was heard from the twelve. Then half an hour slipped by, and still they hadn't come in. At a quarter of 7 the court took a recess until 8. At that time fully 200 people, many of them women, were on hand, but there was no word from the jury. Their supper had been taken into them, and it was supposed they were still eating. But 9 o'clock struck, and the crowd was still waiting for the verdict. At ten minutes of 10 Judge Anthony made his appearance and said that owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the jury would agree or disagree the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning. The impression among the lookers-on was that the jury would disagree.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Five Lives Lost, a Straw-Board Mill Demolished, and Dye-Works Damaged.

TROY, N. Y., May 27.—[Special.]—A bleacher in Moore & Wilson's straw-board mill at Waterford exploded last night, blowing five men into eternity, totally demolishing the building, and damaging the stock and dye-works of J. M. King & Co., and Holroyd & Co. It was known that nine men were in the mill at the time of the explosion, and it was thought that all had been killed and their bodies burned beneath the ruins. A search for the bodies was immediately begun.

EDWARD KELLY.

While the work was in progress a man in the crowd shouted: "My God! look up there." Following the direction in which he pointed the body of a man was seen on the roof of the two-story addition to Holroyd & Co.'s establishment. Men hastened to the second story of the Holroyd building, thence through a window and up on the roof, and the body was taken through the window into Holroyd & Co.'s building. The man proved to be Edward Kelly. He was still breathing, but expired in a short time.

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

A few minutes later two more bodies were discovered on the sloping roof of the main building of Holroyd & Co. One was near the centre of the roof and the other near the eaves, with the feet hanging over the demolished mill. Men proceeded to the garret, and, opening the scuttle, recovered the bodies by letting down ropes with slip-nooses on the ends. The bodies were those of James Reddish, and Michael O'Shay.

OTHER BODIES RECOVERED.

The search was continued among the ruins, and about 1 o'clock the body of Michael Creed was taken out. By this time it had been ascertained that four of the employés at work the night of the shift had escaped; but one man, John Hefferman, was still missing. Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning Hefferman's body was taken from the ruins.

All of the victims, four of whom leave families, were terribly mangled.

The sides of the exploded bleacher were recently made of double thickness. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The total loss is about $20,000.

A REMARKABLE PALM.

The Coco de Mer palm is fonnd only in the Seychelle Islands. It is from sixty to 100 feet high, and its trunk is a foot in diameter all the way up to the top, where it is crowned with a tuft of huge leaves, some of them as much as twenty feet long. The male and female flowers are produced on different trees. The resulting nut is about a foot long, of irregular shape, and, till the discovery in 1743 of the only spot in the world where these palms grew, was believed to be a marine product. The Malay sailors used to affirm that it grew under water in placid bays; but if they dived for it it disappeared. The nuts were highly prized when found floating about on the Indian Ocean.

THE LAW.

Liability for Back Water Taxes—A Disgusted Hyde Park Saloonkeeper.

Record of Orders, Judgments, and New Suits in the State and Federal Courts.

Back Water Taxes.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the case of Leonard against the City of Chicago, involving the liability of a property-owner to pay back water taxes on property before he owned it. Leonard bought two houses in 1880, on which there were unpaid water rates for the previous five years, and on the city attempting to shut off his water he filed a bill for injunction. The Judge held that as the records of the water office are not public an innocent purchaser of property is not liable for back taxes, unless the power of shutting off was exercised within the water-rate year for which the tax was levied.

A Hyde Park Saloonkeeper Objects to Being Shut Up.

Morris Burns, a saloonkeeper at No. 5650 Hyde Park avenue, filed a bill yesterday against the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park to restrain them from interfering with his business. Some time ago the village authorities passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors within the district bounded by Fifty-sixth and Sixty-third streets, Cottage Grove avenue and the lake. Burns is within the prohibited limits, but applied for a license, which was refused. He, however, went on selling, and the Trustees had him arrested and fined $50. They propose to compel him to close up his place, and he now claims that they are trying to persecute him, that he has complied with the law, and is entitled to a license as much as any of his neighbors. A temporary injunction was granted.

Items.

Judge Rogers yesterday heard the case of John Morris against Sheriff Hanchett involving the validity of the transfer of the Culver, Page, Hoyne & Company assets to Morris. The Sheriff had seized some of the property and Morris replevied it, claiming it had been sold to him. The jury returned a verdict in his favor, and a motion for new trial was made.

The habeas-corpus case of Fred von Beren, a saloonkeeper arrested for selling liquor to minors, came up before Judge Barnum yesterday, but was postponed to Friday.

Salva Brintnall, President of the Drovers' National Bank of the Union Stock-Yards, began an attachment suit against the Penn Bank of Pittsburg, which closed its doors Monday, to recover a balance of $1,209 due it as correspondent here of the defendant. The First National Bank of Chicago is also made defendant as garnishee, it having some funds in its possession belonging to the Pittsburg institution.

Judge Rogers is hearing the case of William V. Booth, son of A. Booth, the fish-dealer, against Gurdon Corwith, son of Nathan Corwith, to recover about $20,000 borrowed money. Young Corwith, it seems, got in the wrong side of a corn deal, and applied to his friend for a loan, which was given on the understanding that it was to be returned very soon. Booth was very much astonished and hurt when he discovered how the money had gone and for a time threatened extreme measures.

John Carden Sr. and Henry V. Bemis are stockholders in the Carden & Bemis Malting Company. They had a dispute recently over some stock in the company, and yesterday Bemis began a suit against Carden, claiming $25,000 damages for alleged slander in charging him with fraudulently selling the stock.

The suit of Miss Helen Close against Mrs. M. J. McGlashan, the scalp doctor, was yesterday dismissed for want of prosecution by Judge Smith.

Judge Shepard yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the case of Rosa Lozovert against Morris Lozovert. This was one of the cases in which the Judge decided he had no jurisdiction, but was overruled by the Appellate Court.

Wilson H. Stubbings, a wealthy West-Side painter, commenced a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against Orris P. Baker, of No. 508 Carroll avenue, to recover $5,000 for alleged assault and battery.

It has been deemed impossible to do any jury business next week in either the Superior or Circuit Courts on account of the Republican National Convention, and therefore jurors summoned for June 2 will come June 9. The courts will be open for business without juries.

Judge Prendergast will during the month of June hear cases that have by agreement been submitted to court for trial without jury, provided the court is given notice.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE HARLAN—Chancery orders—Doolittle vs. Forsythe; case heard and taken under advisement.—Kerr vs. South Park Comrs.; mo. to settle issues heard and taken under advisement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—37, White vs. Barber; mo. n. t. ovid. and judgt.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—154, Ryerson vs. Tug American Eagle; ref. to Comr. Proudfoot to take proofs and report.—215, Finney vs. Schooner E. R. Blake; distribution of proceeds $450.

Decrees—221, William Walsh vs. Proceeds of Schooner E. R. Blake; decree, $180.55.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,977—American Business Directory Company vs. Lockie Horseshoe Pad Company, T. H. Titus, and Donald McLean. Appeal.

91,978—Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. Bryan Philpot, Albert D. Philpot, and Henry Waller Jr. Confession of judgment, $1,209.68. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

91,980—A. S. Gage et al. vs. Emanuel and Eva Berg. Confession of judgment, $1,270.87. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

91,981—Wilson H. Stubbings vs. Orris P. Barker. Trespass, $5,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

91,982—Drovers' National Bank vs. Penn Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Attacht., $1,209.15. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

91,983—Fowler Bros. vs. George W. Higgins and John B. Puhland. Arbitrators' award. Page & Booth, attys.

91,984—James Kingswell vs. Samuel S. Boone, Louisa M. Boone, D. L. Boone, Clara A. Hansbrough, Lucy A. Carpenter, Mary J. Gross, and Louisa M. Adams, and I. S. Boone, and Louisa as administrators of the estate of L. D. Boone, Frank P. Kingswell, Ann Murphy, and Maria Sterns. Bill to compel execution of deed. G. W. Wilbur, solr.

91,985—Edward Keogh vs. M. Ford. Confession of judgment, $220. Julius Storn, atty.

91,986—Ralph N. Isham vs. William H. Estep. Appeal.

91,987—Atterbury & Co. vs. Seth F. Hanchett, J. O. Grant, and F. A. Brokosky. Replevin, $250. H. C. Van Schaack, atty.

91,988—Bill. Suppressed for service.

91,989—Frank F. Reed vs. David Zemansky. Asst., $1,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

91,990—A. B. Barnes vs. F. H. Allen. Confession of judgment, $100.44. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

91,991—Henry V. Bemis vs. John Carden Sr. Case, $25,000. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

Suppressed Monday—91,968, Charles H. Ryan vs. L. W. Pitcher and D. H. Denton. Asst., $3,000. G. & W. Garnett, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,041, Tracey vs. P. C. P. Co.; dis. n. c.—11,613, Stumer vs. Pam; same.—10,599, Kellner vs. same; same.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,654, Roebuck vs. McCarthy; rule on deft. to pld. or dmr. to amd. narr. in 10 days.—10,674, Louenberg vs. Baum; dis. p. c. and judgt., want pros.—10,774, Platt vs. M. B. L. Ins. Co.; same.—10,784, Curry vs. Hibben; dis. n. c.—10,846, Mann vs. Chi. Natl. Bk.; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—10,862, Close vs. McGlashan; same.—10,880, Cunningham vs. Herman; suit dis. n. c. want pros.—10,902, Hewson vs. H. N. Bk.; dis. n. c.—10,920, Leach vs. Newhouse; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—6,902, Madden vs. Russell; time to file bill of exc. extd. 10 days.—10,542, Allen vs. Engel; dis. n. c.—10,551, Helvetia L. No. 133, vs. Folz; dmr. to narr. ovid. and rl. to pld. in 10 days.—3,744, Smith vs. C. G.-L. Co.; mo. plff. to set aside judgt. and reinst. ent. and contd.—10,538, Ackerman vs. Neuviller; sub to ct.—10,600, Pam vs. Stamer; dis. n. c.—12,616, Jacobson vs. Harris; same.—10,646, Pam vs. Kellner, same.

Verdict—10,566, William F. Brown vs. Charles B. King; verdict for plff. $1,000 and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,032, Harmowsky vs. Downey; ref. to Avery to take testy. and rept. fdgs.—70, Meisner vs. Schurz; rule on Anna Meisner, Albert M. Geary, Fredericke Foerster, Johanna Hagemann, and Frederick Huschke to ans. supl. bill by May 29—1,591, Shields vs. Burke; pled. on Sept. cal.

Divorce—1,508, Lydia M. Pond vs. Edwin M. Pond; decree of divorce for cruelty.

Decree—448, Lorenz vs. McKee; decree apptg. comrs. and lv. to withd. exc.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,432, James vs. Benjamin; ord. clk. to pay money.—1,745, McCormick vs. McCormick; deflt.—499, Bruns vs. Bruns; ord. May 17 set aside and rept. of Master ord. to be fld. by June 7 next.—1,844, McDermott vs. Osterhard; mo. Revr. for complts. to show cause sust. and complts. ord. to pay a fine of $50 forthwith.

Divorces—1,888, Rosa Lozovert vs. Morris Lozovert; mandate of Appellate Court fld. and ord. cause redocketed and decree of divorce for cruelty.—1,893, Carl Wagner vs. Ferdenande Wagner; same ord. and decree for cruelty.

Decrees—1,557, M. B. Life-Ins. Co. vs. Platt; hg. and decree of interpleader.—1,641, Whitehead vs. Taylor; decree of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,545—In re vol. assgt. of Alfred Benson. Transcript from County Court.

48,546—People ex rel. Elias Levee vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Rufus King, atty.

48,547—Melville S. Nichols vs. A. W. Gilmore. Asst., $1,300. Prescott & Mitchell, attys.

48,548—Age Vellinger vs. Fenne Kremer, Klaas Kremer, Hanna Van de Griend, Baije Van de Griend, Philip Geluk, Johanna Geluk, Johannus de Boer, Hinderikje de Boer, unknown heirs of John Geluk and unknown heirs. Bornan & Burnham, solrs.

48,549—Julius Ascher vs. Ebenezer H. Cameron and J. Mason Mareau. Asst., $1,000. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

48,550—Theodore Ascher et al. vs. Isaac Schloss. Confession of judgment, $395.65. Same attys.

48,551—Lazarus Silverman vs. same. Same, $382.70. Same attys.

48,552—Julius Ascher vs. Same. Same, $1,075. Same attys.

48,553—George B. Hannahs et al. vs. Leopold Weil, Sophia Weil, and the Garfield Building, Loan, and Homestead Association of Southwest Chicago. Petition for mechanics' lien $321.90. Frank McWinine, solr.

48,554—Morgan Burns vs. G. A. Follansbee, John E. Coles, Alvin C. Mason, Daniel A. Pierce, Alexander R. Beck, Edmund D. Tobin, W. A. Almsted, Henry F. Freeman, J. F. Aldrich, Walter C. Nelson, and C. B. Nelson. Bill to restrain Trustees of Village of Hyde Park from prosecuting complainant by any criminal or civil action for keeping a saloon at No. 5650 Hyde Park avenue. McClellan & Cummings, solrs.

48,555—Asst. Withheld for service.

Suppressed Monday—48,544—Edward Eagon vs. the Penn Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. Attachment, $7,624. John C. Richberg, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,640, Callaghan vs. Conti. Ins. Co.; pleas Nos. 4, 5, and 6 stkn. from files.—5,177, Crane vs. Schaefer; rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond at 10 a. m. June 10.—7,144, Turner vs. Moody; suit dis. p. c. want narr. in time.—6,9-4, Suit dis. p. c.—5,601, Harris vs. Estate of Hill; appl. dis.—6,129, Fisher vs. Morrison; lv. to file addl. count to narr. and fld. and pleas now on file to std. to amd. narr. and case contd.—48,546, People ex rel. Levee vs. Hanchett; relator released on $500 surety for appr. June 6, 3 p. m.—4,037 Beck vs. Fargo & Co.; transcr. fld. and rule dischgd.—2,898, Sheehan vs. Chi. City Ry. Co.; suit dis. p. c.

Verdict—5,113, Morris vs. Hanchett; verdict property in plff., das. on cent., and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—5,104, Rankin vs. Elliott; pnd. on trial call, to be taken up on 2 days' notice.—7,000, People ex rel. Van Beren vs. Hanchett; hg. postponed to May 31, 10 a. m., same recog.—1,720, Chi. Car-Roofing Co. vs. Raymond; suit dis. as to Raymond for want amdts.—5,108, Bates vs. Hurd; case contd. by ct. on trial cal.—5,124, Kerwin vs. Byrnes; suit dis. want pros. on trial call.

JUDGE HAWES—Trial—3,682, Murray vs. City; partly heard, and adjd. to 10 a. m. today.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,624, Schuer vs. Simon; rule to ans. bill and int. petns. and to restore ans. in 5 days.—1,191, South Park Comrs. vs. Phillips; lv. to Atkins to file amd. and sep. ans. to orig. bill and cross-bill of C. B. Phillips and 8 days to ans. cross-bill of E. A. Phillips.

Decrees—B. R. 309, Henderson vs. Dunn; final decree and appld. to Supreme Court by George Earl, Kerfoots, and Morrissey.—2,333, Zilk vs. Breckinridge; decree of sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—3,067, National Line Steamship Company vs. Svenski Line; on hg. on asst. das. dist. of inj. das. asd. at $125 vs. complt.—$8,300, Joseph vs. Joseph; lv. to file amd. bill instr. mkg. new ptles. defts.—3,133, O'Malley vs. Meschendorf; Herman Sieman appd. revr., bond $1,500 of defts. George Meschendorf and W. G. Guthrie.—2,577, Kipp vs. Masher; genl. dmr. withd. and lv. to file ans. instr.

Divorces—2,124, Mary Havlick vs. Thomas Havlick; decree of divorce for cruelty.—3,049, Minnie A. White vs. Frank M. White; same.—2,971, Florence C. Sheldon vs. Horace J. Sheldon; same for desertion.

Decree—2,932, Linde vs. Breckinridge; decree of sale.—1,477, Phelan vs. Smith; final decree.

County Court—New Suit.

4,851—N. B. Boyden, use of Aaron Hene, vs. James McKindley, James M. Gilchrist, Willett B. Jecks, and Cornelius C. Connelly. Debt, $350. Philip Stein, atty.

4,852—John C. Harper vs. Henry Killian. Asst., $700. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.

4,853—Same vs. H. M. F. Cooley. Same, $200. Same attys.

4,854—Carlos H. Cook vs. The Chicago Piano Company. Same, $500. C. W. Deane, atty.

4,855—Martin Zipperich vs. Charles E. Heyer. Same, $1,000. N. M. Plotke, atty.

4,856—Lester & Lyman Manufacturing Company vs. Arthur Armstrong and John L. Edgeworth. Same, $500. E. C. Crawford, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,816, In re vol. assgt. Graff, Abrahamson & Co.; ord. of May 22 for sale made absolute, and sale ord. Sat., June 7, with directions.—4,492, Fuchs vs. Court Eureka, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; appl. bond to Appellate Court apvd.—4,202, in re vol. assgt. Eddy, Harvey & Co.; hg. on obj. to ord. of discont. set for June 17.—4,836, In re vol. assgt. Louis Heilbron; ord. to satisfy judgt. of Benjamin Steinman nisi June 12.—4,373, In re vol. assgt. Wm. H. Railton; ord. of May 16 for sale of certain real. est. for $10 made absolute.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Emily A. Shrigley; will proven and letters admin. with will annexed to Alexander E. Guild Jr., bond $25,000 apvd.—Est. Kate E. Elder; will and two codicils proven and letters test. to Rollin H. Moulton, ind. bond $30,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Guardianship—Est. Max Lindheimer; letters to Rebecca Lindheimer, bond $8,000 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Christian Link; bond $2,600 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Ernest Schumacher; letters to Emilie Schumacher, bond $8,000 apvd.—Est. Elizabeth D. Moore; letters to Silas M. Moore, bond $8,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Anthony Burke; letters to Frank Weeper; bond $10,000 apvd.—Est. Edward Jessup; letters to John B. Jeffrey, bond $10,000 apvd.

Orders—Est. Maria G. Chase; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Darius Knights; clm. of Rufus King for $246.46.—Est. John McDonnell; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Nicholas Dieden; fdg. certain property mentioned in petn. is pt. of assets of est.—Est. Edward Dalton; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Daniel Tracey, minor; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Fritz Siebler; pf. heirsp.—Est. Abner T. Burroughs; new apprs. warrant issued.—Est. Leopold Stein; clm. of admr. alld. for $500.—Est. John Burnt; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Elois T. Goodhue; same.—Est. Dorothea Gehrke; same.—Est. Daniel Murphy; acct. apvd.—Est. Jesse Manson; lv. to sell pers. property at private sale.—Est. John Johuke; est. settled.—Est. Charles H. Nibbe; same.—Est. Hiram N. Ballard; clms. alld.: Powers & Schwall $40, J. J. Foster $64.40, Cong. Ch. $31, Com. Natl. Bk. $500, T. Blackler $12.00.—Est. Fred Luetze, minor; inv. and final acct. apvd. and grdn. dischgd.—Est. Carl Walter; ord. admr. pay bal. to apply on his awd. and he dischgd.—Est. Henry C. Wentworth; est. settled.—Est. Annie L. Wentworth, minor; grdn. ord. to present inv. and acct. and file new bond $10,000 in 10 days.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague, murder; evidence, arguments, and instructions heard.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,145, John Mangan Jr. and Patrick McCabe, burglary; verdict not guilty as to McCabe, guilty as to Mangan; term of imprisonment fixed at nine years in the penitentiary.—1,145, John Mangan Sr. sentenced on plea of guilty to fifteen years in the penitentiary.—1,133, Joseph Clough, burglary; sentenced on plea of guilty to six years in the penitentiary.—1,123 and 1,130, Joseph Hazael, burglary; struck off.—1,174, Henry Wilfred, burglary; sentenced on plea to three years in the penitentiary.—1,197, William Caakley, larceny; sentenced on plea of guilty to one year in the penitentiary.—1,205, John Pope and John Robertson, larceny; on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—Set case, Short & Watson vs. New York, New England & Western Investment Company.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set admiralty cases.

JUDGE GARY—No further call of calendar this week. Condemnation cases on trial. No court Friday.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 10,612, 10,626, 10,630, 10,638, 10,640, 10,686, 10,712, and 10,716. No. 10,602, Brown vs. Law, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 35, 36, 38, and 39. No. 28, Levert vs. Levert, on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No. 21. No. 22, Reynolds vs. Gordon, on hearing. No call of calendar from May 29 to June 9.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call Nos. 301 to 320, inclusive. Trial call Nos. 301 to 320, inclusive. No. 277¼, Booth vs. Corwith, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call Nos. 5,150, 5,158, 5,160, 5,166, 5,178, 5,200, 5,202, and 5,208. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call Nos. 3,712, 3,714, 3,733, 3,734, and 3,737. No. 3,682, Murray vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 20, Rogers vs. Gibbs, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No. 63. No. 62, Fettyplace vs. Epps, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions and Nos. 4,705 and 3,808. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Will try cases from Judge Williamson's calendar.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,191, 1,192, 1,207, 862, 869, 1,109, 903, 946, 1,110, 1,219, 1,221, 1,223, 1,224, 1,225, 1,226, 762, 929, and 1,044.

Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were held in the Appellate Court, Second District, today:

1,126. Dubett vs. Kirkman; rehearing allowed; ten days' time granted appellee to answer.

1,128. Moshier vs. Norton et al.; rehearing denied.

1,147. Connor vs. Stratton; same order.

750. Herrington vs. Peck; motion by appellee to affirm under mandate of the Supreme Court.

1,177. Brahm et al. vs. Deitsch; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for certiorari.

1,178. Thompson et al. vs. The People; entry of appearance of defendant in error and motion to set aside order of continuance.

1,188. Offield, for use of, etc., vs. Siller; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

1,207. Wilkinson vs. Doyle; motion by appellant to continue motion to dismiss.

1,216. Birr vs. The People; motion by appellee for ten days' time to file briefs.

1,233. Lake vs. Brown; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

1,245. Commissioners of Preemption Town, etc., vs. Whitsitt; motion by appellant for leave to assign errors.

1,259. Tilton vs. Powers; dismissed in short record with damages.

The following cases were taken on call:

1,215. Monroe vs. The People.
1,216. Birr vs. The People.
1,217. Boyd vs. McAllister et al.
1,218. Glidden vs. Nelson.
1,219. Eichlor vs. Holroyd.
1,220. Sues vs. Leinour.
1,221. City of Joliet vs. Creed.
1,222. Oliver et al. vs. Oliver et al.
1,224. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company vs. Barrett.
1,225. City of La Salle vs. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company.
1,226. Blake vs. Sweeting et al.
1,227. Freeman et al. vs. Buckingham et al.
1,228. Nelson vs. Elwood.
1,229. Town of Whitefield vs. Horrack.

Court adjourned to tomorrow morning.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided today by the Supreme Court:

Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railway Company vs. Elisha Pierce; Parke Circuit Court; affirmed; Hammond, J.

Charles W. Runnells et al. vs. Daniel Kaylor et al.; Huntington Circuit Court; reversed; Niblack, J.

Orson Rogers vs. Moses R. Cox et al.; Henry Circuit Court; affirmed; Elliott, C. J.

Scott Sturgeon vs. Jacob Gray; Warren Circuit Court; reversed; Hammond, J.

George W. Fleetwood et al. vs. the Dorsey Machine Company; Decatur Circuit Court; Elliott, C. J.

William Edwards vs. D. D. Dykeman et al.; Cass Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, J.

Edward Jessen et al. vs. Board of Commissioners of Lake County; Lake Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, J.

David Long et al. vs. State of Indiana; Shelby Circuit Court; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Board of Commissioners of Gibson County vs. Garrett M. Emerson et al.; Gibson Circuit Court; affirmed; Niblack, J.

Lon A. Epperson vs. David H. Hostetter, administrator, etc.; Montgomery Circuit Court; reversed; Zollars, J.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH singers who wish opportunity to sing in public for introduction. C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SAXOPHONE PLAYer; salary good and position permanent. Address C 54, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMMERCIAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, and posted by an expert accountant, or would accept a permanent position with a first-class house. Satisfactory references. Address A 65, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant. 157 West Madison-st., Room 4.

MRS. DE LACY—SITTINGS DAILY; ALSO magnetic treatments. 1913 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

Suitable adv't's received for the … pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken at the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-third-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon; 491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon—L. Strueber, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Drasht, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. …rick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
189 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—T. Still, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Hallich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Geo. Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—E. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—… Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. … Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND … ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and News dealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. …, Post Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and … Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN—A GOOD … stallion and open buggy, red …; pony has heavy mane. Address C. T. W…, State-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDING clerk (English or German) or collector; … curity. Good references. Address B 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, ACTIVE man in wholesale dry-goods store … Best references given from last place … Address C 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a young man of experience. Good city references. B 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or cashier by a man of thorough and … experience in mercantile business, abundantly … ble, and with best of references. Address C 4…, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY A young man of experience; quick at figures; good penman. City references. Address C 3…, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RAILROAD office; 10 years' experience; filled every … in local freight-office. Best of reference. C …, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK; rapid penman, quick and accurate at figures. … liable reference. Address C 37, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman in some reliable house. Reference given. Address C 27, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good character in blacksmith and shoeing shop; country preferred. 636 West Erie-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INdustrious young man as pressman in a good reliable office. Can give good reference. C 8…, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands the business. Good city reference. C 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, AS coachman in a private family. Address C …, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages and knows how to make himself useful. Good reference. Address C 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom. Good references. Address B 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG IRISHman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and buggies. Address C 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RESPECTable man and wife, he as coachman and gardener, she as cook and laundress; country or city. Best of references. Call or address 144 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL chemist with a manufacturing house, laboratory, or anything at which he can make himself useful. Moderate salary, and good city recommendations. Address W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND woman on prairie farm; man understands care of stock, and raising of grain, competent to take entire charge; woman first-class buttermaker; go anywhere east or west of Missouri River. Address for interview, C 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and sober steward and head waiter, speaking English, German, and French, in some good hotel or restaurant. First-class city references. Address B …, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A GOOD FARM anywhere by a strong young Dane … old; speaks some English. Address ADOLPH, P.-O. Box 560, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN familiar with the wholesale hat business; will work in any capacity. Address C 2…, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN well educated and experienced in the furniture business; is willing to do anything. Address C …, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PROTESTANT family by a competent cook and housekeeper. Best of references from best of English families. Apply at 1210 Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do light housework or second work. Call at 298 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family. Call at … State-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber or dining-room girl in private boarding-house; no postal card. Call at 2111 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT Swedish girl as cook or second girl in good family. First-class city reference. C 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl in a private family to do housework. Best references. Inquire for two days at 16 North Page-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH Canadian to cook in city or country. … West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL OF GOOD reference to do second work or general housework. Apply at 2124 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls; good cooks and laundresses. … Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent Swede girl; good cook. References. 374 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, CAPable girl in a private family, or will do … cooking. 233 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl for general housework; private family; South Side avenues. References. Call at 150 Twenty-… in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE PERson as cook or to do general work. Call at No. … Twenty-sixth-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse. Can take entire charge of a baby night and day. Good references. H H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH girl for care of children and to make herself generally useful. Good references. Call at … Michigan-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATED WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young lady as housekeeper for a gentleman who keeps servants. Address H B 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman as first-class cook or as housekeeper. Call at 391 West Lake-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF refinement as ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and is an excellent seamstress, or would act as nurse and companion to invalid lady; no objection to travel. First-class reference. Address C 6…, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, refined and of good family, who has recently come to Chicago, would be glad to meet with engagement as daily governess to young children. C …, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE…
BOOKKEEPERS AND …
WANTED—EXPERIENCED … one familiar with the hardw… Address referring to last employer…
WANTED—DRUG CLERK … or graduate; one who sp… ferred. Address P.-O. Box 25, Rac…
WANTED—A GOOD, RE… keeper to post a set of boo… Tribune office.
WANTED—A CAPABLE S… who can take dictation rapi… Must write a plain, rapid, longhand… handwriting, stating age and sal… Tribune office.
WANTED — DRY-GOODS … Swede, one Polish or Bohem… Archer-av.
SALESMEN.
WANTED—A TRAVELING … saddlery hardware, and leathe… business. Give experience, salary … P. R. L. HARDENBERGH & CO.
WANTED—A TRAVELING … sell woolen goods. Give r… experience and salary wanted. A… en Mills, Peru, Ind.
WANTED—A YOUNG M… man in a dry-goods store, o… of bookkeeping preferred; must… mended. Address P.-O. Box 101, …
BOYS.
WANTED—TO BUTCHERS … boy used to the trade. J. … 3510 Vincennes-av.
WANTED—GOOD, ACTIV… years, in office; good pen… Tribune office.
WANTED—A LAD WITH … edge of Geography, not af… to LORD & THOMAS, 69 Dearbo…
WANTED—STEADY BO… work in garden, take care o… about house; must be a good mil… dress, with references, U 702, Trib…
WANTED—BOY 12 TO 14 … general purposes in … must be of respectable family, … and intelligent, and write a fa… week. Address in own handw… ences, Martell Manufacturing C…
TRADES.
WANTED—PRESSMAN—… ble man, competent to ru… newspaper press, with folders a… included. Address, giving age, l… references of former employer, … une office. No applications will b… these.
WANTED—A CORNICE-M… Sioux City, Ia.; one that … preferred. Call at Nos. 21 and 2…
WANTED—A PHOTOGRA… 361 Milwaukee-av.
MISCELLANE…
WANTRD — CANVASSE… sex to sell my improved … ont. LIVINGTON, 145 Wabash…
WANTED—MEN — ANY … less than $40 per week … easy money-making business. I… guaranteed 300 per cent profit; … on $10 to $50. Men with more m… chance. Write from any State … MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 No…
WANTED — MAN AND … children, to go to suburb; … generally useful; woman to d… Apply from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. … dolph-st.
WANTED—A GENTLEM… thorough worker; liberal… MOONEY & CO., 75 Jackson-st., …
WANTED—IMMEDIATE… men to sell May Festival … drama. 185 La Salle-st.
WANTED—JUNE 1, FO… to engage with Union Tele… learn telegraphing on our lines… paying $75, $85, $100, and $150 per… diately to Telegraph Superintend…
WANTED—FEMA…
DOMESTIC…
WANTED—AT 29 AL… girls, one to cook, wash, a… second girl. Reference required…
WANTED—GOOD COOK A… German or Scandinavian … umet-av.
WANTED—A GOOD GI… housework, in family of tw… Wicker Park.
WANTED—IN A SMALL F… Apply at 3123 Wabash-av.
WANTED—A GOOD, TI… 14 years can find a good pl… roe-st.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR G… must be a good cook. 21…
WANTED—A FIRST-CLA… those with best city refe… No. 1865 Michigan-av.
WANTED—A GOOD GI… cook, wash, and iron; goo… required. Apply 1705 Michigan…
WANTED—FOR ONE OF … families, a first-class coo… preferred; also one at Evansto… Michigan-av.
WANTED—GOOD CHA… who understands waitin… bash-av.
WANTED—A GOOD GI… mended as second girl … dren. Apply at 3208 Rhodes-av…
WANTED—A GOOD GI… erence required. 616 De…
WANTED—GOOD GIR… housework; German or … at 3013 Wabash-av., with refere…
DRESSMA…
WANTED—FIRST-CLA… Mrs. C. STEVENSON, 3…
SEAMSTR…
WANTED — SEAMSTR… dressmaker for two da… Tribune office.
NURSE…
WANTED—MALE AN… to register their names … previous to forthcoming conv…
WANTED—A YOUNG … look after a child 3 yea… bash-av. at once.
WANTED — A WIL… Scandinavian girl for th… …d wages. …
WANTED—A COMPE… Apply at 1116 Michigan…
WANTED—COMPETE… care of baby on bottle…
EMPLOYMENT…
WANTED—A NO. 1 C… woo, Wis.; one from ci… State-st.
MISCELLA…
WANTED—A YOUNG … pher and typewriter … typewriter preferred. Addr…
WANTED—AN INTEL… clerk; one that und… must come well recomme… Madison-st.
WANTED—JUNE 1, F… to engage with Union … learn telegraphing on our … paying $75, $85, $100, and $150 … diately to Telegraph Superi…
HORSES AND …
FOR SALE—DESIRA… buggy horse, young, so… handsome, fine traveler; no… dress E. J. LANE, Hyde Pa…
FOR SALE—VERY … jump-seat buggy; used … MATER, 56 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE — SIDE-… buggy; made to orde… 200 West Adams-st.
FOR SALE—BREWST… buggy in good condition… o u e. Address C 43, Tribu…
FOR SALE—COUPE … feet order; also a side-b… cheap. Call at 116 Loomis-…
TROTTERS BY AUC…
At National H…
157 and 159 South Canal-st… We have received instr… ution t… ay (Wednesday… head of fine, fast, and sty… this market from the … a… gomery, Ky., by W. J. Ba… horses d… sc ibed in his cata… Park and now on view her… In addition to the abo… single-drivers, and saddle-… JNO. P…
WANTED — SMALL … preferred; must be … for child to ride or drive. … Room 22.
PARTNERS…
PARTNER WANTED … office business. KEL… Madison-st.
PARTNER WANTED … over in manufacturing… on a new principle. G. KO… Louis, Mo.
WANTED—IMMEDIA… man to take charge … prominent down-town loca… lished office. Address C 50, …
WANTED—A PART… cash; business ligit… vestment secured. Refere… Address C 8, Tribune office.
DIAMONDS, …
FOR SALE—$15—SIL… stem winder (4 oz.) wi… ated $25. B 44, Tribune offi…

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, one familiar with the hardware trade perferred. Address referring to last employer. C 7, Tribune.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED or graduate; one who speaks German preferred. Address P.-O. Box 25, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE BOOKkeeper to post a set of books. Address C 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER who can take dictation rapidly and correctly. Must write a plain, rapid, longhand. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary required, C 50, Tribune office.

WANTED — DRY-GOODS CLERKS, ONE Swede, one Polish or Bohemian. 2892 and 2894 Archer-av.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN IN saddlery hardware, and leather and shoe-finding business. Give experience, salary wanted, reference. P. R. L. HARDENBERGH & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell woolen goods. Give reference and state experience and salary wanted. Apply to Peru Woolen Mills, Peru, Ind.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR SALESman in a dry-goods store, one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; must come well recommended. Address P.-O. Box 101, Evanston.

Boys.

WANTED—TO BUTCHERS—GOOD, STRONG boy used to the trade. J. DEMPSEY, 3508 and 3510 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE BOY, 16 TO 18 years, in office; good penman. Address C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LAD WITH SOME KNOWLedge of Geography, not afraid of work. Apply to LORD & THOMAS, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—STEADY BOY OR MAN TO work in garden, take care of cow, and do chores about house; must be a good milker; wages low. Address, with references, C 702, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD FOR general purposes in manufacturer's office; must be of respectable family, live at home, honest and intelligent, and write a fair hand; salary $3 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving references, Martell Manufacturing Co., city.

Trades.

WANTED—PRESSMAN—A SOBER, RELIAble man, competent to run a double cylinder newspaper press, with folders attached, night work included. Address, giving age, if married or single, references of former employer, and wages, C 4, Tribune office. No applications will be considered without these.

WANTED—A CORNICE-MAKER TO GO TO Sioux City, Ia.; one that understands tin work preferred. Call at Nos. 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—CALL AT 361 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTRD — CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell my improved needle package; just out. LIVINGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go to suburb; man to make himself generally useful; woman to do general housework. Apply from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. at Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN; MUST BE A thorough worker; liberal inducements. P. L. MOONEY & CO., 75 Jackson-st., second floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TEN YOUNG men to sell May Festival programs; music and drama. 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—JUNE 1, FOUR YOUNG MEN to engage with Union Telegraph Company and learn telegraphing on our lines and take situations paying $75, $85, $100, and $150 per month. Apply immediately to Telegraph Superintendent, 88 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 29 ALDINE-SQUARE, 2 girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as second girl. Reference required.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, German or Scandinavian preferred. 3014 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, in family of two, at 86 Le Moyne-st., Wicker Park.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COOK. Apply at 3123 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL ABOUT 14 years can find a good place at 167 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; must be a good cook. 2717 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ONLY those with best city references need apply, at No. 1805 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; good wages. References required. Apply 1705 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FOR ONE OF CHICAGO'S BEST families, a first-class cook; German or Swede preferred; also one at Evanston; $5 per week. 2539 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD CHAMBERMAID; ONE who understands waiting on table. 430 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WELL RECOMmended as second girl and to assist with children. Apply at 3208 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL. REFerence required. 616 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred. Call at 3015 Wabash-av., with references.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Mrs. C. STEVENSON, 246 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS TO ASSIST dressmaker for two days. Address H F 28, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE NURSES to register their names in Chicago Directory previous to forthcoming convention. 2257 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE-GIRL TO look after a child 3 years old. Call at 2444 Wabash-av. at once.

WANTED — A WILLING GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for the care of children and for sewing. Good wages. 2504 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL. Apply at 1716 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of baby on bottle. 3305 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK FOR OCONOMOwoc, Wis.; one from city; no washing. 57 North State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; one who owns her own typewriter preferred. Address C 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN AS clerk; one that understands the telephone; must come well recommended. Apply at 263 West Madison-st.

WANTED—JUNE 1, FOUR YOUNG LADIES to engage with Union Telegraph Company and learn telegraphing on our lines, and take situations paying $75, $85, $100, and $150 per month. Apply immediately to Telegraph Superintendent, 88 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUPE AND buggy horse, young, sound, intelligent, stylish, handsome, fine traveler; not afraid of anything. Address E. J. LANE, Hyde Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ELEGANT jump-seat buggy; used but few times. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — SIDE-BAR LEATHER-TOP buggy; made to order; never used; $140 cash. 56 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BREWSTER SIDE-BAR TOP buggy in good condition; will sell cheap for want of use. Address C 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN PERfect order; also a side-bar top buggy; will be sold cheap. Call at 116 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

TROTTERS BY AUCTION—

At National Horse Exchange, 187 and 189 South Canal-st., opposite Union Depot. We have received instructions to offer at public auction to-day (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock p. m., nine head of fine, fast, and stylish roadsters, brought to this market from the Ashland Park Stock Farm, Montgomery, Ky., by W. J. Bacon. The same being the horses described in his catalogue at Chicago Driving-Park and now on view here.

In addition to the above several desirable coupe, single-drivers, and saddle-horses will be offered.

JNO. P. BOND, V. S., Manager.

WANTED—SMALL PONY; SHETLAND preferred; must be kind and gentle, suitable for child to ride or drive. ALLAN, 191 La Salle-st., Room 12.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN NICE office business. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH $2,000 OR over in manufacturing a new patent refrigerator on a new principle. G. KOONS, 1732 Franklin-av. St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RELIABLE man to take charge of an office business in prominent down-town location; branch of old, established office. Address C 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 cash; business legitimate and profitable; investment secured. References required and given. Address C 8, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—$15—SILVER HUNTING-CASE stem winder (4 oz.) with fine Elgin movement; cost $25. B 44, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with board, at reasonable prices; transients accommodated.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. HAS ROOM FOR 1,000 more table-boarders.

330 MICHIGAN-AV. (LAKE-FRONT)—VISitors to the festival and convention can find first-class accommodation at above number.

470 WABASH-AV.—COMPLETELY FURnished double and single rooms; best home table.

1251 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, en suite or single, with or without board. Candidates to convention accommodated.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms with board, strangers can get good accommodations, only fifteen minutes walk to Exposition.

1352 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single.

1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room with board.

2119 MICHIGAV-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, with board. References.

2246 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD for two $20 a week; also other rooms, $16, $12, $10, $4.50 a week; accommodation first-class.

2248 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES ATTENDing the convention can have choice board and desirable rooms at reasonable terms; permanents choice of third front alcove or suite on second floor for two, $17 per week; single rooms, $6, $7, $7.50, including best of board.

2328 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOM AND board for two during May Festival; private family.

3001 VERNON-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT alcove room, unfurnished, with board.

West Side.

15 PARK-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD—Two nicely furnished rooms with all conveniences.

33 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—IN PRIVATE family, to rent, with board, two pleasant rooms; home comforts; convention travelers accommodated.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADIson—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences.

632 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front alcove and other rooms, single or en suite, with board.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED BACK parlor and bedroom, with board; also nice front rooms on second floor.

59 RUSH-ST. — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove room, with first-class board; hot and cold water, dressing-room and closet attached.

167 DEARBORN-AV.—TRANSIENTS ACcommodated at reasonable rates; also dayboarders.

265 INDIANA-ST., COR. STATE — BOARD and front double room; also single room.

274 EAST INDIANA-ST. — 3 PLEASANT rooms with board.

374 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE—ELEGANTly furnished rooms; all modern improvements with board, for married couple or single gentlemen.

NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE ALCOVE front room, near Lincoln Park, with or without board; private family. MERCHANT, B 23, Tribune.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Pleasant rooms for families; also single gentlemen, transients, and day board.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS.; double rooms, $1.00 per day; also large, pleasant rooms on West Side, $1.50 per day. Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 74 and 76 East Adams-st. Parties desiring to contract for rooms convention week apply immediately.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

ROOMS ARE BEST SECURED THROUGH our directory; 1,000 rooms, with full particulars; no charge. Call at Room 71, 163 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the summer; fruits, nice shade, and lawns for tennis and croquet; private family; in one of our most beautiful suburbs; three minutes from depot and lake. 153 Randolph-st., Room 1. Mrs. GROVER, Glencoe, Ill.

IN EVANSTON—A FEW MORE ROOMS LEFT for select parties from the city during the summer months; large grounds; plenty of milk, cream, fruit; 3 minutes' drive from depot. Call or address MRS. ELI GAFFIELD, Evanston, Ill. Telephone No. 77, Evanston Exchange.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE in private family on West Side. References exchanged. Address C 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED BOOKKEEPer, with a private family. A home is what is wanted. Address B 65, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A LARGE NUMBER of second-hand pianos and organs, of all styles and prices, which we have taken in exchange for new CHICKERING and HALLET & DAVIS Uprights. PURCHASERS of goods advertised in our lists can make arrangements for returning second-hand goods, at the purchase price, in exchange for any new piano in our stock. Time payments will be received on any of the following instruments:

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Grovestein & Co.	$100.
1 H. M. Higgins	125.
1 Great Union Co.	135.
1 Kimball	140.
1 Knabe	154.
1 Kimball	160.
1 Kimball	160.
1 Kimball	165.
1 Knabe	185.
1 Steinway	200.
1 Emerson	200.
1 Knabe	225.

UPRIGHTS.

1 New York Piano Co.	$130.
1 New York Piano Co.	135.
1 Kimball	140.
1 Kimball	150.
1 Hale	150.
1 Kimball	160.
1 Emerson	225.
1 Hallet & Davis Grand	200.
1 Hallet & Davis Grand	250.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos, $75 to $200 each; good as new; $10 down, $6 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF

PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.
ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE OLD VIOLIN, IN perfect order; price, $30. Inquire of WILLIAM LEWIS, Chicago Music Company.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

"HAINES'"

"HAINES'"

BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

IN THE WORLD.

CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.

Cash or monthly payments.

Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.

HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROEsts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customer.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO FOR RENT; ONE year's rent will be allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With new and important improvements.

Improved method of stringing;
Entire metal frame, etc.;

Securing
Remarkable capacity for standing in tune;
Purest and most musical tone, and
Utmost durability.

Call and see them or send for circulars.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., 149 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THEODORE THOMAS

says: "They are the best instruments of the class made either in this country or in Europe."

These organs cost but little more than very inferior instruments.

Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., 149 Wabash-av.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. O. R.—AM WORRIED AT not hearing from you.

PERSONAL—D. G.—EXAMINE CONTENTS when alone; write often, mainly postscripts, which are "very acceptable"; if noticed answer.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 51 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16 (imported goods), at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, store-fixtures, merchandise, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals, without removal or delay, for any length of time, with privilege of repaying in installments. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON FURNIture, pianos, without removal; any good collaterals; low rates. Room 12 Andrews Building, 155 La Salle-st.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT—Send stamp. Loans on real estate or any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MAchinery, warehouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATE OF interest on Chicago improved city property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO CAPITALISTS—WE DESIRE TO ARrange for from $10,000 to $50,000 in cash or credit as wanted to advance on consignments one-half or two-thirds value, on bills of lading, or on property in store. We are largely in the receiving commission business, and have not capital or banking facilities equal to the wants of our largely increasing business.

To the right party we will pay interest on money advanced and a fair division of commissions.

Address with full name, stating where an interview can be had, B 63, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS—I HAVE FOR SALE some of the best business property in the city ranging in price from $100,000 to $500,000; parties seeking for an investment will find it to their interest by consulting with me before investing. I think I can offer them some desirable bargains. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—$500 ON GOOD PROPERTY worth $10,000; will pay 7 per cent. Address C 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR 6 MONTHS; WILL pay good interest, and give as collateral some mining stock and a note from a good stock company. Address C 57, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL EState at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARBORNst.—Spring term from April 14 to June 22; day and evening classes; spacious gymnasium.

GERMAN A SPECIALTY—SHORT, EASY method. Address O T, 9 South Peoria-st.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Commercial National Bank Building. BULL & COLESON.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, CHICAGO ATHEnæum—Day and evening classes; Munson's system. Address Supt. or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for eligible positions. First Nat. Bank Buildg. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

MILLER'S OLD BOOKSTORE. 5,000 volumes for sale. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade-court.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, in perfect order, No 3647 Vernon-av.; for key apply first door south. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 40, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—748 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, very fine new brick dwelling; $55. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass windows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 96 Commercial National Bank Building.

TO RENT—15 OAK-AV., FINE BRICK dwelling, beautiful order; $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3363 INDIANA-AV., A TWOstory and basement brick house in excellent condition. SNYDACKER & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1337 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS, all modern improvements, in perfect order, with good barn. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE ON LAKE shore. Several houses with furniture for sale. Few furnished houses. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

TO RENT—FINE STONE-FRONT JUST FINished, putting in fine order, 2951 Indiana-av. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—638 WEST ADAMS-ST., FINE brick dwelling; $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT — CHEAP — 10-ROOM BRICK house, 116 Honore-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire at 72 Honore-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST.—TWO-STORY and English-basement brick house, 8 rooms, in fine order. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE ON WASHINGton-boulevard. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—97 WINCHESTER-AV., 2-STORY brick dwelling, cheap; $40. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 352 PARK-AV., 8-ROOM brick, $37.50. Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 12-room stone-front, all conveniences. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ON WEST Side. C. J. HOWE, 614 West Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—310 INDIANA-ST., 3-STORY brick dwelling, cheap; $80. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; BARN. FLAT, 7 rooms, all conveniences. Apply to owner, 453 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—NORTH Side—East of State-st., south of Chicago-av., three-story brown-stone-front house, 14 rooms, furnished. Address C 65, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS; HOT and cold water, bath-room; barn; convenient to cars and boulevards, Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, Portland Block, Room 42.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM HOUSE, WITH barn, on Forty-third-st., between Drexel-boulevard and Ellis-av. Inquire at 82 Oakwood-boulev'd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR flat in Walker Building, Eighteenth-st., near Michigan-av., 7 rooms; all modern conveniences. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLATS, STATE AND Thirty-fifth-sts.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3641 COTTAGE GROVEav., new bricks, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $20. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT OF SEVEN rooms, all conveniences, second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; low rent. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, WITH ALL modern improvements, at 3420 and 3440 South Park and 3551 Ellis-avs.; special terms to adults. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR 5-ROOM FLAT, 1250 Michigan-av.; very cheap to good parties with references.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT ON THIRTYsecond-st., near State; neat and light, and cheap rent. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping. Apply at 531 West Jackson-st.; $18.5

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT 865 MADISONst.; bath, modern improvements. S. DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson, flat of 7 rooms; every convenience; rent, $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—1055 ADAMS-ST.—NEW BRICK flat, modern improvements, five rooms, closets, pantries, water-closet, and use of basement. $25.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Fine residences and flats, modern improvements, perfect sewerage and plumbing. Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), $35 per month. One second floor (7 rooms), $25 per month. Three main floors (6 rooms each), $25 per month. 633 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms. 641 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms. Good locations and near Lincoln Park. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM CORNER flat in finest apartment building on the North Side; south exposure, near lake, 15 minutes' walk to Court-House; every modern convenience, newly papered, steam heat, mantels, stationary sideboards, bath, laundry, storerooms, and janitor service; portion of furniture for sale; rent reasonable to good tenant and owner would board if desired. Address or call. 126 State-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FLATS, 298 Erie-st., 7 rooms, every convenience, and good janitor service. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, ELEGANT first flat, furnished, in good neighborhood, near business; rent moderate. C 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OHIO-ST., NEAR STATE, DEsirable first floor 6-room flat, newly papered, $40; new carpets for sale if desired. 159 La Salle-st. Room 75.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE SEVEN-ROOM apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; steam heat, janitor, etc. Those apartments are beautifully papered, and for elegance and comfort are unsurpassed. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT FLAT, NO. 583 North Wells-st.; cheap. BERNARD F. WEBER, 80 La Salle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINELY FURNISHED east-front rooms, single or en suite, with bath-room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; can accommodate a few gentlemen during festival and convention weeks. 2126 Wabash-av., first flat.

TO RENT—NO. 1334 WABASH-AV.—NICELY furnished rooms for convention-week to first-class parties only; gas and bath; also brick barn to rent.

TO RENT—DURING THE CONVENTION A strictly first-class party of 6 or 8 gentlemen can have lodging with a private family; all modern conveniences; one minute's walk to street cars. 3404 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR VERY LARGE, commodious, and handsomely-furnished suites during convention in Giles Bros'. Building, 266 Wabash-av., half a block from Leland and Matteson Houses.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR three or four gents during the convention. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—1410 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELYfurnished back parlor and another large room for gentlemen; very cheap.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—A SMALL, handsomely-furnished house on avenue near Twenty-second-st.; rent low. C 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS IN a French family, together or separate; front one with alcove and bath, every convenience. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with or without use of parlor, cheap. Private family. 118 Twenty-second-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON—Elegantly furnished rooms, with home comforts.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, near the lake. 41 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room; also back room; all newly furnished. References exchanged. 228 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room on Langley-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. B 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELYfurnished front room, suitable for two gentleman.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms from $10 to $35 a month; refitted and refurnished; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—AT 1728 INDIANA-AV., SECOND story, three rooms, en suite if desired, unfurnished; also back parlor furnished.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Visitors to the convention at reasonable rates. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences. Reference required. 2521 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; STRANgers accommodated; gas, bath, etc. 1913 Wabash.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AT 172 South Green-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT — TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Apply at 531 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—PARLOR, alcove, and other desirable rooms by the day or week. 50 Ada-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ON WARREN-AV., A FEW doors west of Robey-st., two front rooms, single or en suite; furnished or unfurnished. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—712 WEST MONROE-ST., LARGE, elegant room in private family to gentleman and wife without children. Hot and cold water and bath.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, with bedroom off, with use of piano and bath; large, pleasant rooms. Address 113 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—914 WEST MONROE-ST.—OCTAgon-front brick house, ten rooms, bath-room, and closets. Apply to GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, or at the house.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOM; USE OF bath; $14 per month. 12 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—50 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., one nicely-furnished large front room; house with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—202 WARREN-AV.—LARGE UNfurnished rooms; no housekeeping.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping. Apply at 531 West Jackson-st.; $18.

TO RENT — TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Apply at 531 West Jackson-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED front room suitable for two gentlemen. 302 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—314 EAST INDIANA-ST.—LARGE large front room, handsomely furnished; also single room.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; hot and cold water and use of bath; all modern improvements. Call at 145 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 217 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn-av., pleasantly furnished rooms, with large closets; gas, use of bath, etc

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST., FURNISHED room; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all conveniences, at 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor, with bedroom off, to two gentlemen or man and wife, with or without board; private family; walking distance from business centre; North Side. C 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM ON PARLOR floor; all modern conveniences; also single room. 326 East Indiana-st. References.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED single and double rooms; beautiful location. 112 Dearborn-av., second flat.

TO RENT—206 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF CASS, nicely furnished front room, with hot and cold water.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURnished; desirable location in vicinity of Lincoln Park; terms moderate; single gentlemen only. C 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove rooms; private family. No. 308 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DURING CONVENTION—FURnished sleeping-rooms in all parts of the city. Boarding Directory, 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 478 AND 480 West Madison-st.; also single stores in same block; no saloons or restaurants need apply. H. B. FOSS, 103 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x168 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE STORES—741 AND 864 West Madison-st.; good location for retail trade. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., plate glass windows, light dry basements, $40. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES ON Van Buren-st., adjoining new Open Board of Trade. C. L. JENKS, 128 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE ON TWENty-second-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. WM. M. BAKER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT SUITES OF offices in the Montor Building, opposite the Palmer House on State-st.; also fine single offices; all front offices; especially fitted for professional and commercial purposes, with water, gas, steam heat, and rapid-moving elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—PART OF A SUITE OF OFFICES. Apply to 51 and 53 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

TO RENT — DESK ROOM IN GRANNIS block, second floor. Inquire in Room 9.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT DOUBLE-FRONT office, on second floor of 127 La Salle-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, Room 9 same building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—727 NORTH WELLS-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story brick, $45.
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick, $40.
642 West Van Buren-st., second floor, $19.
654 West Van Buren-st., third floor, $20.
STORE.
640 West Van Buren-st., $25 50.
THOS. E PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALL—BY THE DAY, NIGHT, or week; situated between Palmer and Pacific; suitable for convention delegates; spacious, 500 chairs, well ventilated, broad stairway, one flight up. Address JOHN GAYNOR, Room 68 National Life Building, La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER ANN AND LAKE-STS., 2-story building, 43x65, in good order, suitable for most anything. S. R. HARRIS, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF BASEMENT on State-st.; state kind of business and part wanted. C 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR 77 and 79 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre; 50x200 feet; steam and elevator; splendid location for retail or wholesale business; rent low. Apply to L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 241 Monroe-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENT furnished room on North Side within 10 minutes' walk of Court-House; must be first-class and terms reasonable. Address, with full particulars, for three days, C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURnished rooms in central part of city during convention week; state terms. C 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, near the lake, a neatly-kept room, without board, $10 to $15 per month. References. Address C 64, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO ARE WEARY OF trying to sell old and worn-out books that have had their day, to call and examine our new "Illustrated and Descriptive Atlas of the World; Indexed." This is a standard work. There is no competitor. Good atlases have been held at such a high price that the people could not buy them. This work is sold at such a low price that everybody can buy it. Don't hesitate, but come and see it. It costs you nothing, and you may find just what you have been looking for these many years. People's Publishing Co., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BIRD HOSPITAL, 508 WEST Madison-st., baby cinnamon canaries, with mother and father; 2 brown thrushes, several mocking birds that whistle tunes and play tricks, 1 pair with nest and eggs. This is the finest lot of birds ever exhibited in Chicago. A free and cordial invitation to all lovers of birds. Medicines and tonics to restore plumage and song and ointment to destroy vermin also for sale.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE; COLUMBIA, 52-INCH, nearly new; $65; will trade for $4. Address C 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOAT, WHITE; 50 POUNDS; odorless, gentle, trained; harness and wagon; $15. C 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE SHARE IN CHICAGO Driving-Park. Address C 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY FOR Kansas or Nebraska land. Address C 31, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — FOR PROductive real estate a stock of new clothing of $5,000 to $6,000. Address V 81, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:

We respectfully invite parties wishing to buy or sell real estate in any part of the city to confer with us by letter or otherwise.

Much desirable property is never advertised.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE BY J. Gunzenhauser, 156 Lake-st.: 132x233 feet on Vincennes-av., bet. Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth-sts. 31x110 feet southwest corner Ontario and Wells-sts. 4 houses on Meagher-st.; rents 10 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city and suburbs, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities and some well-located docks; also desirable residence and business property.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON & HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., 100x170 feet near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 35x170 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 50x174 feet, near Thirty-Third-st.
INDIANA-AV.—100x161 feet, corner Twenty-fifth-st., with or without the church building. This has east and south front, and is a splendid lot for block of modern dwellings.
PRAIRIE-AV., 3 lots 25, 40, or 51 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., very choice. Also 25 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
NO. 1839 INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with large lot, 50x170 feet; price $18,000; will consider an offer of $16,500; this is a first-class bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house and brick barn, south of Twenty-second-st., including all the furniture, $20,000.

FOR SALE — VINCENNES-AV., 132 FEET front running to Aldine-st.; assessments all paid; $150 per foot, including both fronts; a splendid chance for a builder to erect fourteen houses. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—LOT 62x125, on Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, $133 per foot if taken at once. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DEARBORN-ST—LOT 25x100, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $1,500. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn, Room 2.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. — LOT 26X177, near Twenty-seventh-st., $115 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-fourth-st.—2-story and basement brick residence, $7,000. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

West Side.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., A1 corner, 50x125, stone-fronts, one of the choicest pieces on the street; $31,000.
West Madison-st., 50 feet, corner stone-fronts; rents $5,200; price $50,000.
West Madison-st., trade centre, 30x125; only $8,000.
West Madison-st., 24x120; well located; $12,500.
West Madison-st., 20x125, 3-story stone-front; rents $100; $11,500.
West Madison-st., 22x125, vacant, A1 location; $5,000.
West Lake-st., northeast corner Lincoln, 50x137, with 4 buildings; rents $2,700; price $25,000; see this; it is one of the best corners on the street.
West Van Buren-st., fine block brick stores; rents $4,500; bargain.
Fifth-av., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 40 feet; this property has an elegant future. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Park-av., 2-story frame house in flats, lot 25x100. This is cheap for $1,700.
Adams-st., fine 11 rooms house, lot 33x180, large brick barn; $14,000.
Washington-st., near Albany-av., 25x120; $80.
Wilcox-av., near Western, lot 24x124; $1,100.
Adams-st., near Oakley-av., 26x155; $85.

FOR SALE—WILCOX-AV., NEAR WESTern, vacant lot, very cheap. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing 565 Division-st., cheap if sold now. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—MY FINE NEW 2-story and basement brick flats, No. 314 Leavitt-st., near Van Buren. Large lot. Plenty of light. WEBB, 282 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., NEAR LAFlin, vacant lot; a good investment and cheap. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THE SOUTHWEST corner of Wells and Ontario-sts., lot 81x110 to an alley; price $225 per foot, which is very cheap and will pay 15 per cent interest when improved. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH 36-foot lot near Webster-av., cheap on east terms. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—BUSINESS PROPERTY on Michigan-st. near Clark, south front, 3-story and basement brick, store on first floor; eleven rooms in two upper stories; pays 10 per cent net. E. D. COLE, 84 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH LOT at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Price $1,700; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE LOTS AT Kenwood; 200 to 300 feet deep. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.

These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—HANDSOME STORY and half brick basement cottage; large grounds, fruit and shade trees, hard and soft water, barn and sheds; price $2,600; easy terms. Apply at store, Glencoe, or of G. COKELL, Abstract Office, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — FERNWOOD—LOTS NEAR Pullman $70 each; terms easy; best bargains in the market. THOS. A. HILL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—
50x150. Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
50x125, Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—Fine cottage property; price $2,500. Address C. H. BUNKER, 3160 Indiana-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — THE SHREWD BUSINESSman will avoid stock speculations and turn to land, a sure thing. I have 200,000 acres of rich land in Nebraska for sale at $2 per acre on easy terms. Call at T. M. Miller & Co.'s office, northeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts., and see maps. J. C. McBRIDE.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES LAND IN EASTern Nebraska, cheap for cash or cash and time. B 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200,000 ACRES of the finest land in Nebraska from $2 to $3 per acre cash; all within one mile to eight of the U. P. R. R. THOMAS & CO., 94 and 96 La Salle-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT ON FOREST-AV. ADdress, stating terms and location, C 68, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE — MACHINISTS' AND BRASS finishers' tools and machinery, consisting of "Fox" and "Monitor" lathes, "milling" machine, emery grinder, a "Hendey" 4-inch shaper, pipe-cutting and treading machine, made by Bignall & Keeler; chucks, etc., together with a complete set of globe, angle, and check valves, gated metal, patterns, and core boxes, flasks, with cutters' taps and dies for making same. These tools are entirely new, and will be sold much below market price to close out. A. BURTON & CO., 50 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler, together or separately. Can be seen running at the lead-works, 55 and 57 West Lake-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE with burglar box; state maker's name and how long in use. Address P. C., Box 516, Omaha, Neb.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.

Hotel close to Willoughby-Hill's in fine shape, doing a terrible transient trade	$3,000
Hotel opposite depot, bar trade alone worth $1,000 a month; 40 boarders	2,000
Sample-room in prominent hotel, doing $60 to $100 day trade, $1,000 stock	3,000
14 rooms finished 1st of May, on the avenue, half cash; balance time; rooms rented	1,200
13 rooms, fashionable boarding-house, 5 minutes' walk from South Water	1,500
Restaurant between two theatres, feeding 300 daily; new range, fine fixtures	800
The grandest 30-room house on Michigan-av., on Lake-Front, clears $300 month	3,000
Grand sample-room on State-st., in fine shape	1,000

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—ELEGANT European hotels; South Side. The best investments in Chicago.

The nicest little transient house in Chicago; a perfect gem; South Side.

You can buy anything you want at our office.

A MONEY-MAKING RESTAURANT, SOUTH Side, near Twenty-second-st.; elegant in fixtures; finest trade in the city; very cheap; easy terms. Room 100, 59 Clark-st.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$2,000 buys lease and furniture of elegant thirty-room stone house, adjoining first-class hotel; always full.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IN THE flour-milling business in the West for gentleman with $6,000 to $10,000. Address RICHARDS & BUTLER, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$800 buys one of the best paying restaurants on the South Side.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST. — $300 buys new restaurant close to museum; cheap rent; big bargain.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—159 NORTH-AV.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES, horse, wagons, harness, etc., outfit of a first-class grocery, located in a near suburb of Chicago. Address SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

FOR SALE—BEST RESTAURANT ON THE West Side; $800; big money to be made; investigate. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

LUMBER AND COAL BUSINESS, GRAIN also if desired; sales coal yearly, 12,000 tons, and two to three million feet lumber; best business stand and switch room in the city; realty for sale or rent. L. R. KRUM, Bloomington, Ill.

RARE CHANCE FOR PARTY WHO WANTS to go into the lumber business. Call at Room 25, 191 Washington-st., from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. this week.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,800,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO join me in putting on the market new agricultural implements paying 100 per cent profit; many large farmers after using pronounce it superior to any of its class; no machinery required to manufacture. For reference and full particulars address H H 40, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 7-ROOM house for cash or on time, or will rent house furnished to responsible party. Apply at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TAKE NOTICE—

GREAT BARGAINS IN

PARLOR SUITS AND CHAMBER SETS

FOR TEN DAYS.

PARLOR SUITS............$25 AND UP
CHAMBER SETS............$20 AND UP

COME AND SEE US.

WE CAN AND WILL

SAVE YOU BIG MONEY.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.

381 AND 383 W. MADISON,

OPPOSITE CENTRE-AV.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FOLDING PARLOR BEDS.

THE EMPIRE,
THE BURR,
THE UNION,
THE ANDREWS,
THE IMPERIAL,
THE NEWBURY,
THE IMPERIAL MANTEL BED,
SIXTY STYLES,
AT
$10—$15—$20
$25—$28—$30
$35—$40
AND UP.

☞ You need not spend your time in looking 'round, for you can find all the Patent Folding Parlor Beds here at the manufacturers' cash prices, on easy payments, or for cash, to suit.

☞ Do you want a very nice Comfortable Folding Parlor Bed for $10? Then come and see the Imperial Folding Parlor Mantel Bed.

EMPIRE

PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

381 AND 383 WEST MADISON,

OPPOSITE CENTRE-AV.,

FURNISHERS OF HOUSES AND HOTELS

AT SHORT NOTICE.

For cash or on installments, to suit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND SLATE roofing, and galvinized iron cornice. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

ANCIENT AND RARE COINS BOUGHT AND sold. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by Mrs. MUELLER, doctress and midwife, 650 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

OUR FREE REGISTRY SHOWS STRANGERS the best rooms and board in Chicago at reasonable prices. Room 3 Tribune Building.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE—A SWEDISH lady would like to give treatment; 10 years' practice, patients can be treated in their homes or at my residence. 229 West Madison-st., second floor.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE SLOSSON-Schaefer billiard match at Central Music-Hall Saturday evening begins this morning at the Central Music-Hall box-office. The match is for $500 a side; champion's game, 18x38 lines.

TO RENT—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership; liberal terms for good security. X 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—HALF OR WHOLE interest in a paying retail and wholesale (or retail only) hardware business in Chicago. B 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BANKING & Trust Co. charter under the State law. Address C 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPer—A set of books to write up in the evening. Address C 28, Tribune office.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT MADE for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHTcloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMPORTED Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLEbreasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOMmade suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Yearly Convention of the Diocese of Chicago—The Bishop's Report.

Revision of the Prayer-Book—The Name "Protestant Episcopal"—Growth of the Diocese.

Delegates in Attendance—Committees Selected—The Mission Work—Miscellaneous Business.

The first day's session of the annual convention of the Episcopalian Diocese of Chicago opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Cathedral. The services opened by the celebration of Holy Communion, Bishop McLaren acting as celebrant, assisted by the Rev.-Drs. Jewell and Vibbert. The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Gray, Warden of the Racine (Wis.) College, preached the opening sermon, taking for his text: "The church which is His body, the fullness of Him Who filleth all in all."

After the service the convention organized for business, with the Rt.-Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, in the chair.

DELEGATES.

The following delegates were present:

Clerical—L. W. Applegate, Christ's Church, Streator; Martin V. Averill, St. John's, Naperville; C. H. Bixby, St. Paul's, Hyde Park; Ed F. Cleveland, St. James', Dundee; John H. Edwards, St. Paul's Mission, De Kalb; William Elmer, St. Peter's, Sycamore; A. H. Fiske, Christ's, Harvard; B. F. Fleetwood, St. Mark's, Chicago; A. W. Glass, St. Paul's, Manhattan; A. V. Gorrell, St. Stephen's, Chicago; F. M. Gregg, St. Paul's, Austin; John Hedman, St. Ansgarius', Chicago; N. W. Herrmans, St. Thomas', Amboy; Charles R. Hodge, Grace, Pontiac; F. S. Jewell, St. Mark's, Evanston; Henderson Judd, Grace's, Oak Park; William F. Lewis, Emanuel's, La Grange; Clinton Locke, Grace, Chicago; T. N. Morrison, Cathedral, Chicago; K. N. Deacon, Trinity, Chicago; T. N. Morrison Jr., Epiphany, Chicago; Luther G. Pardee, Calvary, Chicago; H. G. Perry, All Saints', Chicago; William J. Petrie, Our Savior's, Chicago; D. S. Phillips, St. Paul's, Kankakee; Thomas D. Phillips, Master Ascension School, Chicago; J. Stewart Smith, Redeemer, Elgin; A. W. Snyder, Emanuel, Rockford; W. W. Steel, Calvary, Batavia; Morton Stone, St. James', Chicago; J. H. White, Christ's, Joliet; George A. Whitney, St. Matthews', North Evanston.

Lay—William Estergren, James Kee, St. James', Algonquin; William H. Hale, St. Thomas', Amboy; J. B. Hall, J. H. Batten, F. S. Peabody, Ascension, Chicago; A. D. MacGill, A. J. Sharpe, Calvary, Chicago; Henry D. Oakley, C. E. Munger, Epiphany, Chicago; Henry Keep, Abram Williams, Edwin Walker, Grace, Chicago; J. A. Sleeper, St. Andrew's, Chicago; Thomas B. Townsend, St. Luke's Mission, Chicago; H. B. Grier, George H. Harlow, St. Mark's, Chicago; Daniel Goodwin Jr., St. James', Chicago; A. C. Calkins, William M. Tolden, W. K. Reed, S. S. Osborne, H. E. Sargent, Trinity, Chicago; J. B. Charters, St. Luke's, Dixon; Charles Comstock, St. Mark's, Evanston; F. Bartlett, D. B. Bond, Zion, Freeport; Fred Stahl, Grace, Galena; J. C. Cushman, Trinity, Highland Park; Alfred Payne, Grace, Hinsdale; William B. Greene, St. John's, Naperville; C. J. Jones, L. F. Gongar, Grace, New Lenox; Francis Holmes, Christ's, Streator; T. N. Conant, St. Peter's, Sycamore; H. B. Steel, Edmund Besley, Christ's, Waukegan; J. Peckett, C. G. Harris, St. Matthew's, Evanston; William Nethercot, F. O. Lipman, Christ Mission, Winnetka.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the reassembling of the convention the following standing committees were appointed:

On Incorporation of Churches—The Rev. M. N. Averill, L. S. Osborne, the Rev. W. F. Lewis, Henry Keep, G. H. Harlow.

Finance—The Rev. P. S. Phillips, the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., Messrs. A. Williams and F. Bartlett.

Privileges—The Rev. A. W. Snyder, the Rev. W. E. Toll, Mr. James B. Charters, and Charles Comstock.

Legislation—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, the Rev. J. H. White, D. D., S. Corning Judd, Frederick Stahl, and A. C. Calkins.

Extension of the Church—The Rev. F. S. Jewell, Ph. D., the Rev. C. Locke, D. D., the Rev. L. S. Osborne, the Rev. Henderson Judd, the Rev. N. W. Hermans, Homer Hale, D. Goodwin, J. G. Elwood, J. B. Hall, and C. E. Munger.

The Bishop then read his annual charge, which began with a reference to the deaths of Bishops Pinckney, of Maryland, and Clarkson, of Nebraska.

THE REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The General Convention has held another of its triennial sessions. The one subject which transcended all others in importance and interest was that of the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. It was a wise and happy prudence which eliminated from this movement the idea of doctrinal change. Probably an attempt to add to or take from the sound words in which the Anglo-Catholic Church has expressed her faith would have precipitated profound controversy, but the mind of the church was fully prepared for some changes and some enrichments in the forms and directions of worship. The amendments proposed are many in number, but few of them are of importance as introducing any material changes in the book. The desirability of most of these changes is self-evident, while some fail to commend themselves to all. Objections are, however, as a rule, governed by the question of taste. What is lost by the introduction of matter that can be so questioned is gained in the direction of flexibility of use. The new lectionary seems to be a decided gain. Certainly it sustains the test of use so far. But to my mind the most striking lesson of this whole movement is this—that the church has had the mind and will to touch the prayer-book at all. It could not have been done twenty, nay ten, years ago.

The hyperconservatism which in non-essentials worships what is because it has been, and which is a perfect caricature of the truly catholic spirit, has ceased to rule in the Supreme Council of the church, and for this every one who longs to see her take the attitude of actual and inclusive jurisdiction, providing for all as she claims to be sent to all, has cause for gratitude. Just as rapidly as the inner spirit of the church apprehends the wide sweep of her mission will this process of adaptation go on and register its progress on our rubrical and canonical law. Devoutly as we may desire to hail the day of larger privileges and liberty, let us nevertheless strive to cultivate that form of "the beauty of holiness" which denies itself what the law forbids or refuses. There can be no higher conservatism in one's obedience to the law as it actually exists, and this leads me to throw out the caution that the proposed changes in the Book of Common Prayer have as yet no force or efficacy in the church, nor does the Ordinary feel at liberty to authorize any of them tentatively for stated use in the diocese. If there were no other reason in the world for the restriction here indicated, the practice of holy obedience for the sake of obedience, that rare and excellent grace, would justify the most stringent adherence to the actual law as it is, for I think we need to learn and to teach the lesson of submission to authority quite as much as we need liturgical enrichment.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

In reference to the discussion of the proposed abolition of the words "Protestant Episcopal" from the title-page of the Book of Common Prayer, Bishop McLaren said:

It is well known that, so far as the origin of this title is concerned, it was at no time deliberately selected and applied to herself by the church in this country. It was first used in Maryland as a substitute for the original title—"The Church of England." The Rev. James Jones Wilmer, in a letter dated May 6, 1810, states that in a convention of the clergy in Maryland, held at Chestertown Nov. 9, 1780, "he moved that the Church of England, as heretofore so known in the province, be now called the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it was so adopted," but there was little deference paid to the resolution, when, less than three years afterwards, in August, 1783, these same clergy, presenting the name of the Rev. William Smith, D. D., to the Lord Bishop of London as a fit person to be invested with the sacred office of Bishop called themselves "the Clergy of the Church of England." Earlier in the same year, in April, 1783, the clergy in Connecticut were memorializing the Archbishop of York on the subject of the episcopate. Proposing the name of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury for the sacred office, they spoke of themselves as the clergy of Connecticut and of the church, as the Church of England in America. But notice further this striking extract from one of their communications: "Permit me to suggest with all deference our firm persuasion that a sense of the sacred deposit committed by the great Head of the Church to her Bishops is so awfully impressed on your Grace's mind as not to leave a moment's doubt in us of your being heartily disposed to rescue the American Church from the distress and danger which now more than ever threaten her for want of an episcopate."

The first assemblage of the clergy of several States took place in May, 1784, in the City of New Brunswick, N. J., when the representatives of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were present. At this time a more general meeting was called to be held in the City of New York in the following October, at which meeting a series of fundamental principles upon which there might be a general union of the church in the different States was set forth. The first of these articles read as follows: "There shall be a general convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States of America." At the convention which assembled in the City of Philadelphia in September, 1785, the name "Protestant Episcopal" seems to have been accepted. No representative from New England was present in this convention. The most cursory reader of the early annals of the church will not fail to perceive that the name became a matter of conversational designation first of all, thence came into general use, and at last nemine contradicente passed into the formal proceedings of the church. It is also quite as apparent that it originated in a section of the country where the Church of England was most bitterly hated and persecuted, and when her loyal sons were under the terrors of the law as administered by unfriendly legislators. It was the Virginia and the South Carolina influence which ruled, while brave Connecticut had no voice. Perhaps we ought to be thankful for so much of a name as it is. South Carolina wanted no Bishop in her borders. Maryland proposed that Dr. Smith should be an antistes, and so it was not altogether an unheroic act to stand forth as an Episcopal church before the unfriendly bodies of Christians who dominated affairs in the land at that epoch: taking the precaution to meet the other objection by assuring the censorious public that, although it was open to the serious imputation of being Episcopal, it was still Protestant Episcopal—only this and nothing more. I say, perhaps it was a good-enough name, as good as could have been chosen by the venerable fathers of that day, environed by difficulties, obtuse in their perceptions of some fundamental principles as they were. But it is not a good name for the church now and hereafter. It expresses neither her character, her status, nor her mission. The church glided into it in 1784, and she is gliding out of it in 1884. But the process will not be consummated in a day. There are many to whom the title is dear because of lifelong associations, and these feelings are worthy of our most tender and respectful consideration. There are others who feel the force of the composit epithet when put in this way: "If we are Protestants we are still Episcopal (that is, Apostolic and Catholic) Protestants; if we are Episcopalians we do not, therefore, any the less, but rather more, earnestly protest against the pretensions of the Roman hierarchy." That this great church, destined to augment her numbers and influence with marvelous rapidity, will take on a name more commensurate with her character may be taken for granted. Indeed, the language of the House of Bishops adopted as its own is precisely to this effect. Here are the words: "The Providence on which we rely for the future will doubtless create some epoch when truth will naturally assert itself and when the interior work in which we are now engaged will develop all the external notes of catholicity which are our rightful heritage. Meanwhile let quietness and confidence be our strength."

GROWTH OF THE DIOCESE.

The Bishop then congratulated the convention on the fact that Chicago had been selected as the place for holding the General Convention of 1886, and then proceeded to note the increase in the diocese. They could show today an increase of 98 per cent in the number of reported communicants since 1873. The total number of confirmations in the diocese during the year was 653, making the total number since his consecration in December, 1875, 5,432. The great event of the last year's history was the setting apart by the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler of the sum of $225,000 for the establishment of the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago. Already the foundations were laid in an admirable locality, and during the coming twelve months two noble buildings will be completed at a cost of $75,000 and ready for the sacred purpose of training young men for the priesthood. The following persons were selected as the trustees to control and manage the corporation for the first year of its existence: The Bishops of Illinois, Fond du Lac, Quincy, Springfield, and Indiana; the Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., C. Locke, D. D., J. H. Knowles, R. F. Sweet, and W. H. Vibbert, D. D., and Messrs. S. Corning Judd, E. H. Sheldon, and C. R. Larrabee. The City of Chicago was destined to be even more influentially than she is at present the metropolis of the interior of the continent. They were the only Christian body of considerable proportions which did not decide this question many years ago, and Dr. Wheeler, realizing the need, with sincere attachment to the church and a just pride in the city, where he has for so many years participated in its prosperity and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community, had wisely and generously decided it for them. Chicago represented the peculiar character of the West in a striking degree, and because of her immense development in material interests, as well as in intellectual activities and religious fruitfulness, must exercise a decisive influence upon the millions of souls inhabiting the territory tributary to her.

The Bishop then gave a detailed statement of new churches, enlargements, purchase of property, payment of debts, etc., within the diocese during the year, including the anticipated completion of St. Luke's Hospital at a cost of $130,000.

In speaking of the necessity of more missionary work in Chicago, the Bishop mentioned Mr. George A. Armour's gift of $18,000 for a temporary erection for St. Clement's Church, State and Twentieth streets, to be replaced in due time by a more splendid structure at a cost of $100,000. The Rev. J. H. Knowles had been appointed priest in charge, still retaining place on the cathedral staff.

Next year would bring them to the semi-centennial of the diocese, which it was proposed to commemorate in some suitable manner.

T. N. Morrison, B. F. Fleetwood, and A. D. Dana were appointed to take special action on that portion of the Bishop's charge which referred to the endowment by Dr. Wheeler to the projected seminary and on Mr. Armour's gift.

MISSION WORK.

The Board of Missions of the diocese reported that at their first meeting it was found the amount available for missionary work during the year was $5,109. Work had been carried on at a number of points. In many of the missions great progress is being made. Missions that last year contributed $300 this year contributed $800.

The parishes and missions then pledged $3,214, the Sunday schools $575, and various individuals $1,180, making a total of $4,969 for mission work for the coming year.

A. W. Snyder, who was appointed by the Bishop rural dean of the Northwest Deanery, was confirmed.

In accordance with the ruling of the General Conference the name of the diocese was changed from the Diocese of Illinois to that of Chicago.

It was moved by S. Corning Judd that the constitution reported by the Committee on Revision in 1882 at the convention and adopted by that convention be again adopted except as to an unimportant amendment in conformity with the requirements of the constitution. Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Chairman of the Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, presented a draft of a plan for the organization of such a society in the diocese, which was referred to the Board of Missions, with instructions to carry it into immediate operation.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

ALMOST A LYNCHING.

Three Tramps Narrowly Escape Death at the Hands of a Furious Mob.

PANA, Ill., May 27.—[Special.]—The three tramps who are suspected for highway robbery on Mr. Ed S. Lyford near Tower Hill Saturday evening last and were captured near this city yesterday were taken to Tower Hill last night and came near meeting death at the hands of a determined mob. As soon as it was known that Deputy-Sheriff Roseberry and assistants would arrive there on the evening train from this city with their prisoners word was spread, and by the time the train stopped a large, angry crowd had collected at the depot. The prisoners were with difficulty taken to the Justice's office, where they were at once identified by Mr. Lyford, as was the stolen watch and revolver. This added to the mob's madness. Suddenly the crowd increased to three or four hundred. The officers then tried to get a hearing for their prisoners, but Lyford had disappeared, and no one appeared against the men. This was a ruse of the leaders of the mob, who wanted to get possession of the villains without violence. A formal demand was then made on the officers to deliver up the prisoners to the mob to be dealt with as they thought best. This request was firmly refused, with an added declaration that death would be the penalty to any who should attempt to get forcible possession of the prisoners. The mob then wanted them released, as no one would appear against them. This was understood by the officers to be another stratagem. Finding neither demands nor cunning would gain their point, and knowing that Officer Roseberry and assistants were determined men and that death would probably overtake many before they obtained the prisoners, the mob produced Lyford, who then testified against the three men. They were held under $1,000 bail, which they of course could not furnish. The time for the arrival of the night express on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway had come and the officers succeeded in getting their prisoners aboard the train after being followed by the angry crowd to the very doors of the cars. At midnight the train had arrived at Shelbyville, and the three terribly-scared tramps were safely housed in the new county jail to await the course of the law. Death would surely have been their fate had they fallen into the hands of the Tower Hill crowd, which was controlled by organized men who are supposed to have had experience in such matters, since several horse-thieves have been caught within a few years and never been heard from thereafter. What became of them nobody knows, yet there is a general understanding that their fate was sealed when captured. Crimes are increasing, legal punishments are becoming fewer and lighter, and the people are in a temper to take the law in their own hands.

FREIGHT-CARS WRECKED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 27.—[Special.]—Last night near Knoxville, while a freight-train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad from Bristol, containing twenty-three cars, was coming down French grade, the rear portion of the train became detached and crushed into the others. Two freight-cars, three coal-cars, and two flats were demolished. A box-car containing 15,000 pounds of flour was turned upside down and thrown fifty feet from the track. A car-load of agricultural implements was demolished. Isaac Noland was painfully injured.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

David Stone Confesses a Terrible Crime, and Is Taken to Solitary Life Imprisonment.

JACKSON, Mich., May 27.—[Special.]—At Hillsdale last evening at 7 o'clock David Stone confessed to Sheriff Miner that he ravished and murdered his little niece Thursday near that place. At 8 o'clock last night Judge Howell held a special session of court. Stone was arraigned and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison for life. The Sheriff immediately secured a carriage, manacled the prisoner, and drove across the country thirty-four miles, arriving here at 3 o'clock this morning. The prisoner is now in solitary confinement. The prompt action of the Sheriff probably saved the wretch from lynching, as the people at Hillsdale were terribly incensed against the perpetrator of the awful crime.

[At an early hour last Friday morning Hillsdale was thrown into excitement by the intelligence that a little girl 6 years of age had been brutally assaulted and murdered close to its limits. The victim was a delicate girl, the daughter of William Dyke, who lives a mile and a half east of the city. Thursday afternoon the little one went to a neighbor's, where her mother promised to call for her. Her mother not coming as expected, the little girl started home alone. Toward evening her absence caused alarm, and search followed and was kept up until after midnight. At daybreak again the anxious father resumed the quest, and was horrified a little later to come across the disfigured corpse of his child. It was evident that she had been carried or decoyed to the place and brutally murdered after the most shocking treatment. The child's head was crushed to a pulp, a number of large bowlders lying around bespattered with blood indicating the manner of the dastardly deed. About noon David Stone, a man 40 years old, and an uncle of the murdered child, was arrested for the crime. Tracks in the soft soil were found where the child had been met upon the highway by a man and had evidently walked with him across a wheatfield to the scene of the crime. Stone's boots corresponded with the impression made, and the relationship would account for the willingness with which the child had accompanied him from her proper track. Marks of blood were also discovered upon his clothing.]

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

A List of Grants to Inventors in This Section of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—[Special.]—The following patents have been issued to Northwestern inventors:

Allen, William Z., Moravia, Ind., nest-box for fowls.

Bach, John C., assignor to himself and H. Alles, Hillsdale, Mich., two-wheeled vehicle; Bailey, Alva S., Rossville, Ill., neck-yoke; Beard, George M., Auburn, Ind., windmill; Blodgett, John W., Chicago, Ill., friction-clutch; Bloomfield, Edward, Chicago, Ill., bath-tray; Boul, Chrisostomus, West Belleville, Ill., potato-digger; Bremerman, Frederick, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to Emerson Fisher Company, Cincinnati, O., turning-gear for vehicles; Brossel, Hubert, Indianapolis, Ind., button-fastener; Burns, Robert, Chicago, Ill., process of and apparatus forming mineral fibre or wool from furnace slag.

Cassaday, William L., assignor of one-half to South Bend Iron-Works, South Bend, Ind., sulky-plow; Clark, William H., Chicago, Ill., cushioning device for shafts; Clow, Henry A., Des Moines, Ia., cabinet for holding and adjusting bill-heads, etc.; Crane, Richard T., Chicago, Ill., ceiling-plate; Crosby, Lysander and A. E., Albia, Ia., artificial leg; Cullen, Bentley S., Mankato, Minn., machine for drying grain.

Dawson, James W., Rushville, Ind., clutch; Dean, Orange A., assignor of two-thirds to I. N. Darr and T. W. Brian, Parkville, Ill., machine for making reins.

Edgerly, Samuel H., Jackson, Mich., ash-pan for locomotives; Edwin, Lewis P., Springdale, Wis., buckle; Ellwood, Reuben, and H. H. Staugaard, assignor to P. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, Sycamore, Ill., wheel; Everhart, Logan W., Parsons, Kas., automatic fan.

Fink, Nicholas, Edmore, Mich., combined king bolt and circle for vehicles; Fletcher, Stephen K., and R. Thomas, assignors to Fletcher & Thomas, Indianapolis, Ind., pug mill; Frazier, Walter S., Aurora, Ill., two-wheeled vehicle.

Gardner, John J., North Madison, Ind., pump; Gathmann, Louis, Chicago, Ill., reducing lobated grain; Graff, Francis A., and L. C. Hipple, New Albany, Ind., dumping wagon.

Haege, Jacob, Garfield, Kas., fire-escape; Haight, James R., Adrian, Mich., fountain-pen; Hawley, James M., Odin, Ill., corn-sheller; Hazen, Sedgwick R., West Jersey, Ill., window-screen; Hillis, Levi H., Kokomo, Ind., breast collar for harness; Huntbach, Thomas, Geneva, Ia., fountain-brush.

Jillson, Frank A., Racine, Wis., indicator lock; Johnston, Allen, Ottumwa, Ia., screw machine; Jorgensen, Axel, Keystone, Minn., pump.

Kayser, William J., Milwaukee, Wis., chimney-cap and ventilator; Kelsey, Joseph J., Detroit, Mich., pillow-sham holder; Kenoga, Samuel C., Kankakee, Ill., corn-harvester; Kirkwood, Thomas, Chicago, Ill., furnace-grate; Kahlmann, Henry F., M. F. Robinson, and E. S. Irvin, Indianapolis, assignors to National Saw-Guard Company, Marion County, Indiana, saw-guard; Kulp, Charles F., Brussels, Ill., grain drill.

Little, James R., assignor of three-fourths to C. Smith, T. Hill, and P. B. Williams, Quincy, Ill., iron wheel; Loomis, John L., Leadville, Colo., ore concentrator; Lukens, Serino S., Rock Falls, Ill., shaft coupling; Lyons, Michael J., Saginaw, Mich., grate for burning sawdust.

Mattelin, Jonas G., Chicago, Ill., lock; McCourt, Peter, assignor of one-half to J. H. Simpson, Appleton, Wis., planer knife; McMullen, Albert R., What Cheer, Ia., corn planter; Miller, Henry L., Morris, Ill., scraper-cultivator; Moore, Edward Y., Chicago, Ill., door-hanger; Murray, George T. and D., Waseca, Minn., harvester reel; Mutimer, Frederick, assignor of one-half to S. B. Wilkins, Rockford, Ill., circle-iron support.

Neff, Joseph B., assignor to Burlington Plow Company, Burlington, Ia., foot-lift for riding cultivators; Nine, William F., Sulley, Ia., car-coupling; Noyes, Walter B., Detroit, assignor to Saginaw Manufacturing Company, Saginaw, Mich., spring curtain-roller.

O'Neill, Edward F., assignor to himself and I. D. Cady, Storm Lake, Ia., key-board attachment for musical instruments; Overton, Jeremy H., Norris, Mich., stave-packing machine.

Parish, S. Eugene, Lowell, Mich., window-screen; Patterson, Edward B., Detroit, Mich., pill-making device; Pike, Edward, Salt Lake City, Utah, amalgamator.

Quinn, James Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich., compound for calcimining and frescoing walls, etc.

Reams, George W., assignor to F. D. Jones, Burlington, Kas., and H. M. Hart, Perry, Ia., mechanical motor; Reynolds, Charles W., assignor of one-half to W. H. Burtenshaw, Detroit, Mich., manufacturing shoes; Richards, Hezekiah H., assignor of one-half to W. S. Buffham and T. Dickinson, Racine, Wis., iron for sleigh shafts; Richardson, Charles A., Alpena, Mich., rudder holder and support; Rockey, Richard M., Nora, Ill., combined milk-cooler and refrigerator; Rowsell, John, assignor of one-half to De Golyer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., bleaching, deodorizing, and sweetening benzine.

Schwartz, Charles O., Milwaukee, Wis., oil-stove; Sheels, John M., Nora Springs, Ia., chimney-top and ventilator; Shepherd, William L., Danville, Ia., traction engine; Small, Robert A., Jeffersonville, Ind., tool stock or handle; Stock, Charles F., Peoria, Ill., flying target.

Taylor, Lemuel and M., Jordan, Wis., farm gate.

Volkmann, Conrad D., and W. F. Peddycord, Nappanee, Ind., pipe-wrench.

Wallis, Henry M., assignor to Mitchell & Lewes Company (limited), Racine, Wis., road cart; Waters, Chester C., Moline, Ill., drive-chain; Waymier, Norris O., Garfield, Kas., shell-extractor for firearms; Weaver, Solomon F., Near Portis, Kas., corn-harvester; Weber, Frank F., Atlanta, Ill., mirror; Westcott, Charlie M., El Paso, Ill., thill-coupling; Wilcox, Stephen C., assignor to L. De Randall, Dubuque, Ia., salt-cellar; Wild, William E., Loveland, Colo., machine for separating, sorting, and grading grain; Wilson, David R., Fenton, Mich., pillow-sham and holder.

Young, Wilbur S., Gillespie, Ill., lubricating cup.

PRENTICE TILLER.

The Pacific Express Robber Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—[Special.]—When the case of Prentice Tiller, the Pacific Express robber, was called in the Criminal Court this morning his attorneys pronounced themselves as ready to proceed. The indictment was then read to the prisoner and he was asked to plead. To the astonishment of the court Tiller answered without a moment's hesitation, "Guilty, your honor." There was a sensation succeeding this, but presently Judge Van Wagoner turned in his chair, ordered the prisoner to rise, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. This is the full penalty of the law for grand larceny. Mr. McBride, Tiller's attorney, appealed to the court for clemency, but Judge Jones objected, arguing that a crime like that of Tiller's should receive the severest penalty.

[Sunday afternoon, March 9, Prentice Tiller, then in the employ of the Pacific Express Company, carried away from the express office at Fourth and St. Charles a satchel filled with money packages. He remained in hiding until Monday night when he started for Canada, passing through Chicago. The rewards offered for his arrest amounted to nearly $12,000. He was captured Thursday morning, March 13, at Milwaukee. He was returned to St. Louis the next day, and held by the company until Saturday, when he made a desperate attempt to escape from the Lindell Hotel and was then jailed. Tiller was jointly indicted with one McFadden, who obtained a severance. The express company recovered nearly all the stolen money, amounting to about $75,000.]

POVERTY OF A GRAND DUKE.

London Truth: The pecuniary embarrassments of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt are of long date. His branch of the Hessian family used to be the smallest, and is still the least wealthy. But when the little potentates of Hesse-Castle and Hesse-Homburg were leasing the military resources of their States to the King of England and Hanover for service in America and Ireland, the Margrave of Hesse-Darmstadt thought the opportunity a good one to win the favor of the King of France. His successor owed his Grand Ducal title to French patronage. Darmstadt, his new Capital, was modeled on a Versailles pattern. If Napoleon had held his own against the allied sovereigns he would have raised still higher the Hesse-Darmstadt family in the Germanic Confederation. But as he fell the fortunes of the house underwent an eclipse.

A FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Several Men Seriously Injured Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—[Special.]—Henry Holborn, a St. Louis photographer, went out to Cheltenham, about six miles east of here, yesterday to photograph the Laclede Fire-Brick Works and its employés. At noon the workmen were assembled and placed in position for the artist directly in front of the building. A scaffold was erected, sixteen feet long and twelve feet high, in order to better display the workmen. The scaffold was a heavy plank without support, except that furnished at each end. About sixteen or seventeen men climbed out on the board, when it was noticed that a break would follow any additional weight. Another employé persisted, however, in joining his companions, when the board snapped and fell with a great crash, precipitating the men upon a pile of bricks and refuse and filling the air with groans and cries. The following were injured: William Quinn, knocked insensible and his head dangerously cut on a rock; Larry Huzey, head cut; Hermann Ritchie, arm broken in two places; Jabey Boren, back of his head cut; Henry Ritchie, arm sprained; Thomas Blake, cut in the temple; Al Vinsot, hip sprained. The wounded men were removed to their homes in Cheltenham, and this morning doubts were entertained of the recovery of Quinn and Huzey. The men are almost boys, ranging from 18 to 20 years of age.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's • Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Granite Monuments, Memorial Temples, Mausoleums, Cemetery Vaults.



J. L. SCHUREMAN,
Cor. Michigan Boulevard and Van Buren St., Chicago.

SONG WORSHIP

THE NEW
SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG BOOK,
BY
L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin.
Price 35 Cents; $30 per Hundred.

The advent of a new Sunday-school Song-Book by two such men as are the gentlemen above named, is a notable event.

MR. EMERSON stands confessedly in the very front rank of church-music composers, and MR. SHERWIN, also eminent as a composer, has had great success in the compiling of the best-known Sunday-school music books, and has for years had charge of the musical department at

CHAUTAUQUA

And other famous assemblies of Sunday-school workers. The music and words of SONG WORSHIP mark a step in advance, being far above the ordinary Sunday-school "jingles," and are dignified without being dull.

The HYMNS are by eminent writers and are full of the best religious truth.

The MUSIC is of a high order. Superintendents will be pleased with the INDEX OF SUBJECTS, of which there is a great variety.

MINISTERS cannot fail to like the hymns.

One specimen copy mailed post free for twenty-five cents. Specimen pages free.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

FOUR NEW BOOKS.

PUBLIC LIFE IN ENGLAND. By Philippe Daryl. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50c.

A DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS. 12mo. Cloth, $3.50.

MEN OF THE TIME. A Dictionary of Contemporaries. 12mo. Cloth, $5.00.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING. By Stephen Beale. Edited with additions by Mason C. Weld. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers,
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
9 Lafayette Place, New York.

BEWARE OF Imitations.



WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Hade'n & 75 State. A. ARENS, Druggist, cor. Madison St. & Fifth Ave., Central Retail Agents.

ONE AGENT, (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

CHICKERING
AND
HALLET & DAVIS
PIANOS

FOR SALE BY
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.

UNION FOLDING BED,
WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.
No Legs to Turn Down,



SIMPLE and DURABLE. LATEST IMPROVEMENT, $25.00, AND UPWARD.

On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
73 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.
For sale by Furniture Dealers.



PARLOR MANTEL BED
With BEST woven Spring $10 to $19; Clos's with bed made up, in 14 inch's space
Send for catalog 303 Wabash-av., Chicago. Hermon W. Ladd. Inv. & Pat's.

MANN BOUDOIR CARS.

These magnificent Sleeping-Cars now run in regular service between Chicago and Detroit, via Wabash and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, leaving Chicago 8:45 p. m. daily. Beds or Rooms can be secured at Railway Offices and Depot.

Summer Homes at the Seaside.

At Long Island, in Bluehill Bay, State of Maine, two miles from famous Mount Desert Island. The island is six miles long, two wide; more than 7,000 acres: two-thirds covered with growth of wood. Several very pretty beaches and sand points. Surrounding waters well sheltered; a number of deep coves and good harbors for yachts of large size. Safe and delightful places for sailing, fishing, bathing, etc. A 400-foot hill commands unsurpassed view of Mount Desert with surrounding waters and islands. This large property now offered for sale for the first time can be bought cheap. No pleasanter or more desirable place for permanent summer residences on Atlantic coast. For further particulars address WILLIAM NORTON, 90 Chambers-st., Boston, Mass.

Blue Sulphur Springs Hotel,

GEO. A. FLODING, Owner and Proprietor,
FLODING SPRINGS, CABELL COUNTY, W. VA.

The elegant new hotel at this point offers superior advantages to persons in search of a quiet, comfortable, pleasant summer resort, while the waters are unexceptionably healthful. Good fishing, hunting, and boating. For further particulars address as above.

UNITED STATES HOTEL!

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens June 28th. THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights. Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May 26, 1884.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. (central standard time) on Wednesday, June 18, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot the following-named articles: Rubber Bands, Official Env lopes, Steel Erasers, Paper-Fasteners, General-Order Files, Paper-Folders, Inkstands, Black Ink, Red Ink, Mucilage, Blotting-Paper, Envelope-Paper, Letter-Paper, Note-Paper, Steel Pens, Lead-Pencils, Stove Brushes, Stove Polish, Solder, Mica, Iron and Copper Wire, Muriatic Acid, Sheet-Zinc, Sheet-Iron, Coal-Scuttles, Hay-Forks, Fire-Shovels, Tongs and Pokers, Waste-Paper Baskets, Feather Dusters, Letter-Copying Brushes, Letter-Copying Presses, Office Desks, Blacksmiths' and Farriers' Tools, Ladders, Hand Force-Pumps, Steel Rakes, Shackles, Stable Brooms, Shoeing Rasps, Toe-Calks, Horse-Shoes, Mules'-Shoes, Horseshoe Nails, Liquid Carbolic Acid, Rosseau's Disinfecting Fluid, Horse-Brushes, Curry-combs, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Rubber Hose, Lift and Force Pumps, Axle-Grease, Nuts and Bolts, Sandpaper, Manilla Rope, Screens, Castile Soap, Tacks, Saddlers' Thread, Saddlers' Wax Twine, Cut Nails, White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank Proposals, Specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing Proposals should be plainly marked: "Proposals for . . . . . . at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS SAXTON,
Asst.-Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Proposals for Cooked Army Rations.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, U. S. A., No. 9 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., May 25, 1884.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, June 5, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885, as follows:

Three substantial cooked meals daily, equivalent to the army ration, as may be required at this rendezvous. Proposals for complete rations to be furnished at places objectionable for recruits will not be considered.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for cooked army rations at Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to the undersigned.
CHARLES W. MINER,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, R. O.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed: 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. G. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for supplying the Lake View Water-Works with the following amounts and quality of Coal: 600 tons, more or less, of Erie Screenings (Nut left in), 400 tons, more or less, of Anthracite Pea Coal. To be delivered at the Lake View Water-Works, cor. Halsted and Sulzer-sts., as required by the Superintendent. Bids will be opened by the Board of Trustees June 2.
JOHN McCONNELL, Supervisor,
Room 21, 99 Washington-st.

NORWOOD COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),
London, Canada,

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 5, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $100, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $520 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to
MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
240 Victoria-st., Toronto.
Will be at 23 Park-av. for two weeks.

NORTHWESTERN
Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Gartside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Ferd W. Peck, Wm. H. Sard, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.

OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer. John M. Gartside, Counsel.

E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

$50 REWARD $50
IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF
LORILLARD'S PLOWSHARE
PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" must be as LARGE and as GOOD ev'ryway.
Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-Av., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

LABRADOR, Collier . . . . Wednesday, May 28, 8 a m
ST. LAURENT, De Jousselin, Wednesd'y, June 4, 2 p m
CANADA, De Kersabiec . . . . Wednesday, June 11, 7 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $22, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.

Westphalia	April 26	Moravia	May 10
Rhaetia	May 3	Rugia	May 17
Wieland	May 8	Hammonia	May 22

Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N. Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts.,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

EUROPE!!

Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York in April, May, and June, 1884. Passage Tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourist Tickets for individual travelers in Europe, by all routes at reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist, with Maps and full particulars, by mail 10 cents. Address
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. and 161 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

The direct line, LIVERPOOL to LONDON, shortest and quickest route, is by the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Commodious Hotel at the Liverpool Terminus. All information and Tickets can be obtained from the Company's Agent, L. J. TROWBRIDGE, 3 Broadway, Washington Building, New York.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.*
Daily for Ludington, Manistee, and Frankfort at 9 a. m.*
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 8 p. m.*
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av.
*Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	‡ 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	7:15 a m	* 6:40 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	b12:01 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 8:25 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex	* 4:10 p m	*11:15 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Expres	† 7:45 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:[illegible] a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	b 4:[illegible] p m
	b 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee	a10:30 a m	b10:20 a m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§11:30 a m	§ 2:[illegible] p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:[illegible] a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	†11:30 a m	[illegible]
	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	†11:30 a m	2:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	*11:30 a m	* 4:[illegible] p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	† 7:[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:[illegible] a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:[illegible] p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
	† 9:[illegible] p m	‡ 7:[illegible] a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:[illegible] a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:[illegible] a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	†11:00 p m	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
	§11:00 p m	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:[illegible] a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	§10:00 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	* 1:20 p m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	* 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	[illegible]
Phil'd'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
NewYork, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:20 a m	[illegible]
Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	* 6:[illegible] p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 6:[illegible] p m
Fast New York Express	† 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:[illegible] a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:[illegible] a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	* 6:[illegible] a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:[illegible] p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:[illegible] a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 7:[illegible] p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:00 p m	[illegible]
a Night Express	§10:10 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:[illegible] p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:[illegible] a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:[illegible] a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 6:[illegible] p m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:[illegible] p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:[illegible] a m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	11:30 p m	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:13 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:32 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest Agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

VOLUME XLIV

PAN

Carpets, Mattin

BEE-

During the recent panic se
of money desired to
advanced, we
the pri

Carpet Dep

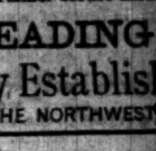
full line of Checker Matting, co
yards, enough for three ordinary
piece, $5.50.
Twenty yards of Ingrain Carpet for
New patterns Stair Carpets at 15
per yard.
Ingrain Carpet, better grade, at 24
Ditto, very heavy quality, at 40c
All-Wool Ingrain Carpet at 50c p
Ditto, extra heavy, Brussels Patter
per yard.
50 pieces Choice Patterns Body B
pets, warranted fast color and fir
95c per yard.
50 pieces Velvet Carpets, equal to
sold at $1.50 per yard—our price
yard.

Oilcloths

ALMOST GIVEN AW
We Defy Competition,
No One Dare Unde

300 Smyrna Door
At 75c and $1.00 E

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT



BEE-
174 & 176 State-s
(Opposite Palmer House Entr
LEADING
Millinery Establis
IN THE NORTHWEST

COUTA

Cloak Depart

Having purchased an entire
stock of Cloth and Silk Garm
same at less than half value:
100 Cloth Newmarkets at
50 Cloth Raglans at -
These are well-made Garments
better for traveling or comm
200 Silk Wraps and Dolmans
Braided Jerseys at -
Silk Finished Worsted Jerse
Misses' and Children's Jerse
Braided Street Jerseys at $2

COUTAN
145 State

ARTIST
WALL PA
Estimates Furni
S. A. MAXWELL
184 and 186 Waba

STUDEBAKER
CARRIAG
Cor. State & Jac
NOW IS YOUR TIME T
Morgan

IMPORTED ARTIFICIA
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists
Branch stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-
North Clark-st.